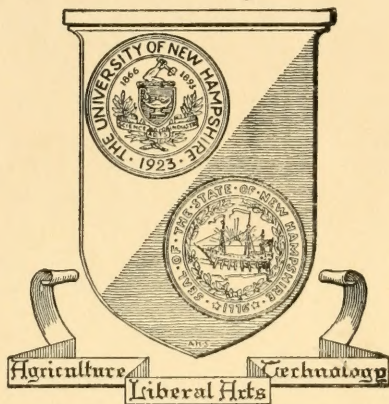


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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ANNUAL REPORTS

1888.

VOL. II.

MANCHESTER:

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REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 31, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1888.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CONCORD, May 31, 1888.

His Excellency Charles H. Sawyer, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the Honorable Council :

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present herewith my annual report for the year ending May 31, 1888. Comparatively few changes have been made in the companies of the New Hampshire National Guard during the year. Company F, Third Regiment, Littleton, was disbanded January 5, 1888, upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, and a company organized at Bristol, April 13, 1888, to fill the vacancy. Company D, Second Regiment, Newport, was disbanded March 29, 1888, for reorganization, upon petition of the commissioned officers, approved by the colonel and brigade commander, and reorganized under the same captain with full ranks and excellent material.

No changes have taken place in the cavalry or artillery, and the brigade has the maximum number of companies of infantry, twenty-four, the full battery, and the troop of cavalry, allowed by law, with a total strength of 109 commissioned officers and 1,127 enlisted men. There are, as usual, a number of applications on file for permission to raise companies, and any vacancy occurring could be easily filled at short notice. I still hold to the opinion

expressed last year, that unless a company can attain and keep up to a reasonable standard of efficiency, it should be summarily disbanded.

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

I am very glad to be spared the necessity of repeating the remarks and recommendations made for several years past regarding uniforms. The Legislature last summer wisely and generously appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars for clothing and equipments. The contract for furnishing the same was awarded to B. F. Haley & Co., of Newmarket, who have furnished complete uniforms for the infantry, and trousers for the artillery and cavalry, with helmets for the latter. The style, cut, and facings are in exact conformity to the United States regulations, and are a marked improvement over the obsolete uniform which has handicapped the force for so many years. The officers' belts and knots have been changed to conform to regulations, and the brigade will in appearance compare favorably with the troops of any State, and has what has so long been desired—a neat, comfortable, and serviceable uniform. Under authority of the Governor and Council, the old uniforms, with the exception of the trousers, have been sold; the trousers will be retained, and captains have been directed, after removing the stripes, to use them as far as possible for fatigue and police duty at the encampments, and for drill purposes at home.

There has been no change in the arms and equipments, but within a short time it will be necessary to provide new belts and cartridge boxes; these, however, can be drawn from the United States without expense to the State.

The harnesses of the artillery being very old and rotten, Captain Piper, commanding the battery, has by

authority had them thoroughly overhauled and repaired, so that they will be serviceable for some years to come.

I have drawn from the ordnance and quartermaster's departments, under the act of February 1, 1887, a quantity of ammunition sufficient for a two years' allowance for rifle practice, saddle blankets for artillery and cavalry, and a supply of blankets for a part of the infantry, which latter I purpose holding for issue in case of an emergency; the whole amounting in value to within a few dollars of the yearly quota of the State, which is \$3,686.63. Another year it will be well, I think, to draw belts and cartridge boxes for the immediate use of the troops, and a supply of canteens and haversacks, to be kept with the blankets for use should a sudden call be made for the troops for active duty.

ENCAMPMENT.

The encampment of the brigade for 1887 was at the state camp-ground, Concord, for five days, commencing May 31, and was the most unfortunate, as regards the weather, of any that has been held under the present organization of the New Hampshire National Guard. The rain interfered materially with the drills and parade, but the discipline, much harder to preserve under the existing circumstances, was excellent.

The inauguration of His Excellency the Governor, occurred on the third day of the encampment, Thursday, June 2, but on account of the threatening weather, a passage in review upon Main street was substituted for the usual parade incident to gubernatorial inaugurations. For the details of the encampment I respectfully refer you to the report of Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Inspector-General, accompanying this. It gave me much pleasure to welcome again to camp Brevet Brig. Gen. Richard H. Jackson, Major Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., detailed by the war department to inspect and report upon the troops

and encampment—a duty which he had previously performed in 1885. General Jackson's genial presence is a source of pleasure to all with whom he comes in contact, and he will always be a welcome visitor at the encampments. His report, as made to the adjutant-general of the army, is forwarded herewith and submitted for your information.

I am now having built, to be finished before the encampment, a stable for the cavalry. It is located on land owned by the State outside the present line of fence, which is to be moved, near the southeast corner of the ground, and is a very much needed addition to the state buildings, the sheds heretofore used being not only small and leaky, but unsafe for horses. Another year a stable should be built for the artillery. I am under many obligations to Capt. Louis C. Merrill, Brigade Quartermaster, for suggestions and assistance in preparing plans and specifications, and in making the contract for the cavalry stable, and his services, which were freely given, have been, as they were last year, in connection with the building of the stable at brigade headquarters, invaluable.

INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections of the several organizations of the brigade in the armories was made, as has been usual, during the months of March, April, and May, by Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Inspector-General, assisted by Maj. Frank W. Russell, Assistant Inspector-General, and I respectfully call your attention to the report of General Wheeler for full information regarding the standing of companies, in drill, discipline, care of arms and equipments, etc., etc.

I was present at a number of the inspections, and am satisfied that the new uniforms, together with the increase of pay for service at camp to two dollars per day, have

done much to awaken new interest throughout the brigade, and I think the attendance at the next encampment will be larger than ever before.

The greatest need of a very large proportion of the companies throughout the State is proper accommodations for armory purposes, and it has been found exceedingly difficult, not only in the smaller towns but in the cities, to procure suitable armories. The city of Manchester has four strong companies of infantry and a full battery, and while the latter has fair accommodations, though too small, the infantry companies are cramped, and their quarters entirely unfit for military purposes. There should be erected in Manchester a building suitably arranged for all the military organizations of the city. It should be erected and owned by the State, and should be so built that the arms, equipments, and ammunition could not be captured by a mob before the military could reach it; it should be defensible by a few men against a mob, and the state property should be reasonably secure from damage by fire—requirements which are not filled by any of the armories in that city. If the matter is properly brought before the next Legislature, and the proper effort made, it does not seem unreasonable to hope that an appropriation may be secured for a state armory building in the city of Manchester.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

During the year the battery, troops of cavalry, and nearly all the companies of infantry, have continued the systematic practice inaugurated last year by the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Major William H. Cheever, and the result of his intelligent instruction is shown in the number of marksmen who have qualified, as well as in the interest shown by officers and men in this important branch of a soldier's education. A list of the marksmen of 1887 in each class is appended to this report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The work upon the new record of New Hampshire soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion, is progressing as fast as is compatible with accuracy. Since the adjournment of the Legislature last fall, two clerks have been exclusively engaged upon this work, which as it proceeds develops more errors and contradictory statements in the records of this office than would have been supposed possible in official papers. The preparation of the record, with the hope of having it at all correct, is a most unsatisfactory undertaking. I am much indebted to Hon. A. S. Batchellor of the Executive Council for the interest he has shown in the work, and for information furnished, as well as for his advice and many valuable suggestions.

I respectfully call your attention to the condition of the cases inclosing the flags of the war regiments in the Doric Hall. The flags are not properly protected from dust, and are badly crowded together, the colors of one regiment overlapping, in many cases, those of another, so that it is not possible to tell to which they belong. I recommend that new cases be made, to be dustproof; that more space be given to the flags where needed; and that the lists of battles painted upon the cases be revised, and the dates of same be added.

The following reports and papers are respectfully forwarded with this for your consideration :

Reports of Inspector-General (2).

Report of Brevet Brig. Gen. R. H. Jackson, Major Fifth Artillery, U. S. A.

List of marksmen in the several classes for 1887.

Returns of New Hampshire National Guard, showing location and strength of each organization.

Register of commissioned officers May 31, 1888.

Report of resignations and discharges of commissioned officers during the year.

Report of commissions issued during the year.

Report of enlisted men dropped as deserters.

I desire to make acknowledgment of the uniform courtesy with which I have been treated by Your Excellency and the honorable Council in my official intercourse, and to express my appreciation of the changes and repairs made, by order of your honorable body, in my department.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS D AYLING,

Adjutant-General.

REPORTS OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NASHUA, July 5, 1887.

GEN. A. D. AYLING,

Adjutant-General, Concord, N. H. :

SIR,— In obedience to paragraph 4, General Orders No. 4, A. G. O., dated Concord, April 15, 1887, I have the honor to make the following report of my inspection of the camp of the First Brigade, New Hampshire National Guard.

All the commands reached camp in good season, every organization present excepting Company B, First Regiment, which had been absent from the State for several days attending the national drill in Washington, D. C., and did not report until the following day.

It was a pleasure to the brigade officers, as well as to myself, to have the army represented by our old-time friend, Gen. R. H. Jackson, who was detailed by the war department to report upon the encampment, and who fulfilled the same duty so acceptably to the brigade in 1885.

Arriving in camp, immediate possession was taken of the tents, which had been carefully pitched the previous day upon the usual plan, by the customary details under Col. J. N. Patterson. The grounds were found with grass mown, and in excellent police, presenting a very attractive appearance. Dinner was served at noon, after which the prescribed and customary routine was taken up at once, and a most commendable afternoon's work

was done. Every one seemed particularly zealous to make the encampment a success, drills were entered into with very perceptible heartiness, the utmost good feeling prevailed, and indications of a particularly satisfactory tour were plainly seen.

One very commendable improvement noticed was that of the new stable at brigade headquarters, recently built. A feature that should not be repeated was pitching the line of company mess-tents on the old race-track. The surface of the ground was so compact that after a rain the water remained for a long time, and made entrance for meals far from inviting.

Daily inspections were made of the police of camp, with almost unvarying satisfaction. The arrangement of the officers' sink recently constructed at brigade headquarters is nearly perfect, and I hope similar ones may be provided for the entire command before another year.

Camp equipage was generally in good order. Occasionally a tent is seen showing long service, but the greater part will stand many years' usage under the excellent care taken of them in the state arsenal building.

Subsistence was provided mainly by caterers, but in several companies by persons under their own supervision. I heard no complaints from any source, but venture the opinion that in a few cases, where economy appeared to be the presiding genius, the tables and food would have been far more attractive to the regular occupants if something better than full dinner and tea sets of tin-ware had been used. Appropriate as these are for rigid, active service, my idea is that in this volunteer service, given so freely for the love of it, anything reasonable that will increase the attractiveness of camp life, as a table neatly set out with appetizing viands most surely will, should be furnished, and will have a material influence in bringing men into camp year after year. A greater variety of food need not materially increase the expense, and will

surely tend to better suit the varied tastes of men, and so satisfy them. Men made happy at their rations three times a day are much better soldiers than those barely kept from grumbling.

The weather was very unfavorable, hardly four half-days being free from rain and suitable for drills. It was not detrimental to health apparently, as an average of but two men daily were reported sick in the whole brigade. The medical department exercised diligent supervision to prevent sickness, both in looking after the selection and preparation of food, as well as providing ample means to care for those needing medical assistance, for all of which credit is due to Lieut. Col. George Cook, Medical Director, and his subordinates.

The attendance was 100 per cent in the Brigade Staff and Company A, Cavalry, a trifle better than last year in the First Regiment, not as good in the Second and Third Regiments or Battery. The general percentage was but 73, as compared with 77 for the two years preceding. Attention is invited to the details of the table below:

Table of Strength and Attendance.

ORGANIZATION.	Present.						Absent.			Aggregate.	Percentage of attend- ance.	Attendance, 1886.	Attendance, 1885.
	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.				
	Field and staff.	Line.	Total.	Non-comis'd officers, mu- sicians, and privates.	Band.	Total.							
Brigade officers..	10	....	10	5	....	5	...	....	....	15	100	100	82
First Regiment...	8	21	29	256	24	280	2	83	85	394	78	77	81
Second Regiment	8	23	31	215	24	239	2	112	114	384	70	71	68
Third Regiment..	9	20	29	180	24	204	1	132	133	366	64	76	77
First Battery.....	....	4	4	59	....	59	....	9	9	72	87	96	86
Co. A, Cavalry....	....	3	3	50	....	50	....	....	....	53	100	98	94
Totals.....	35	71	106	765	72	837	5	336	341	1,284	73	77	77

There is evident carelessness in many quarters as to the obligation to perform camp duty, even in companies which scrupulously see that all are present at inspections, where attendance enters into the table of credits given. I am inclined to the opinion, therefore, that in making up the comparative standing of companies at the annual armory inspections, consideration should be given to the attendance at camp, also to the average percentage of men who are present and take part for at least one hour in each of the regular weekly drills during the six months preceding inspections. I therefore take occasion here to say that these points will hereafter be embodied in the above-mentioned table, and would respectfully ask that orders be issued requiring company commanders to keep proper records of attendance at and participation in such drills, an abstract of the information desired to be furnished the inspecting officer at the time of the usual examination of records.

The ceremonies of guard-mounting and dress-parade were performed with unusual good credit from the very first, and continued to be exceedingly satisfactory. There was no formal review of the troops in camp, the appointment for the same being canceled, owing to rain. The brigade, however, made a passage in review on the street in Concord on Thursday afternoon, upon the order of His Excellency the Governor, instead of the contemplated parade of the morning in connection with the inauguration ceremonies, which was dispensed with on account of the rain. So far as I was able to see, this demonstration was as creditable to the brigade as it was pleasing to the public.

Guard duty is now showing the legitimate results of the attention being paid to it. Intelligence was plainly seen, and the desire to be well informed as sentinels was almost universally evident. In addition to the efforts of the officers of the day and of the guard to quickly in-

struct their sentinels, Capt. Albert N. Dow, A. D. C., who was specially charged with their instruction, very zealously devoted his available time in all kinds of weather, and at all times of the day and night, to this duty, and to him is due much credit for the results attained.

In matters of administration at brigade headquarters was observed the same systematic and vigorous method noted in times past, and recognition of this is repeatedly due to Colonel Gould, Assistant Adjutant-General, who fulfills every requirement of his complex duties in an ideal manner.

Discipline was most excellent, and hardly a single occasion arose for the exercise of it. The purpose to heartily perform duty was shown in every drill from the beginning, and, when off duty, quiet and good order prevailed at all times of day or night. Military courtesy might have been improved upon, but I believe the failures to observe it were more often due to ignorance than to carelessness. In either event, action is called for on the part of company commanders, every one of whom knows his duty in the matter, and who must be mainly responsible for whatever shortcomings may exist.

The new signal code in use in the regular army was demonstrated and made a constant practice by a detachment of men formerly of the Exeter company, but now attached to Company A, First Regiment, all under the intelligent supervision of Capt. Albert N. Dow, A. D. C. They are well qualified for immediate service.

The usual hurried inspections were made of each regiment of infantry, also of the artillery and cavalry. In some companies there is the same care given to the details necessary to a good appearance as at the annual armory inspections, but they are the exception rather than the rule. These shortcomings, also, I regard as mainly chargeable to the company commanders.

The battery made its usual fine appearance, both in the regular work and drill, as well as on all other occasions.

The cavalry, too, which showed its interest and spirit by having every man in camp, is continually making progress, and is entitled to much credit.

Drills of all kinds were materially interfered with by the rainy weather, so that it was impossible to carry out the plans laid for systematic inspection of them. Little or no skirmish drill was attempted, the limited time available being entirely devoted to battalion and brigade drill. The latter was attempted but once, but with very good results. If previous notice of it had been given to regimental commanders, the opportunity to study into it a little would have been appreciated by them. On battalion drills I called for the exercise of command by all the field officers, and with almost uniformly excellent results. With one or two exceptions, they are all well qualified to fill higher positions.

It was intended by the brigade commander to have considerable practice at the long-range targets during the encampment, under the direction of Maj. W. H. Cheever, I. R. P. The Concord Field and Staff Rifle Association, of Concord, very generously offered the use of their ranges (from 200 to 800 yards), which are admirably adapted to the purpose, but the continued unfavorable weather prevented their being used at all, much to the general regret.

I was pleased to observe the combination gun-rack and locker with which the tents of Company H, First Regiment, were provided. They were very ingeniously made, and as well calculated for transportation as for camp uses.

Company B, First Regiment, set an excellent example to all in having a fine drill in the settings-up every morning before breakfast. The same is recommended to the brigade and humanity in general as a most profitable physical exercise.

The same command deservedly won for itself much praise by an exhibition of its proficiency in the entire school of the company. For accuracy, uniformity, and vigor of movements, it is rarely one sees their equal. No exception could well be taken to their work, unless to suggest the inquiry whether time devoted to perfecting movements not required to be done in the cadence could not more profitably have been devoted to other study. I would not, however, say aught in criticism, for evidence of most persistent hard work, which alone can bring about such wonderful results, was plainly seen, for which they deserve the highest commendation.

The quiet of camp-life was broken one evening by the sounding of the long roll, immediately following an imaginary artillery attack upon the south front. The brigade line was formed in a marvelously short time, and after a few movements was then dismissed. The object was to see how quickly the command could be rallied in case of emergency. If no one but the brigade commander and the attacking force were forewarned of the movement, it indicated that there is little danger of the New Hampshire National Guard being taken by surprise. It is a test worth repeating in future encampments.

Brief religious services were a daily feature in the Second and Third Regiments, worthy of commendation. It seems pertinent to remark that the proper functions of a chaplain include such services as much as acting as regimental chaplain.

Camp was struck on Saturday in a most systematic manner. All the tents were lowered, upon the prescribed signal, as if by one hand. Then quietly, and without haste, the tents were folded and carried to the arsenal building, the movement beginning on the left with the cavalry, followed by the battery, and so on successively to the right. Baggage had been largely removed to the

railroad station, and in a very brief time the brigade was ready to form line and take up the march.

To summarize results, I can but regard the tour as a success, characterized as it so plainly was by the purpose on all sides to gain the most good possible from it.

Commendation is due to Maj. Frank W. Russell, A. I. G., for very zealous and intelligent performance of all his varied duties, to Capt. John Gannon, Jr., Brigade Commissary, for prompt and pleasing service in his department, also to all others of the brigade staff for ready response and attention to whatever duty was assigned them.

My personal acknowledgments are tendered to General White, and every member of his command with whom my duties brought me in contact, for repeated courtesies and consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ELBERT WHEELER,

Inspector-General.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NASHUA, May 24, 1888.

GEN. A. D. AYLING,

Adjutant-General, Concord, N. H. :

SIR, — In compliance with General Orders No. 2, C. S., from your office, I made the usual annual armory inspections of the New Hampshire National Guard, and respectfully submit the following report :

In accordance with your orders, Maj. Frank W. Russell, Assistant Inspector-General, reported promptly, by

letter, for instructions, and made the required inspections of all the organizations in the city of Manchester, also of the companies at Hillsborough, Farmington, Rochester, and Concord. The inspection of Company A, Cavalry, was made by Lieut. Col. George Cook, Medical Director, the inspecting officer being unable to reach there, through missing a train. Dr. Cook's military abilities are so well recognized that no one will feel that the interests of Company A could have suffered very materially. Major Russell's assistance, most cheerfully given, was deeply appreciated by me, the press of private business making such aid almost a necessity. His detailed reports, accompanying my own, attest the faithfulness and ability with which he performed his duties.

The only disbandment during the year was that of Company F, Third Infantry, stationed at Littleton, for reasons given in my report dated May 27, 1887.

New companies have been organized in Manchester, Dover, Nashua, and Bristol, respectively, as follows: Companies H and D, First Infantry, Company C, Second Infantry, and Company F, Third Infantry. Company D, Second Infantry, at Newport, was not inspected, as it was just passing through the process of reorganization; neither was any visit made to Company F, Third Infantry, as it was so recently formed, and was unprepared for any formal ceremony.

The numerical strength of the brigade, as determined by the records, exclusive of the new companies at Bristol and Newport, is as indicated by the following table, which also sums up the percentage of attendance:

Table of Strength and Attendance.

STRENGTH.	1888.			1887.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Brigade commander and staff.....	10	4	14	10	5	15
Artillery.....	4	76	80	4	68	72
Cavalry.....	3	54	57	3	47	50
Infantry	87	945	1,032	82	859	941
Total force at date of inspection.....	104	1,079	1,183	99	979	1,078

PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.	1888.			1887.		
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Brigade commander and staff.....	100	75	93	100	100	100
Artillery.....	100	86	86	100	90	90
Cavalry.....	100	94	95	100	96	96
First Regiment Infantry	93	92	92	100	89	90
Second Regiment Infantry.....	100	94	95	100	97	98
Third Regiment Infantry....	97	93	93	86	84	84
Aggregate percentage.....	97	92	93	96	90	91

The table of comparative standing indicates the organizations entitled to special credit for maximum of strength and attendance to state duties.

During the year discharges have been made (including Company F, Third Infantry, disbanded) to the number of 478, which is 40 per cent of the present strength; while enlistments, including the new companies formed and inspected (but not including the new companies not visited), number 619, amounting to 52 per cent. These

figures are unusually large. The material, however, is fully as good as ever, and augurs well for pleasing results in the future. These numerous changes are very trying to many captains, but seem almost unavoidable, a large proportion of discharges being due to change of residence from the places in which companies are located. The average strength of companies in the First Infantry is 43, in the Second 41, and in the Third 41, an increase of the figures of a year ago. The aggregate strength of companies ranges from 33 in Companies F, of the Second Infantry, and D, of the Third, to 53 in Company I, of the Second.

Company F, First Infantry, was found in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition, due principally, as it appears, to neglect of duties by its former captain. Its appearance plainly illustrated the now accepted statement, that a company is just what its captain chooses to make it. Were it not for the almost unanimous desire and purpose on the part of the present officers and men to place the company on a proper footing, as expressed in a communication received since inspection, I should recommend its immediate disbandment. They practically are in the position of a new company, so far as necessary work is concerned, but should more speedily show attainments indicating their worthiness to remain in the active force.

It will be noticed that radical changes have been instituted in making up the table of comparative standing. As was announced in the last report from this office, the percentage of attendance at the annual encampment is considered, also attendance at, and participation in, drills at least an hour in length for the six months preceding inspection. Rifle practice occupies a column also. The scale of credits given for attendance at inspection, encampment, and drills, ranges from ten to zero, instead of from six; one hundred per cent, gaining a credit of

ten, ninety to one hundred a credit of nine, and so on. Credits are given under the heading of rifle practice as follows: Organizations that have no range and no armory targets properly equipped with regulation appliances are marked "poor." Those that have both of these ranges properly equipped, and have systematic practice on both in conformity with existing orders and regulations, and with fifty per cent of their aggregate number in practice, are marked "fair." Those that have ranges and practice as above, with sixty per cent of their number in practice, and who have qualified one or more third-class marksmen, are marked "good." Those that have ranges and practice as above, with eighty per cent of their number in practice, and have qualified as third and second class marksmen ten per cent of their number, and one or more as first-class, are marked "excellent." The above classification will indicate the method of rating for the present. Remarks on progress in this department are given further on.

Several innovations were introduced in the inspections of this year to test the general proficiency of officers and men. In some companies drills in the "settings-up" were called for, to determine whether these really valuable exercises were made a part of the regular work. Usually a fair degree of familiarity was shown with them. They are likely to be required at future visits from officers of this department. Another feature was the simultaneous detailing of all the sergeants of a company to take command of squads of men for the purpose of determining their ability to instruct them properly in the school of the soldier. In a large majority of instances it was evident that such practice was unusual. Many sergeants had no fitness whatever to teach, and it was really an imposition upon men to put them under such authority. It should be the custom to place all *recruits* under charge of sergeants or corporals for all instruction in the school

of the soldier necessary to fit them for creditable appearance and intelligent work in the school of the company; but this requires competent non-commissioned officers, made efficient by diligent study, and captains should *insist* upon reasonable proficiency on their part, and should firmly decline to bestow a warrant upon any one who is not qualified to perform such fundamental duties. This would also lighten the duties of the commissioned officers, and at the same time serve to prepare men for promotion, the benefit of which would soon appear in increased intelligence among the lieutenants and captains. This same ignorance is the cause of the worthlessness of so large a number of the file-closers throughout the brigade.

Special attention was also devoted to the manner in which corporals conducted the posting and relieving of sentinels. Criticisms could have been made freely upon the ways in which reliefs were formed, positions taken by corporals in marching, mode of carrying their pieces, commands given, courtesies rendered and required, and many other things which clearly indicate acquaintance with, or ignorance of, the duties plainly laid down in tactics and existing orders. If all corporals and sergeants, and officers as well, only realized the real satisfaction growing out of the consciousness of perfect knowledge and execution of their proper duties, there would soon be seen a radically improved condition. Enthusiasm would take the place of carelessness, and intelligence that of ignorance.

The new uniforms just issued are received with universal expressions of satisfaction for their neatness of appearance and general adaptability for active service. This latter remark is frequently and properly modified by exceptions to the white facings, and the desire is often expressed that the army regulations would again set the example of light blue in their stead. The coats and

pants are generally made to fit well, but with frequent cases otherwise. The enameled leather belts look well in those organizations where proper attention is given them, but will soon need to be replaced by others more serviceable. Muskets are almost uniformly well cared for, as well as other state property.

Instruction in guard duty has received some attention, but not nearly as much as its importance deserves. My criticism on the corporals who posted reliefs indicates the poverty of instructions received by them, as well as what they may be expected to communicate to men placed under them. A revised order indicating the latest official decisions on guard duty should be issued without delay, so that whatever information is imparted may be correct. Captains should pay more attention to teaching such points as proper salutes under arms, off post, as distinguished from sentinels on post, attentions paid to reliefs by sentinels, both day and night, courtesies rendered officers by corporals in command of reliefs, proper commands of corporals in posting sentinels, etc.

Rifle practice has gone on during the year under some difficulties, a part of which still remain to retard future work. Chief among these is the difficulty of obtaining suitable ranges within easy distance of armories. In some cases it appears to be necessary to go several miles for practice, which has material effect in reducing the amount of it. Company E, First Infantry, is unable even to practice at the armory range, as the proprietor of the building forbids it. The issue of ammunition in kind meets with universal approbation, which, with the buttons and medals to be bestowed for proficiency, as indicated by General Orders No. 6, C. S., from your office, will cause more attention to be given to this department of instruction.

Results attained during the past year may be summed up by the number of marksmen's buttons earned, as fol-

lows: First Infantry, 5 third-class and 3 second; Second Infantry, 12 third class, 12 second, and 3 first; Third Infantry, 19 third, 19 second, and 5 first class; Company A, Cavalry, 3 third class and 3 second; First Battery, 3 of the third class. Company G, Third Infantry, would have gained credit for excellence in rifle practice, if it had but qualified one man in the first class, all the other requirements having been fulfilled. Doubtless many companies will gain this credit this season, now that the matter is fully understood and means are generally provided.

Company drills were largely by card, as heretofore, with the additional innovations mentioned elsewhere. Good results were the general rule: rarely was an officer found who was both ignorant and careless of his duties. Special credit is due the following for absence from criticism for errors, viz.: 1st. Lieut. C. S. Clifford, Co. A, 1st Lieut. George E. Whitney, Co. C, First Infantry; Capt. H. S. Stevens, Co. C, Capt. Charles H. Pitman, Co. F, Capt. F. O. Nims, Co. G, 2d Lieut. C. W. Starkey, Co. G, 1st Lieut. Frank Chapman, Co. H, 2d Lieut. E. A. Shaw, Co. H, Capt. E. H. Parmenter, Co. I, Second Infantry; Capt. S. S. Piper, 1st Lieut. Silas R. Wallace, 2d Lieut. John A. Barker, First Battery.

Commendation is specially due to file-closers in Company C, of the First, and Company G, of the Third Infantry, for prompt and intelligent performance of their duties as such. It was indeed refreshing to witness.

I was pleased to note at formations the calling of the roll from memory by the 1st Sergeants of Companies A and E, First Infantry, Companies E, F, and I, of the Second, and Companies E and K, of the Third. In several instances 1st Sergeants failed to observe that decision in tactics that they shall fix their own bayonets before giving the command "Fall in" for ceremonies.

I am also glad to quote from the detailed report of Maj. Frank W. Russell, Assistant Inspector-General,

regarding the discipline of Company E, First Infantry, in which he says: "The *discipline* of this company approaches that of the regular service more than that of any other command in the New Hampshire National Guard. Its commander has had both regular and volunteer experience, he has a capacity for control, selects his non-commissioned officers judiciously, and seems to be able to *enforce* his authority successfully." His method might profitably be employed to a greater or less degree in other companies.

Prize drills were observed in three companies of the Third Infantry, as follows: C at Concord, E at Plymouth, and K at Wolfeborough, the successful contestants being respectively Sergt. T. B. Davis, Sergt. C. V. Tompkinson (who also won the same medal in his company last year), and Sergt. George E. Libby. I wish like practice were more general throughout the brigade.

Armories are substantially the same as last year. In a few companies, notably in Company B, First Infantry, efforts to attain excellent results are handicapped by inadequate accommodations. The armory question is one requiring careful consideration from our Legislature with reference to better support in some way.

The Battery made its usual most excellent appearance, as is indicated by the table of comparative standing and the detailed report of the assistant inspector-general.

Dr. Cook also expresses the opinion that Company A, Cavalry, has made commendable progress during the year. The State may congratulate itself on having these two organizations upon its active force. They do not suffer in comparison with any of their neighbors.

Improvement is reported in the appearance of the band of the First Infantry, though a portion of the instruments had not been cleaned for inspection. The almost immaculate condition of the property of the bands of the Second and Third Infantry, which was reported a year ago, was also seen this year. It is a satisfaction to acknowledge

such bands as a part of the military organization, both from their attention to their military duties, and because of the high musical attainments which they possess.

The usual medical inspections were made in the several organizations. The colonels of regiments habitually accompanied the inspector throughout their commands. Colonel Patterson, of the Third Regiment, is certainly entitled to special mention for having attended the inspection of every company in his regiment during his term as regimental commander, a period of ten years.

My acknowledgments are due to every officer in the brigade with whom I have had to do. The cheerfulness with which officers and men universally respond to every suggestion made by the inspectors, makes their duties pleasant, and conduces also to the material progress constantly being made. The State has a right to regard the general results of its present policy towards the National Guard with a very considerable satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ELBERT WHEELER,

Inspector-General.

TABULATED REPORT OF INSPECTIONS AND

ORGANIZATION.	Location.	Date of Inspection.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspecti'n.		Absent from Inspecti'n.		Percentage of Attendance.			Records.	Target Practice.	Uniforms.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Inspection.	Encampm't	Drills.			
BRIGADE														
Field and staff...	Peterborough.	Apr. 19	10	4	10	3	...	1	93	100	...	Excellent	.....	Excellent
FIRST REGIMENT														
Field, staff, and non-commission'd staff	Manchester...	May 9	9	4	8	4	1	.....	92	92	...	Excellent	Poor....	Excellent
Band.	Manchester...	May 9	...	24	...	24	...	...	100	100	...	.....	.....	Excellent
Company A	Dover	May 2	3	37	3	34	...	3	92	90	50	Excellent	Good ...	Excellent
" B.....	Manchester...	May 10	2	46	2	45	...	1	98	85	50	Excellent	Poor....	Excellent
" C.....	Goffstown...	May 8	3	34	3	29	...	5	87	88	38	Good ..	Good....	Excellent
" D.....	Dover	May 2	3	38	2	37	1	1	95	*	50	Poor....	Poor....	Excellent
" E.....	Manchester...	May 10	2	43	2	38	...	5	89	95	87	Excellent	Poor....	Excellent
" F.....	Derry	May 9	3	35	3	26	...	9	76	82	41	Poor....	Poor....	Excellent
" H.....	Manchester...	May 11	1	44	1	40	...	4	91	100	67	Fair....	Poor....	Excellent
" K.....	Manchester...	May 9	3	48	3	48	...	...	100	95	55	Excellent	Poor....	Excellent
SECOND REGIMENT														
Field, staff, and non-commission'd staff	Nashua.....	Apr. 13	9	5	9	5	...	...	100	100	...	Excellent	Poor....	Excellent
Band.....	Nashua.....	Apr. 13	...	24	...	24	...	...	100	100	...	.....	.....	Excellent
Company C	Nashua.....	Apr. 13	2	37	2	30	...	7	82	75	75	Poor....	Poor....	Excellent
" E.....	Rochester ...	Apr. 10	3	39	3	35	...	...	90	90	75	Fair....	Fair....	Excellent
" F.....	Farmington...	Apr. 9	2	31	2	31	...	...	100	61	60	Good....	Good....	Excellent
" G.....	Keene.....	Apr. 6	3	39	3	39	...	...	100	73	65	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
" H.....	Keene.....	Apr. 6	3	37	3	37	...	...	100	76	65	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent
" I.....	Nashua.....	Apr. 13	3	50	3	50	...	...	100	70	70	Good ...	Fair. ..	Excellent
" K.....	Hillsborough.	Apr. 5	3	38	3	31	...	7	83	91	60	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent
THIRD REGIMENT														
Field, staff, and non-commission'd staff	Concord.....	Apr. 18	9	5	9	4	...	1	93	100	...	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
Band.....	Concord.....	Apr. 18	...	24	...	24	...	...	100	100	...	.....	.....	Excellent
Company A	New London..	Apr. 26	3	42	3	38	...	4	91	60	*	Good	Poor....	Excellent
" C.....	Concord.....	Apr. 18	3	35	3	33	...	2	95	74	50	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
" D.....	Pittsfield....	Apr. 17	3	30	2	22	1	8	73	70	50	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent
" E.....	Plymouth	Apr. 19	3	39	3	39	...	...	100	81	35	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
" G.....	Lebanon.....	Apr. 25	3	35	3	33	...	2	95	67	34	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
" H.....	Franklin	Apr. 26	3	48	3	48	...	...	100	54	57	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
" K.....	Wolfeborough.	May 3	3	34	3	30	...	4	89	52	60	Excellent	Good....	Excellent
FIRST BATTERY	Manchester...	May 9	4	76	4	65	...	11	86	87	50	Excellent	Good ...	Excellent
Co. A, CAVALRY.....	Peterborough.	Apr. 5	3	54	3	51	...	3	95	100	63	Excellent	Good....	Excellent

* Unknown. Records do not indicate.

COMPARATIVE STANDING OF ORGANIZATIONS.

Arms.	Equipments.	Military Bearing.	Guard Duty.	KNOWLEDGE OF DUTIES.										Credits, 1888.	Credits, 1887.	Credits, 1886.
				INSPECTION.		DRILL.										
				Officers.	Men.	Card.	Captain.	Card.	First Lieut.	Card.	Second Lieut.	Officers' Average.	Men.			
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	22	21
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.....	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	22	20
Fair....	Good....	Good....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	16	19
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Good....	7	Excellent	2	Excellent	5	Good....	Excellent	Good....	62	45	45
Fair....	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	1	Excellent	..	Vacancy.	7	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	59	45	43
Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Good....	Good....	Good....	5	Good....	1	Excellent	7	Poor....	Good....	Good....	55	34	40
Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Poor....	Excellent	Good....	3	Good....	4	Good....	..	Absent..	Good....	Good....	45	...	...
Good....	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	2	Good....	8	Excellent	..	Vacancy.	Excellent	Excellent	65	42	42
Fair....	Good....	Fair....	Poor....	Fair....	Good....	3	Poor....	8	Poor....	1	Good....	Fair....	Poor....	41	28	37
Good....	Good....	Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	2	Excellent	..	Vacancy.	..	Vacancy.	Excellent	Good....	60	...	...
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	5	Excellent	1	Excellent	2	Excellent	Excellent	Good....	64	44	45
.....
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.....	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	22	22
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	22	22
Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	6	Excellent	2	Excellent	..	Vacancy.	Excellent	Good....	57	...	...
Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	1	Excellent	2	Excellent	..	Excused.	Excellent	Excellent	62	41	44
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	7	Excellent	6	Excellent	..	Vacancy.	Excellent	Good....	61	40	43
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	0	Excellent	0	Excellent	7	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	65	45	46
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	4	Excellent	8	Excellent	1	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	64	45	46
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	1	Excellent	7	Good....	4	Fair....	Good....	Good....	63	43	45
Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	2	Good....	8	Poor....	3	Fair....	Fair....	Fair....	58	40	39
.....
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.....	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	21
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	21	22
Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Fair....	Good....	Good....	2	Excellent	3	Excellent	8	Good....	Excellent	Good....	49	32	37
Good....	Good....	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	5	Good....	8	Good....	3	Good....	Good....	Good....	58	39	39
Excellent	Fair....	Good....	Fair....	Excellent	Good....	..	Absent..	6	Fair....	7	Fair....	Fair....	Fair....	51	42	43
Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Fair....	Excellent	Good....	3	Excellent	6	Fair....	4	Fair....	Good....	Poor....	56	40	40
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	5	Excellent	8	Good....	7	Excellent	Excellent	Good....	58	40	41
Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	4	Excellent	2	Excellent	8	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	61	41	43
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Fair....	Excellent	Excellent	7	Excellent	2	Excellent	6	Good....	Excellent	Good....	59	38	37
.....
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good....	Excellent	Excellent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Excellent	Excellent	63	45	46
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	†	Excellent	Good....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†	†	55	42	40

† Not examined in this, owing to lack of time.

REPORT OF

BVT. BRIG. GEN. R. H. JACKSON, MAJ. 5TH ART'Y, U. S. A.

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.,
June 10, 1887.

To the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL,—In obedience to paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 99, current series, from the Headquarters of the army, and letter of instructions from your office, dated May 2, 1887, I have the honor to report the result of my observation of the First Brigade New Hampshire National Guard at the state camp at Concord, N. H., during the five days of the encampment, commencing May 31, and ending June 4, 1887.

The brigade, with the exception of Company B, First Regiment, arrived at camp on the 31st of May, and immediately proceeded to carry out the routine of duty required by General Orders No. 5, from brigade headquarters; brigade guard-mounting, drill, dress-parade, etc., taking place in succession on that day. No time was lost in proceeding to the exercises laid out for the troops. The camp had been all prepared for the reception of the brigade, as required by General Orders No. 2, by fatigue parties from the several commands, working under the direction of Col. J. N. Patterson, of the Third Regiment.

THE TROOPS.

The brigade is made up of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry, Company A, Cavalry, and the First Light Battery, New Hampshire National Guard.

The following table shows the average strength of the command for the five days :

ORGANIZATIONS.	Companies.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General and staff.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	10	5
First Regiment Infantry.....	8	29	280	2	46	31	326
Second Regiment Infantry	8	31	239	2	114	33	353
Third Regiment Infantry.....	8	29	203	1	132	30	335
Co. A, Cavalry.....	1	3	50	.....	.....	3	50
First Light Battery.....	1	4	59	.....	9	4	68
Total.....	26	106	836	5	301	111	1,137

Company B, First Regiment of Infantry, arrived in camp on the 2d of June, from Washington, D. C., where it had been in attendance at the competitive drills held in that city.

The attendance of the First Regiment during the encampment was 81.54 per cent ; of the Second Regiment, 70.26 per cent ; of the Third Regiment, 63.26 per cent ; and of the First Light Battery, 88 per cent. Company A, Cavalry, had every officer and enlisted man present.

CLOTHING.

The uniform coat is of the old swallow-tail pattern ; the other articles of clothing are of the same make and pattern as in 1885, when I inspected this brigade. Some of the commands have helmets and others have old felt dress caps. It is much to be regretted that, for want of sufficient funds, the troops should be so badly uniformed. The clothing was clean, and seemed to have been well taken care of.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The Infantry was supplied with the Springfield rifle, caliber .45; the old cartridge-box, filled with a block of wood pierced for the reception of cartridges; and steel bayonet-sabbard. They were well cared for and kept in good condition for service. The old knapsack, which would not be of much service in the field, was carried. There was an ample supply of tents, the same that I reported upon two years ago, and they looked as clean and good as they did then, which shows the excellent care that must have been taken of them.

The troops were supplied with rations by hired caterers. The food was good and substantial, and well prepared.

THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

General Ayling, the Adjutant-General of the State, is practically quartermaster-general, commissary-general, chief of ordnance, and paymaster-general. He attends personally to all issues of arms, equipments, clothing, ammunition, tents, and camp equipage. The storage and care of everything appertaining to the State for camp and field service is supervised by him, and his storehouse on the camp-ground is a model of regularity and neatness. The issues of public property were made by the adjutant-general of the State to the brigade and regimental quartermasters upon proper receipts, and at the close of the camping season the property was by them returned to General Ayling and the receipts canceled.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

General Elbert Wheeler, the Inspector-General of the State, was present during the encampment, and, assisted by Maj. F. W. Russell, the Brigade Inspector, made such inspections as the state of the weather permitted. Both of these officers having served in the army, being gradu-

ates of the Military Academy, exercise a great influence for good in the conduct of military affairs in the State, perform their duties with regularity, and instruct the various organizations in all their military duties in camp and garrison.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cook, the Medical Director of the brigade, had charge of the medical department, the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the regiments making daily reports to him. Colonel Cook and all the medical officers were careful and painstaking in the discharge of their duties. Hospital accommodations had been carefully prepared, but during the five days in camp there was only one sick man in hospital, and he was returned to duty in a few hours. The supply of medicines, etc., was ample. Colonel Cook made several daily inspections of the camp, the latrines, kitchens, tents, and grounds receiving his constant attention.

The system followed by the staff departments for placing the force in condition for active service was good, but the small amount of funds furnished by the State for transportation, clothing, etc., would leave the troops not altogether too well provided for should their services be required in an emergency.

TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no target practice, not a shot having been fired during the five days. This was entirely owing to the state of the weather. It rained during the first, second, and third days of June, and prevented firing and instruction of any character under arms. Maj. W. H. Cheever, the Inspector of Rifle Practice, had had the ranges prepared and the targets ready, but it was utterly impossible to make use of them. No one regretted this

state of things more than Major Cheever, who is an efficient sharpshooter.

INSTRUCTION.

As the rainy weather interfered, there were but very few drills, except upon the first and last days. Four or five brigade and battalion drills were all that took place. There were no company or skirmish drills. Incessant rain during the week prevented nearly everything in the shape of instruction on the ground. There were three brigade dress-parades and two or three battalion parades, some of these taking place in the rain. Guard-mountings took place as usual, rain or shine. The Governor of the State was inaugurated on the 2d of June, and all of the troops were marched into the city of Concord to assist in the ceremonies. After the return of the troops the Governor made an official visit to the camp, escorted by Company A, Cavalry, and was received by General White, the commanding officer, and his staff. A salute of seventeen guns was admirably fired in his honor by the First Light Battery.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline was good. The men behaved admirably. I do not believe there was a single soldier in the guard-house. There was not a case of intoxication during the five days. The camp at night, as well as in the day-time, was quiet and orderly. Military courtesy was, as a rule, well observed. The police of the camp was, as I have before stated, carefully attended to. Guard duty was well performed, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guards being attentive. A good many of the sentinels being recruits had very little knowledge of their duties, but they were all anxious to learn and carry out their orders. Guard duty should, however, be better taught at the armories, and a capable, well-instructed

officer might be detailed for this purpose at every armory. A few lectures and lessons upon this and kindred subjects during the winter season would, I am convinced, work wonders in bringing the intelligent soldiers of the New Hampshire National Guard to a high sense of the necessity for discipline and instruction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The military appearance of the regiments of infantry was fair. I was informed that nearly one third of the men in ranks were recruits. The unmilitary gait, the uncertain execution of the manual of arms, the movements of the hands when standing at attention, and the uneven step in marching, all set forth the fact that a great many of the men had not been set up or drilled. Some of the company officers and non-commissioned officers needed instruction. There was a good deal of talking in the ranks, which the file-closers did not pay the least attention to. I do not think that recruits should receive their first lessons in company, battalion, and brigade drills until they have been thoroughly instructed in the school of the soldier, and this can, I suppose, be taught in the armories before the men are brought to the camp.

The Second Regiment had one or two companies which were in good military shape, and the First Regiment had two or three companies which had been well drilled and instructed. Company B, of the First Regiment, although small in numbers, was one of the best-drilled companies of infantry I have ever seen. The sergeants, corporals, and privates had all been thoroughly set up and drilled. It was a pleasure to look at this company at drill, and to observe how carefully the captain and file-closers attended to their duties. These companies, but particularly Company B, First Regiment, were distinctly noticeable at dress-parades and battalion drills by the steadiness of their movements, their good marching in line, the car-

riage of their arms, the alignment of their file-closers, and the silence in their ranks. Their hands were not lifted from their sides for the purpose of feeling or scratching their faces, and thus marring the steady, military appearance of the battalion while in line or in column.

Company A, Cavalry, is a fine organization. I was informed that nearly all of the men owned their horses. The men sit their horses in cavalry style and ride well; they have apparently a natural fondness for the service, and endeavor to excel in it. They were well mounted and equipped, and their horses were well groomed, fed, and watered. I noticed a decided improvement since I inspected them two years ago. Its condition reflects great credit upon Captain Smith and his subalterns.

The battery of four light twelve-pounders, commanded by Captain S. S. Piper, is an organization that the State has every reason to be proud of. Its excellent condition as to material, discipline, and drill shows that the application, energy, and fondness for the service which this organization evidently possesses are sure to place it at the head of the National Guard of the State. The manual of the piece was well performed, the mounted sections and platoons well commanded, and the battery drill executed in a remarkably faultless manner. Good work must have been done at the armory to turn out such competent artillery-men. The drivers were skillful, and handled their teams well, and attended carefully to their duties at stable and water calls.

Colonels Lane, Copp, and Patterson, commanding the three regiments of infantry, are officers of superior merit, peculiarly fitted by long service and a thorough knowledge of their duties for the commands they exercise. They are aided by good field and staff officers. The companies composing their regiments are, however, drawn from so many different towns in the State, that it

is impossible for the colonels to exercise a proper supervision of them. The company officers should, therefore, be carefully selected, as the efficiency of the companies, their instruction and discipline, are wholly in the hands of these officers.

Brigadier-General Daniel M. White, who commanded the camp of instruction; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Gould, the Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain L. C. Merrill, the Brigade Quartermaster, are officers of large experience, and are thoroughly fitted by long service in the volunteer force and National Guard for their present positions. In fact, all the officers of the brigade staff have been selected with great care, and are fully equal to the discharge of the duties they are called upon to perform.

I sincerely regret that I am not able to report better progress during the five days' encampment; but the rainy, unfavorable weather during the week, which made it impossible to have drill and target practice, was the cause of this lack of improvement.

I arrived at Concord on the 30th of May, and went into camp with the troops on the following day. I did not leave the camp from that time until the 4th of June, the last day of the exercises.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to Generals Ayling, White, and Wheeler, Colonels Gould and Cook, and the other members of the staff for their courtesy and kindness during my official visit to the state camp.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,

Maj. 5th Artillery, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

*List of Marksmen who have qualified in the Several Classes
during the year ending December 1, 1887.*

THIRD CLASS.

ORGANIZATION.	Name.	Rank.	Score.
FIRST REGIMENT.			
Company A	G. H. Demeritt	Captain	51
“	W. H. Foss	Sergeant	53
“	W. H. Tebbetts	Sergeant	51
Company C	E. P. Carr *	Sergeant	54
“	G. Kimball	Private	52
SECOND REGIMENT.			
Field and Staff	A. W. Metcalf *	Lieut. Colonel ..	61
Company C	G. E. Richardson	Private	51
Company F	C. H. Pitman *	Captain	52
“	G. F. Davis *	Corporal	61
“	H. P. Locke	Private	60
“	G. E. Moulton	Private	55
Company G	F. W. Walker	Private	53
“	E. M. Keyes *	Sergeant	62
Company H	E. A. Shaw	Second Lieut.	54
“	W. Ruffle	Private	51
“	H. L. Kellogg	Private	53
Company I	M. H. Degnan	Private	55
THIRD REGIMENT.			
Company C	— Badger	Private	53
“	R. M. Flanders	Private	51
Company D	A. T. Locke	Private	53
Company E	J. R. Stevens	Private	56
Company G	C. H. Clough	Captain	59
“	E. S. Downs	First Lieutenant.	54
“	G. Freeto	Second Lieut.	60
“	E. Plummer	Sergeant	56
“	G. F. Randlett	Sergeant	55
“	B. F. Reynolds	Sergeant	52

* Requalification, not entitling them to duplicate buttons.

THIRD CLASS. — *Continued.*

ORGANIZATION.	Name.	Rank.	Score.
Company G	G. Poland.....	Corporal	56
“	P. B. Smith	Corporal	53
“	A. W. Buckwell	Private	60
“	F. Bell	Private	55
Company H	J. W. Peterson	Private	52
“	E. R. Silloway *.....	Corporal	61
Company K	A. H. Fowler.....	Sergeant.	61
“	H. E. Davis.....	Sergeant.	60
“	E. L. Peaslee	Sergeant.	53
“	F. L. Ham	Private	53
Troop A, Cavalry....	E. H. Smith *.....	Captain	56
“	F. H. Weston	Bugler	54
“	C. E. Sweatt *.....	Private	54
First Battery.....	J. A. Barker	Second Lieut....	58
“	E. H. Smith.....	Private	58
“	E. I. Patridge	Private	55

SECOND CLASS.

FIRST REGIMENT.			
Company A	G. H. Demeritt	Captain	52
“	W. H. Foss.....	Sergeant	55
Company D	G. W. Ham	Corporal	54
SECOND REGIMENT.			
Field and Staff.....	A. W. Metcalf	Lient. Colonel...	60
“	H. W. Keyes.....	Sergeant Major..	54
Company F	C. H. Pitman.....	Captain	60
“	G. M. Nutter	Second Lieut	60
“	W. S. Hayes.....	Corporal	57
“	G. F. Davis	Corporal	53
Company G	C. W. Starkey	Second Lieut....	58
“	C. E. Joslin	Sergeant.....	56

* Requalification, not entitling them to duplicate buttons.

SECOND CLASS.— *Continued.*

ORGANIZATION.	Name.	Rank.	Score.
Company G	E. M. Keyes	Sergeant	60
“	J. C. Read	Corporal	52
“	F. W. Walker	Private	54
“	B. H. Whitehouse	Private	53
THIRD REGIMENT.			
Field and Staff	H. B. Cilley	1st Lieut., Q. M..	61
“	W. O. Stevens	Q. M. Sergeant...	53
“	A. M. Dodge	Com. Sergeant...	60
Company C	R. H. Rolfe	First Lieutenant.	54
“	A. M. Stearns	Sergeant	60
“	F. R. Roach	Private	52
Company E	H. S. Arris	Second Lieut....	54
“	E. J. Davis	First Sergeant...	56
“	C. V. Tompkinson	Sergeant	53
“	J. R. Stevens	Private	52
Company G	C. H. Clough	Captain	60
“	E. S. Downs	First Lieutenant.	55
“	G. Freeto	Second Lieut	56
“	B. F. Reynolds	Sergeant	53
“	G. Poland	Corporal	51
“	A. W. Buckwell	Private	52
Company H	A. W. Rollins	Sergeant	61
“	F. Gomo	Private	53
“	E. R. Silloway	Corporal	60
Troop A, Cavalry...	E. H. Smith	Captain	58
“	F. H. Weston	Bugler	52
“	C. E. Sweatt	Private	51

FIRST CLASS.

ORGANIZATION.	Name.	Rank.	Score.
SECOND REGIMENT.			
Field and Staff	A. W. Metcalf.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....
Company F.....	G. M. Nutter	Second Lieut.....	.....
Company G.....	E. M. Keyes.....	Sergeant.....	.....
THIRD REGIMENT.			
Field and Staff	H. B. Cilley.....	1st Lieut., Q. M.....	.....
“	A. M. Dodge.....	Com. Sergeant .....	.....
Company C.....	A. M. Stearns.....	Sergeant.....	.....
Company H	A. W. Rollins.....	Sergeant .....	.....
“	E. R. Silloway.....	Corporal.....	.....

RETURN

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Commander-in-Chief and Staff	11	.....	11
Brigade Commander and Staff	10	4	14

FIRST REGIMENT. — HEADQUARTERS, MANCHESTER.

Field and Staff.....	9	4	13
Band.....	.....	24	24
Co. A, Dover.....	3	37	40
Co. B, Manchester...	2	46	48
Co. C, Goffstown.....	3	34	37
Co. D, Dover.....	3	38	41
Co. E, Manchester.....	2	43	45
Co. F, Derry	3	35	38
Co. H, Manchester	1	44	45
Co. K, Manchester	3	48	51
Strength of First Regiment	29	353	382

SECOND REGIMENT. — HEADQUARTERS, NASHUA.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff.	9	5	14
Band.....		24	24
Co. C, Nashua.....	2	37	39
Co. D, Newport	3	50	53
Co. E, Rochester.....	3	39	42
Co. F, Farmington	2	31	33
Co. G, Keene	3	39	42
Co. H, Keene.....	3	37	40
Co. I, Nashua	3	50	53
Co. K, Hillsborough	3	38	41
Strength of Second Regiment	31	350	381

THIRD REGIMENT. — HEADQUARTERS, CONCORD.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff.....	9	5	14
Band		24	24
Co. A, New London.	3	42	45
Co. C, Concord	3	35	38
Co. D, Pittsfield	3	30	33
Co. E, Plymouth.....	3	39	42
Co. F, Bristol	3	50	53
Co. G, Lebanon.....	3	35	38
Co. H, Franklin Falls	3	48	51
Co. K, Wolfeborough.....	3	34	37
Strength of Third Regiment.....	33	342	375

CAVALRY.

	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Co. A, Peterborough	3	54	57
Strength of Cavalry	3	54	57

ARTILLERY.

First Battery, Manchester	4	76	80
Strength of Artillery	4	76	80

RECAPITULATION.

Commander-in-Chief and Staff.	11	.....	11
Brigade Commander and Staff	10	4	14
Infantry	93	1,045	1,138
Cavalry.....	3	54	57
Artillery.....	4	76	80
Total	121	1,179	1,300

REGISTER

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. SAWYER, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

INAUGURATED JUNE 2, 1887.

GENERAL STAFF.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Augustus D. Ayling, Adj. Gen.	Maj. Gen.....	Concord	July 15, 1879
Elbert Wheeler, Insp. Gen*.....	Brig. Gen ...	Nashua.....	June 29, 1887
Howard L. Porter, Q. M. Gen..	Brig. Gen....	Concord	June 29, 1887
Albert S. Twitchell, Com. Gen..	Brig. Gen....	Gorham.....	June 29, 1887
Josiah G. Bellows, J. A. Gen...	Brig. Gen....	Walpole.....	June 29, 1887
Arthur L. Emerson, Surg. Gen..	Brig. Gen....	Chester	June 29, 1887
Oscar G. Barron, Aid-de-Camp.	Colonel	Carroll... ..	June 29, 1887
William E. Spalding, “	Colonel	Nashua.....	June 29, 1887
Christopher H. Wells, “	Colonel	Somersworth..	June 29, 1887
Seth M. Richards, “	Colonel	Newport.....	June 29, 1887

* Reappointment.

FIRST BRIGADE.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Daniel M. White.....	Brig. Gen....	Peterborough..	May 15, 1884
George W. Gould, Asst. Adjutant-General	Lieut. Col....	Winchester ...	May 28, 1884
Frank W. Russell, Asst. Inspector-General	Major	Plymouth.....	Dec. 11, 1885
William H. Cheever, Inspector Rifle Practice	Major	Nashua.....	Dec. 11, 1885
George Cook, Medical Director.	Lieut. Col....	Concord	May 28, 1884
Daniel B. Donovan, Judge Advocate	Major	Concord.....	May 22, 1885
Louis C. Merrill, Quarterm'r...	Captain	Manchester....	July 22, 1884
John Gannon, Jr., Commissary.	Captain	Manchester....	May 16, 1887
Daniel H. Gienty, Aid-de-Camp.	Captain	Concord	April 15, 1886
Albert N. Dow, Aid-de-Camp ...	Captain	Exeter	April 4, 1887

FIRST REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

George M. L. Lane.....	Colonel	Manchester....	Dec. 21, 1886
Richard M. Scammon	Lieut. Col....	Exeter	Dec. 21, 1886
Patrick A. Devine... ..	Major	Manchester....	Mar. 11, 1886
Alfred F. Eaton, Adjutant	First Lieut...	Manchester....	July 19, 1887
William G. Mason, Quarterm'r.	First Lieut...	Manchester....	May 11, 1885
Hervey M. Bennett, Paymaster.	Captain	Manchester....	Aug. 12, 1884
William M. Parsons, Surgeon ..	Major	Manchester....	Mar. 17, 1884
Jumes Sullivan, Asst. Surgeon.	Captain	Manchester....	Mar. 17, 1884
Luther F. McKinney, Chaplain.	Captain	Manchester....	Jan. 10, 1887

COMPANY A.

George H. Demeritt	Captain	Dover.....	Sept. 1, 1881
Charles S. Clifford	First Lieut...	Dover.....	May 16, 1887
Frank E. Rollins.....	Second Lieut.	Dover	May 16, 1887

COMPANY B.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Daniel F. Shea.....	Captain.....	Manchester ...	Mar. 11, 1886
John F. Reardon.....	First Lieut ..	Manchester ...	May 28, 1888
William Sullivan	Second Lieut	Manchester ...	May 28, 1888

COMPANY C.

Leslie S. Bidwell	Captain.....	Goffstown	Mar. 16, 1885
George E. Whitney.....	First Lieut..	Goffstown	Dec. 21, 1886
Frank A. Whipple.....	Second Lieut	Goffstown	Dec. 21, 1886

COMPANY D.

Bion I. Browne	Captain.....	Dover.....	Mar. 1, 1888
Walter W. Scott	First Lieut ..	Dover	Mar. 1, 1888
James H. McDuffee.....	Second Lieut	Dover.....	Mar. 1, 1888

COMPANY E.

Bartlett N. Wilson.....	Captain.....	Manchester ...	April 13, 1887
Frank W. Tebbetts	First Lieut ..	Manchester ...	April 13, 1887
John B. Rogers	Second Lieut	Manchester ...	May 18, 1888

COMPANY F.

Miner G. Frye	Captain.....	Derry Depot...	Dec. 15, 1887
John E. Webster	First Lieut ..	Derry Depot...	Nov. 8, 1884
Leighton H. McIntire	Second Lieut	Derry Depot...	Dec. 15, 1887

COMPANY H.

Michael Labrèche.....	Captain.....	Manchester ...	Oct. 11, 1887
.....	First Lieut ..	.....	.....
Frank H. Lussier	Second Lieut	Manchester ...	May 18, 1888

COMPANY K.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Patrick H. O'Malley.....	Captain.....	Manchester ...	Dec. 30, 1886
Thomas H. Kendrigan	First Lieut ..	Manchester ...	Aug 13, 1887
John Fitzmaurice.....	Second Lieut	Manchester ...	Oct. 17, 1887

SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Elbridge J. Copp	Colonel.....	Nashua	June 25, 1884
Albert W. Metcalf.....	Lieut. Col ...	Keene.....	May 15, 1885
Jason E. Tolles.....	Major	Nashua	May 15, 1885
Charles E. Faxon, Adjutant	First Lieut ..	Nashua	April 14, 1887
George P. Kimball, Quarterm'r.	First Lieut ..	Nashua	Aug. 1, 1884
Charles H. Roby, Paymaster...	Captain.....	Nashua	Nov. 3, 1887
George W. Flagg, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Keene.....	May 10, 1886
William H. Nute, Asst. Surgeon	Captain	Farmington ...	May 10, 1886
George W. Grover, Chaplain ...	Captain.....	Nashua	July 1, 1884

COMPANY C.

Hiram S. Stevens.....	Captain.....	Nashua	Mar. 19, 1888
Arthur D. Farley.....	First Lieut ..	Nashua	Mar. 19, 1888
William H. Livingston.....	Second Lieut	Nashua	May 18, 1888

COMPANY D.

Ira Stowell	Captain.....	Newport.....	Jan. 5, 1888
George A. Scribner.....	First Lieut ..	Newport.....	April 20, 1888
William H. Nourse	Second Lieut	Newport.....	April 20, 1888

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY E.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Isaac D. Piercy	Captain . . .	Rochester.....	July 25, 1884
Fred L. Chesley.....	First Lieut...	Rochester.....	July 15, 1884
G. Ira Berry.....	Second Lieut.	Rochester	Nov. 15, 1887

COMPANY F.

Charles H. Pitman.....	Captain	Farmington ...	Feb. 25, 1887
Albert Garland	First Lieut...	Farmington ...	Jan. 10, 1888
Hosea L. Bickford.....	Second Lieut.	Farmington ...	May 18, 1888

COMPANY G.

Francis O. Nims	Captain	Keene.....	July 24, 1884
Edward P. Kimball.....	First Lieut...	Keene.....	July 24, 1884
Charles W. Starkey	Second Lieut.	Keene.....	July 24, 1884

COMPANY H.

Jerry P. Wellman	Captain	Keene.....	Aug. 1, 1885
Frank Chapman	First Lieut...	Keene.....	Aug. 1, 1885
Elbridge A. Shaw.....	Second Lieut.	Keene.....	Aug. 1, 1885

COMPANY I.

Edwin H. Parmenter.....	Captain	Nashua.....	Sept. 1, 1884
Willis H. Goodspeed	First Lieut...	Nashua.....	May 23, 1887
William R. Seaman.....	Second Lieut.	Nashua.....	May 23, 1887

COMPANY K.

Henry P. Whitaker.....	Captain	Hillsboro' Br..	Feb. 24, 1886
Loren E. Nichols.....	First Lieut...	Hillsboro' Br..	Sept. 3, 1886
George F. Russell.....	Second Lieut.	Hillsboro' Br..	Sept. 3, 1886

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Joab N. Patterson	Colonel	Concord.....	April 18, 1878
True Sanborn, Jr.....	Lieut. Col....	Chichester	May 29, 1878
Nathan H. Randlett	Major.....	Lebanon	Sept. 25, 1882
Fred S. Hall, Adjutant	First Lieut...	Concord.....	April 19, 1886
Harry B. Cilley, Quartermaster.	First Lieut...	Concord.....	May 19, 1884
George R. Leavitt, Paymaster..	Captain	Laconia	Sept. 13, 1883
Irving A. Watson, Surgeon	Major	Concord.....	Dec. 12, 1884
Frank T. Moffett, Asst. Surgeon	Captain	Littleton.....	July 1, 1884
Daniel C. Roberts, Chaplain	Captain	Concord.....	Aug. 3, 1882

COMPANY A.

William A. Messer.....	Captain	New London...	Jan. 6, 1876
Willard Reed.....	First Lieut...	New London...	April 3, 1879
Baxter Gay	Second Lieut.	New London...	Dec. 28, 1882

COMPANY C.

Edward H. Dixon.....	Captain	Concord.....	Feb. 25, 1881
Robert H. Rolfe.....	First Lieut...	Concord.....	June 17, 1887
William C. Trenoweth.....	Second Lieut.	Concord.....	June 17, 1887

COMPANY D.

.....	Captain .....	.....	.....
Walter Langmaid	First Lieut...	Chichester	Oct. 5, 1885
Forest F. Hill	Second Lieut.	Pittsfield.....	Oct. 5, 1885

COMPANY E.

George H. Colby.	Captain	Plymouth.....	April 22, 1885
Erastus B. Dearborn	First Lieut...	Plymouth.....	May 6, 1886
Henry S. Arris.....	Second Lieut.	Plymouth.....	May 6, 1886

COMPANY F.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
David M. Calley	Captain	Bristol	April 14, 1888
Charles W. Coolidge	First Lieut... ..	Bristol	April 14, 1888
Orren B. Ray.....	Second Lieut.	Bristol	April 14, 1888

COMPANY G.

Charles H. Clough	Captain	Lebanon	July 23, 1883
Eugene S. Downes.....	First Lieut... ..	Lebanon	July 23, 1883
George A. Freeto	Second Lieut.	Lebanon	Feb. 3, 1886

COMPANY H.

George N. Cheever	Captain	Franklin Falls.	July 1, 1879
Amos S. Ripley	First Lieut... ..	Franklin Falls.	May 1, 1886
Hollis K. Smith.....	Second Lieut.	Franklin Falls.	May 1, 1886

COMPANY K.

Joseph Lewando	Captain	Wolfeborough.	Oct. 17, 1885
Charles L. Horne	First Lieut... ..	Wolfeborough.	Feb. 3, 1886
Dana W. Horne.....	Second Lieut.	Wolfeborough.	Nov. 18, 1887

CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Ervin H. Smith	Captain	Peterborough.	May 3, 1883
Charles B. Davis.....	First Lieut... ..	Peterborough.	Jan. 25, 1886
Charles H. Dutton	Second Lieut.	Peterborough.	April 28, 1886

ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Samuel S. Piper.....	Captain	Manchester....	May 1, 1876
Edward H. Currier	First Lieut....	Manchester....	April 6, 1882
Silas R. Wallace	First Lieut....	Manchester....	Mar. 27, 1886
John A. Barker.....	Second Lieut.	Manchester....	Mar. 27, 1886

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES

OF

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Elbert Wheeler	Brig. Gen. and Insp. Gen....	June 17, 1885	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
Charles Williams.....	Brig. Gen. and Q. M. Gen....	June 17, 1885	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
George W. Pierce.....	Brig. Gen. and Surg. Gen....	June 17, 1885	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
Frank P. Brown	Brig. Gen. and Com. Gen....	June 17, 1885	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
Henry M. Baker	Brig. Gen. and J. A. Gen	Dec. 21, 1886	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
Frank E. Kaley	Col. and A.D.C.	June 17, 1886	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
Hiram H. Dow	Col. and A.D.C.	June 17, 1886	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
Alfred A. Collins	Col. and A.D.C.	June 17, 1886	June 2, 1887	Term exp.
George G. Davis.....	Col. and A.D.C.	June 17, 1886	June 2, 1887	Term exp.

FIRST REGIMENT.

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Edward P. Bagley.....	1st Lieut. Co. B.	Mar. 11, 1886	Jan. 14, 1888	Resigned.
John F. Gleason	1st Lieut. Co. B.	Feb. 2, 1888	Mar. 26, 1888	Resigned.
John H. Ingraham.....	Capt. Co. D....	May 12, 1887	Aug. 10, 1887	Resigned.
Edward D. Smith.....	Capt. Co. D....	Aug. 20, 1887	Feb. 14, 1888	Resigned.
Walter G. Taylor	2d Lieut. Co. E.	May 5, 1887	April 20, 1888	Resigned.
Rosecrans W. Pillsbury.	Capt. Co. F....	Nov. 8, 1884	Nov. 29, 1887	Resigned.
Désiré Laneville	Capt. Co. H....	April 30, 1887	Sept. 23, 1887	Resigned.
Louis Stevens.	1st Lieut. Co. H.	April 30, 1887	July 13, 1887	Resigned.
Jerémie H. Soly.....	1st Lieut. Co. H.	Aug. 10, 1887	Feb. 16, 1888	Resigned.
John H. Groux	2d Lieut. Co. H.	April 30, 1887	April 3, 1888	Resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Ashton W. Rounsevel ...	Paymaster.....	Aug. 1, 1884	Nov. 3, 1887	Disch'g'd.
Eugene H. Saunders	Capt. Co. C....	May 25, 1887	Mar. 13, 1888	Resigned.
Ernest C. Emerson.....	2d Lieut. Co. C.	April 30, 1887	Mar. 2, 1888	Resigned.
Fred W. Cheney.....	Capt. Co. D	Aug. 6, 1884	Nov. 22, 1887	Resigned.
Bela Nettleton	1st Lieut. Co. D.	Jan. 5, 1888	Mar. 29, 1888	Co. disb'd.
George A. Scribner.....	2d Lieut. Co. D.	Jan. 5, 1888	Mar. 29, 1888	Co. disb'd.
Horatio L. Cate.....	2d Lieut. Co. E.	July 15, 1884	June 9, 1887	Resigned.
Charles W. Leighton....	1st Lieut. Co. F.	Feb. 25, 1887	Dec. 5, 1887	Resigned.
George M. Nutter	2d Lieut. Co. F.	Feb. 25, 1887	Dec. 13, 1887	Resigned.
Henry C. Leighton.....	2d Lieut. Co. F.	Jan. 10, 1888	April 4, 1888	Resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT.

William A. Yeaton.....	Capt. Co. D....	July 14, 1885	May 11, 1888	Resigned.
Henry E. Bartlett.....	1st Lieut. Co. F.	May 12, 1887	Jan. 5, 1888	Co. disb'd.
Elliott F. Sawyer.....	2d Lieut. Co. F.	May 12, 1887	Jan. 5, 1888	Co. disb'd.

COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission
Elbert Wheeler	Brig. Gen. and Inspec. Gen.	June 29, 1887
Howard L. Porter.....	Brig. Gen. and Q. M. Gen...	June 29, 1887
Albert S. Twitchell.....	Brig. Gen. and Com. Gen...	June 29, 1887
Josiah G. Bellows.....	Brig. Gen. and J. A. Gen...	June 29, 1887
Arthur L. Emerson.....	Brig. Gen. and Surg. Gen...	June 29, 1887
Oscar G. Barron.....	Colonel and A. D. C.....	June 29, 1887
William E. Spalding	Colonel and A. D. C.....	June 29, 1887
Christopher H. Wells	Colonel and A. D. C.....	June 29, 1887
Seth M. Richards	Colonel and A. D. C.....	June 29, 1887

FIRST REGIMENT.

Alfred F. Eaton	First Lieut. and Adjutant..	July 19, 1887
John F. Reardon	First Lieut. Co. B.....	May 28, 1888
John F. Gleason.....	First Lieut. Co. B.....	Feb. 2, 1888
John F. Reardon	Second Lieut. Co. B.....	Feb. 2, 1888
William Sullivan	Second Lieut. Co. B.....	May 28, 1888
Edward D. Smith.....	Captain Co. D.....	Aug. 20, 1887
Bion I. Browne.....	Captain Co. D.....	Mar. 1, 1888
Bion I. Browne.....	First Lieut. Co. D	Aug. 20, 1887
Walter W. Scott.....	First Lieut. Co. D	Mar. 1, 1888
Walter W. Scott	Second Lieut. Co. D.....	Aug. 20, 1887
James H. McDuffee	Second Lieut. Co. D.....	Mar. 1, 1888
John B. Rogers.....	Second Lieut. Co. E.....	May 18, 1888

FIRST REGIMENT. — *Continued.*

NAME.	Rank and Organization.	Date of Commission
Minor G. Frye.....	Captain Co. F.....	Dec. 15, 1887
Leighton H. McIntire.....	Second Lieut. Co. F.....	Dec. 15, 1887
Michael Labrèche.....	Captain Co. H.....	Oct. 11, 1887
Jérémié H. Soly.....	First Lieut. Co. H.....	Aug. 10, 1887
Frank H. Lussier.....	Second Lieut. Co. H.....	May 18, 1888
Thomas H. Kendrigan.....	First Lieut. Co. K.....	Aug. 13, 1887
John Fitzmaurice.....	Second Lieut. Co. K.....	Oct. 17, 1887

SECOND REGIMENT.

Charles A. Roby.....	Captain and Paymaster....	Nov. 3, 1887
Hiram S. Stevens.....	Captain Co. C.....	Mar. 19, 1888
Arthur D. Farley.....	First Lieut. Co. C.....	Mar. 19, 1888
William H. Livingston.....	Second Lieut. Co. C.....	May 18, 1888
Ira Stowell.....	Captain Co. D.....	Jan. 5, 1888
Bela Nettleton.....	First Lieut. Co. D.....	Jan. 5, 1888
George A. Scribner.....	Second Lieut. Co. D.....	Jan. 5, 1888
George A. Scribner.....	First Lieut. Co. D.....	April 20, 1888
William H. Nourse.....	Second Lieut. Co. D.....	April 20, 1888
G. Ira Berry.....	Second Lieut. Co. E.....	Nov. 15, 1887
Albert Garland.....	First Lieut. Co. F.....	Jan. 10, 1888
Henry C. Leighton.....	Second Lieut. Co. F.....	Jan. 10, 1888
Hosea L. Bickford.....	Second Lieut. Co. F.....	May 18, 1888

THIRD REGIMENT.

Robert H. Rolfe.....	First Lieut. Co. C.....	June 17, 1887
William C. Trenoweth.....	Second Lieut. Co. C.....	June 17, 1887
David M. Calley.....	Captain Co. F.....	April 14, 1888
Charles W. Coolidge.....	First Lieut. Co. F.....	April 14, 1888
Orren B. Ray.....	Second Lieut. Co. F.....	April 14, 1888
Dana W. Horne.....	Second Lieut. Co. K.....	Nov. 18, 1887

ENLISTED MEN DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS AS DESERTERS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

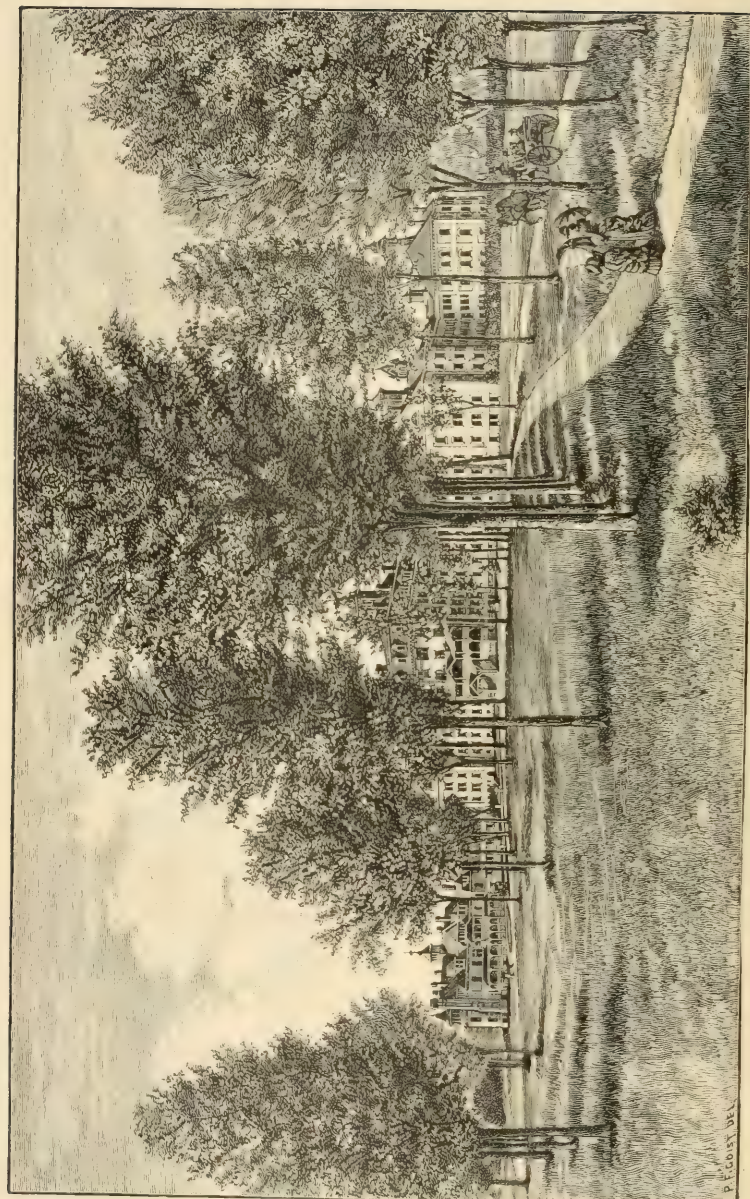
Private Albert A. Howarth ....Co. A	Private John S. Sullivan .....Co. F
“ Harry Corsin.....Co. F	“ Daniel J. Sullivan .....Co. F
“ Sumner A. Wheeler...Co. F	

SECOND REGIMENT.

Private Fred H. Jennings.....Co. D	Private James E. Stevens.....Co. F
“ Fred B. Cummings....Co. D	“ Fabius B. Pettigrew ...Co. F
“ Arthur P. Bancroft....Co. D	

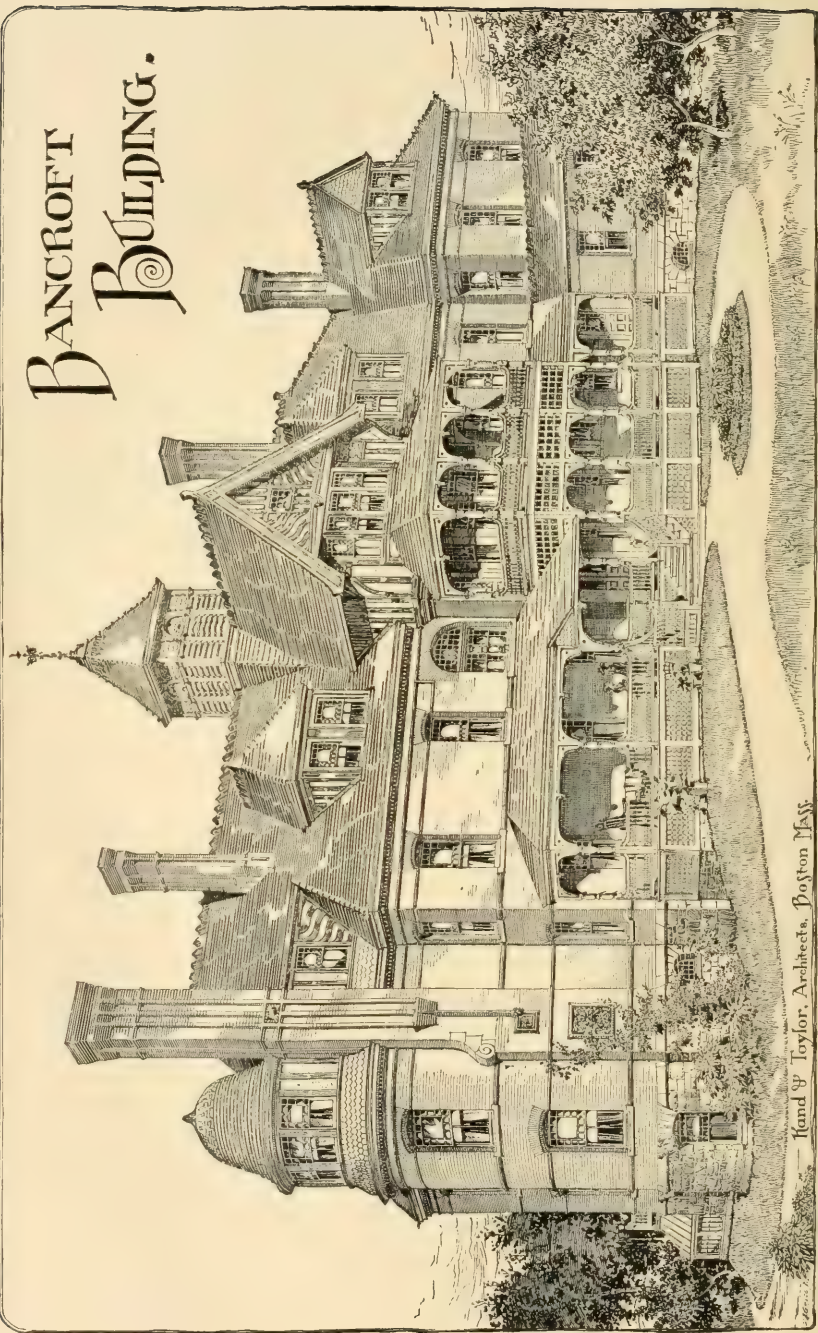
THIRD REGIMENT.

Private Epes J. Calley .....Co. E	Private Henry F. Kenniston...Co. H
“ Edric O. Smith.....Co. E	“ Edward Ferguson.....Co. H
“ Patrick H. Good .....Co. F	“ Ransom H. Kellogg ...Co. H
“ Henry W. Sanborn....Co. H	“ Frank E. Abbott.....Co. K
“ Jabez R. Smith .....Co. H	“ Lucern R. Ham.....Co. K



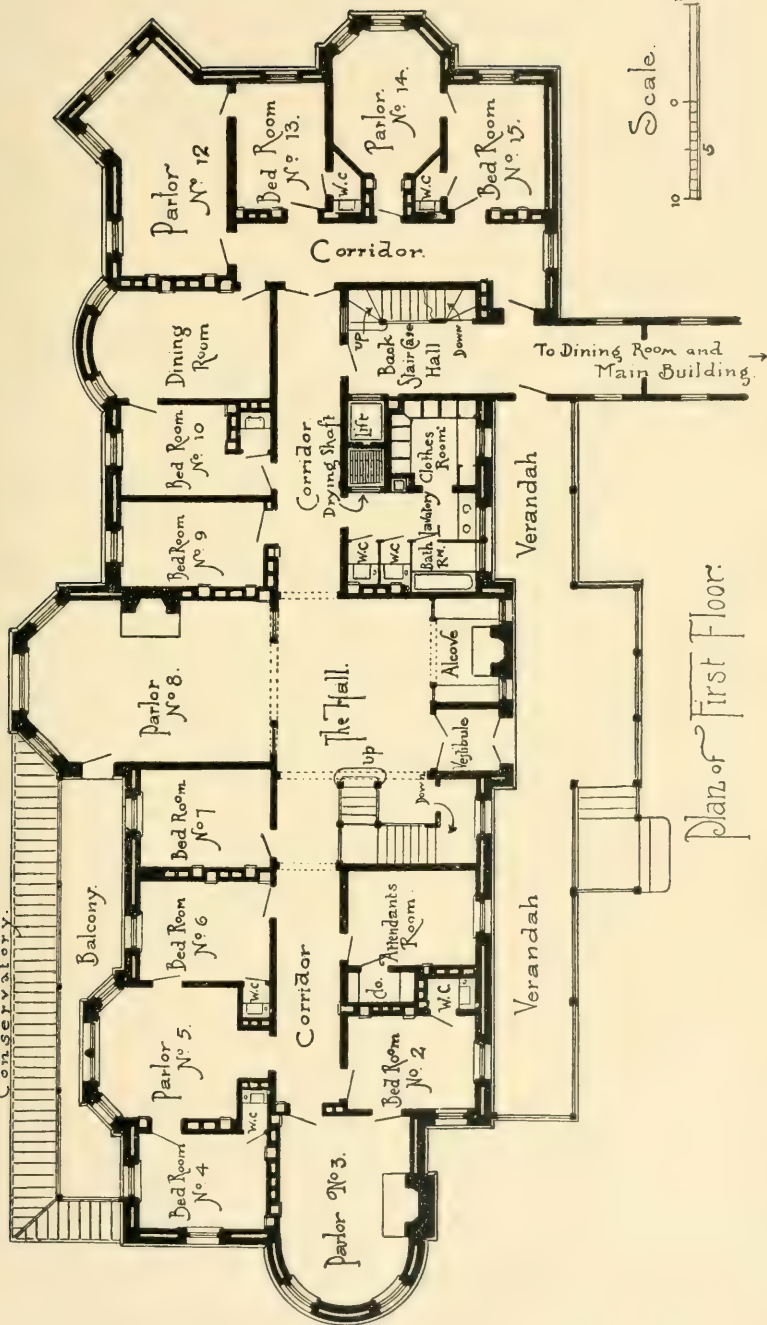
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

BANCROFT BUILDING.



Hand & Taylor, Architects, Boston Mass.

Conservatory.



Scale.



Plan of First Floor.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS, TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT,
TREASURER, AND FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

TO THE

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,

JUNE, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1888.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD, May 2, 1888.

The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House, as required by law, having visited the Asylum for the Insane, inspected its several departments, and examined into the condition of the patients therein, are satisfied that the design of the institution is carried into full effect by the present management, and desire to express their gratification at its excellent condition.

CHARLES H. SAWYER,
Governor.

NATH'L H. CLARK,
JOHN C. LINEHAN,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
JOHN B. SMITH,
A. S. BATCHELLOR,
Councilors.

FRANK D. CURRIER,
President of the Senate.

ALVIN BURLEIGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

(EX OFFICIO.)

HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. SAWYER.

HON. NATHANIEL H. CLARK,

HON. JOHN C. LINEHAN,

HON. CHARLES WILLIAMS,

HON. JOHN B. SMITH,

HON. ALBERT S. BATCHELLOR,

} *Councilors.*

HON. FRANK D. CURRIER, *President of the Senate.*

HON. ALVIN BURLEIGH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D., Keene, *President.*

JOSEPH B. WALKER, Concord, *Secretary.*

EDWARD SPALDING, M. D., Nashua.

EMERY J. RANDALL, Somersworth.

WM. H. H. MASON, M. D., Moultonborough.

ELLERY A. HIBBARD, Laconia.

WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D., Exeter.

REV. J. E. BARRY, Concord.

WATERMAN SMITH, Manchester.

DEXTER RICHARDS, Newport.

C. P. FROST, M. D., Hanover.

REV. F. D. AYER, Concord.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

C. P. BANCROFT, M. D., *Superintendent.*
 EDWARD FRENCH, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
 A. C. NASON, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
 MR. J. H. CARR, *Clerk and Steward.*
 MRS. FANNY B. CARR, *Housekeeper.*

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR 1888-89.

FIRST HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1888,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	DR. WM. G. PERRY.
June,	E. A. HIBBARD.
July,	DR. C. P. FROST.
August,	WATERMAN SMITH.
September,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
October,	DR. GEO. B. TWITCHELL.
November,	REV. J. E. BARRY.
December,	REV. F. D. AYER.
Jan., 1889,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
February,	DR. GEORGE B. TWITCHELL.
March,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.

SECOND HALF OF MONTHS.

April, 1888,	WHOLE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
May,	REV. J. E. BARRY.
June,	DR. W. H. H. MASON.
July,	WATERMAN SMITH.
August,	DR. EDWARD SPALDING.
September,	E. J. RANDALL.
October,	DR. W. G. PERRY.
November,	DEXTER RICHARDS.
December,	E. A. HIBBARD.
Jan., 1889,	DR. C. P. FROST.
February,	REV. F. D. AYER.
March,	E. J. RANDALL.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane present this, their

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

A larger number of patients have been under treatment at the asylum the last year than during any previous one. A recurrence to former reports of the superintendent shows a gradual but steady increase from year to year for the last six years. The daily averages of patients at each decade and half-decade, since 1862, have been as follows :

In 1862	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	191.4
1867	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	241.9
1872	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	234.5
1877	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	274.5
1882	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290.1
1887	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	321.3

An average increase of five and one fifth per annum during the last twenty-five years.

It is unnecessary at this time to speculate as to the cause of this increase. It has followed the general enlargement of the State's population, and is proportionately less than that of some of our neighboring Commonwealths. It should be noticed that it has, but in a single instance, been constant, and clearly foreshadows the necessity of enlarged accommodations in a future not remote.

For particular information in regard to the condition of the house, its inmates, and all other matters pertaining to the medical

part of the establishment, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the superintendent.

For statements in detail of the condition of the finances of the institution, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the treasurer and of the financial agent. The former shows that the institution continues self-supporting, and the latter that, while the asylum debt has been reduced to the extent of three thousand dollars, the amount of its permanent funds has been increased in a little more than that sum.

The renewal of the heating apparatus, commenced two years ago, was prosecuted during the summer of 1887, and the new piping and radiators have been substantially completed. It is expected that four new steel boilers will be in place before next autumn, and that these renewals will render the warming of the asylum more complete, as well as more economical, than ever before. To defray the expense of this work the Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of eleven thousand dollars, one half of which has been drawn from the state treasury and expended, and the other half left in reserve for the work of the present year.

The important improvements of the grounds in progress at the date of our last report were prosecuted during the year, and it is expected that the first division of the new avenue and the drainage of the wet lands in the southwest section of the farm will be completed ere the end of the coming autumn.

As in years past, the farm has made a satisfactory showing, and has attested the wisdom of its founders in securing such an appendage to the institution. Sanitary and pecuniary considerations both attest the truth of this remark. Everything produced, with the exception, perhaps, of a little hay sold, has been used by the asylum, and has been worth to it the usual market prices. For the details of the several crops, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying statement of their several amounts and values.

The means adopted to afford winter occupation to our male patients, alluded to in our last report, have been continued with gratifying results. To those then adopted a printing-press has been added. This is affording healthy diversion to those employed in its use, and much pleasure to many others in all parts of the house, through the "Asylum Record," a newspaper which is issued from

time to time. This records many of the passing events in our asylum community, and also contains many well-written articles of general interest. These are nearly all contributed by members of the household. It will be readily seen that such a journal must afford great pleasure to a family as large as that of the asylum, whose life for about five months in every year is almost wholly within doors.

We record with profound regret the recent decease of two members of our board,— of Col. John H. George, on the 6th day of February last, at the age of sixty-three years, and of Dr. Jeremiah F. Hall, on the 1st day of last March, at the age of seventy-one.

Col. George was first appointed a trustee of the asylum on the 2d day of May, 1878, and by two subsequent appointments has been continued in the board to the termination of his life, having thus given to the institution a period of willing service of nearly ten years. But his entry to this board does not mark the date of his first acquaintance with or interest in the great endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the insane in New Hampshire. A portion of the time which he spent in the study of his profession was passed in the office of the Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, one of the asylum's founders and life-long friends. From him, as did others, Col. George gained in early life an interest in the welfare of the insane. It is within the knowledge of the writer of this paragraph that a portion of the report of the trustees in 1846 was written by him. It was not, therefore, as a stranger that Col. George entered the board of trustees of the asylum in 1878. He assumed willingly and at once the duties attaching to his position, and brought to their discharge that interested earnestness which was a marked quality of his nature.

Dr. Hall has given to the asylum two periods of faithful service, the first extending from 1858 to 1862, and the second from 1879 to 1888, the two amounting to about thirteen years. He was born at Northfield on the 2d day of December, 1816. He received an academic education and an honorary degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College. He first settled at Wolfeborough, where he practiced his profession with great success for about twenty-four years. During his residence there he was a director of the Lake Bank, a trustee of the Carroll County Five-Cents Savings Bank, and presi-

dent of the board of trustees of the Wolfeborough Academy. He was surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment of N. H. Volunteers from October 28, 1862, to January 19, 1863, when ill health compelled him to resign. Later in 1863, he was appointed surgeon on the board of enrollment for the first district of New Hampshire, and stationed at Portsmouth, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Many years ago he was appointed examining surgeon of pensioners at Portsmouth, and held the office at his death. He did a large business and took a high rank in the practice of his profession at Portsmouth. He was twice elected alderman of that city, and was a member of the state Senate in 1874 and again in 1875. He was for about ten years, and until he died, president of the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company. He was a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and its president in 1872. He possessed rare financial and executive ability, and was a man of high integrity. Deeply interested in the prosperity of the asylum, he most faithfully discharged every duty which devolved upon him as a member of this board.

The additional experience of the past year has rendered still more conclusive the wisdom of the purchase of land near Long Pond, with a view of establishing there a summer sanitarium for the use of such patients as would be benefited by occasional visits thereto. This location, which is one of the most healthy in the State, is in the midst of delightful surroundings of fields and pastures and water and forests. Although distant from the asylum but about three miles, it is in an open country, sparsely settled, and similar to that in which many of our patients have been reared and have passed large portions of their lives. That a temporary sojourn of more or less of them at such a place would result in an invigoration of health and spirits may be most confidently anticipated. When the asylum has here a proper building, so that these brief visits may be protracted to one or more weeks, still higher results will be realized.

It is in contemplation to lay the foundations of a well-designed wooden building of moderate cost the present season, in the hope of securing thereon a suitable superstructure at a time not remote. It is a matter of great regret that adequate means are not on hand to erect this the present summer. The amount required to meet the

annual instalments of the debt incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building during the next two years would suffice for this work.

The later developments of asylum life are assimilating it more and more to that of the surrounding community. Much of the seclusion deemed necessary thirty years ago has been abandoned in well-conducted institutions, and far more of the freedom of out-of-doors life is accorded to the insane than formerly. While this change has doubtless increased the cost of treatment, it has, in curable cases, abridged the term of it, so that the expense of given results has not been enlarged. The sooner the public come to realize that an insane person is made so by physical disturbance, the sooner it will perceive that adequate treatment only is economical.

GEORGE B. TWITCHELL,
DEXTER RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. H. MASON,
EDWARD SPALDING,
EMERY J. RANDALL,
JOHN E. BARRY,
FRANKLIN D. AYER,
WATERMAN SMITH,
CARLTON P. FROST,
ELLERY A. HIBBARD,
WILLIAM G. PERRY,
JOSEPH B. WALKER,

Trustees.

CONCORD, April 19, 1888.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent respectfully submits the forty-sixth annual report of the Asylum for the year ending March 31, 1888.

The year commenced with three hundred and twenty-eight patients, one hundred and forty-three men and one hundred and eighty-five women.

The number admitted during the year was one hundred and thirty-seven, sixty-five men and seventy-two women.

The number of different persons under treatment during the year was four hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and six men and two hundred and fifty-two women.

The number discharged during the year was one hundred and twenty-five, forty-eight men and seventy-seven women.

Of the whole number of patients under treatment, ninety-two were known to have the suicidal impulse. It is gratifying to report that none accomplished the act.

The daily average through the year has been 334.08, of which number 150.49 were men and 183.59 were women. These figures represent the highest daily averages in the history of the asylum.

The percentage of recoveries, based upon the number of cases admitted during the year, is 24.08. This percentage excludes cases of acute alcoholism as well as victims of the opium habit, who have been classified as *not insane*. An explanation of this apparently low percentage may be found by referring to Tables II., XXIII., and XXIV. These same tables furnish also suggestive and interesting information upon the much-discussed problem of the curability of insanity. It will be noticed that of those remaining in the asylum at the beginning of the year one hundred and eighty-six were not

improved; of those admitted during the year forty-two were not improved. Of the patients admitted during the year sixty-four were apparently incurable; and of those remaining at the end of the year three hundred and ten are apparently incurable. These figures afford a sufficient explanation of the fact that scarcely twenty-five per cent are discharged recovered; and also serve as a commentary on the tendency to chronicity in insanity, and especially of the chronic character of the disease of those committed to asylums.

During the year there have been twenty-eight deaths, giving a mortality percentage of 6.3. Of these three were the result of exhaustion from severe acute mental disease, one from pneumonia, and the remaining twenty-four resulted from hopeless organic disease of the brain or other organs.

The general health of the house has been excellent throughout the year. With the exception of an epidemic of measles during last summer no acute infectious or contagious diseases have occurred.

All the experience of the past year has again demonstrated the value of improved methods of classification in the treatment of insanity. The separation of the different classes of insane from each other, as far as is practicable, both out of doors and in the house, is a matter of increasing importance. In the future every addition to the buildings of our institution should be made with this idea in view. The more chronic and repulsive forms of insanity should never be allowed to come in contact with those patients who are recovering from recent attacks, or with those who, though perhaps far from being well, are still sensitive and easily influenced by impressions received from their surroundings.

The older methods of hospital construction which prevailed fifty years ago, admirable as they were thought to be at that time, are now sadly inadequate to the demands of a more elastic and rational method of treatment. Oftentimes when anxious to rearrange and make a different disposition of patients, some immovable barrier presents itself, either in the construction of the wards, or in the location of certain wings in too close a juxtaposition to each other. For the past fifteen years it has been the policy of the Trustees and the management to alter and rearrange, as far as was possible, the old rectangular relation of ward and

wing. In the future, I think there can be but little doubt that whatever additions are made will be in the direction of separate or detached buildings. The Bancroft building has proved of the greatest possible benefit in assisting to a better and more complete classification. A similar house for men is already an imperative necessity.

During the past year there have been many indications that there will be a permanent increase in the number of patients at this institution. Should this increase continue, and with it the inevitable accumulation of chronic cases, then an extension of the present capacity will be demanded; and such addition of buildings will naturally, in accordance with the suggestions already made, be located at some other portion of the grounds, at a distance from the present house.

In our older buildings but little more can be done than has already been accomplished by the breaking up of long wards and the setting off from the general living apartment of special rooms. It is to be hoped that the alterations to be begun on the Fisk wing during the ensuing year will assist in the better separation and classification of certain patients.

A separate house, located at a considerable distance from the present main building, say at some point on the western border of our farm, would most effectually remove some of the most noisy and objectionable patients from the sight and hearing of those who are more acutely sensitive. That such a structure could be built and maintained at a moderate cost, I think there can be but little doubt, for the class of patients who would occupy such a building would not require the more expensive furnishings and equipments of the more intelligent and convalescent patients. That such a house, located in the way described, and economically built, is at present a desideratum, and will in a few years, at the present rate of increase of patients, become a necessity, there can also be but little doubt.

In this connection it is interesting to note the continuance of the excursions to the camp at Lake Penacook. During the spring and summer months many parties of men and women spent the day at that delightful place, with much profit to themselves. The erection of a permanent cottage will enable a much larger number to derive benefit from this excellent kind of recreation.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The year that has just come to a close has been a busy one. The chief work of the year has been the completion of the steam-heating apparatus outside of the boiler house. The entire building is now piped and supplied with radiators adapted for low-pressure heating. During the past winter the old high-pressure boilers were attached to the new apparatus, and though the season was unusually severe the wards and rooms were very easily warmed. During the coming summer we shall complete the entire renewal of the steam-heating apparatus by the location of four new steel boilers in the boiler house.

The plumbing of the private corridors in the Peaslee wing has been renewed, and automatic seats and flush tanks have taken the place of the old appliances. In a sanitary point of view this will undoubtedly prove to be a change of the greatest importance.

During the past summer a new roof was placed over the pump house, the old underground covering having become so affected with the frost that it leaked badly. The flat roof which covered the depot where all the supplies for the house are received, having become somewhat decayed and unsafe from the lodgment of snow, which falls upon it from the higher roof of the Peaslee wing, has also been replaced by a steeper gable roof, which will facilitate the more rapid passage of the snow to the ground.

A new rotary washing machine and a new planing and matching machine have been added to the stock of machinery. The planing machine will undoubtedly in a short while more than pay for itself by enabling our own carpenter to manufacture our sheathing and moldings.

During the summer months the north end of the patients' workshop was sheathed and supplied with heating apparatus, and made ready for use by the 1st of November. It is needless for me to repeat what has been already said in previous reports concerning the usefulness of the shop. During the past winter as many as forty patients per day have been employed, with great benefit to themselves. A printing press was added to the shop appliances in the fall, and the printing and binding of old reports, the issue of a bi-weekly paper, to which many of the patients have been contributors, have been among the industries of the winter months.

Aside from this, upholstering, tailoring, and broom-making have kept the minds of many busy who would otherwise have been obliged to remain in the ward without any incentive to healthful activity.

THE FARM AND GROUNDS.

The farmer's report appended in a special table will show the productiveness of the farm.

During the past year the work of grading and improving the waste land along the brook has progressed favorably. Over two hundred feet of the brook wall has been laid, and another year will doubtless witness its completion. The long, unproductive, gravelly knoll, which formerly served as a pasture, was, during the summer, about half removed, and became excellent filling for the low grounds bordering upon the brook, the grade of which it was necessary to raise a few feet before they could become productive.

The border avenue, which will when completed furnish a fine patients' walk and drive, was extended for quite a long distance. It is to be hoped that two, or at most three, years will witness the completion of this feature in our grounds.

The erection of a very handsome summer house upon the high ground south of the pond has furnished another delightful objective pleasure resort for patients. As has been intimated in previous reports, the more numerous and varied are these pleasure points in the grounds, the more completely can we furnish diversification and recreation for the different classes of patients. And this, as we have already observed, is only another means of treatment.

The old airing courts have now all been discontinued save one. The continued finishing of the grounds will enable us to entirely dispense with the court as an out-of-doors resort for patients. I think the improved appearance of the chronic class of patients in their new recreation ground by the pond is a very striking argument in favor of the complete abolition of the old method of going out into inclosed yards.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent wishes to publicly express his own gratitude, as well as the thanks of many of the patients, to those both in and out of the asylum who have generously contributed in various ways

to the success of the year. Among those who have kindly assisted in the entertainments of the year are Isabel & O'Brien's Orchestra, who gave an instrumental concert; Messrs. Edward Nason, Cressy and the Unity Club, in dramatic entertainments. Mr. D. F. Secomb presented the library with a History of Amherst.

Especial thanks are due to Dr. Thomas Hiland for several gratuitous ophthalmoscopic examinations of poor patients.

It is with great pleasure that I refer to the continuance on the medical staff of Drs. French and Nason; to both of these gentlemen I feel especially indebted for their valuable and efficient services. It is interesting to note in this connection that this is the twenty-second consecutive year of service in this institution of Mr. and Mrs. Carr, and the superintendent wishes to express to them both his appreciation for their long continued and helpful service in their respective departments.

During the year Mrs. C. P. Keay, who was formerly connected with the asylum, most kindly consented to fill the vacancy caused by the temporary absence of the supervisor, Miss A. A. Brown, who has been pursuing a special course of instruction at a general hospital training-school for nurses.

The death of two of our time-honored trustees, Col. J. H. George and Dr. Jeremiah F. Hall, brings deep sorrow to all connected with the management of this asylum. Both of these gentlemen have always been loyal to the best interests of the institution, and have ever been ready by their prompt assistance and advice to aid the superintendent in the many trying duties incidental to the place.

Again the superintendent wishes to express his deep gratitude to all the members of the board of trustees, who have so willingly and promptly aided him in every measure undertaken in behalf of the best interests of the asylum and the many unfortunate patients intrusted to its care.

C. P. BANCROFT,
Superintendent.

N. H. ASYLUM, March 31, 1888.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in hospital April 1, 1887.....	143	185	328
Cases admitted during the year.....	65	72	137
Discharged within the year.....	48	77	125
Viz., as recovered from first attack.....	10	12	22
as recovered from other than first.....	3	8	11
as much improved.....	5	7	12
as improved.....	5	9	14
as not improved.....	12	23	35
as not insane.....	3	.....	3
Deaths.....	10	18	28
Patients remaining April 1, 1888.....	159	180	339
Number of different persons within the year.....	206	252	458
“ “ “ admitted.....	63	67	130
“ “ “ recovered.....	13	20	33
Daily average number of patients.....	150.49	183.59	334.08

TABLE II.

Showing Result in all under Treatment during the Year.

	Of those in asylum at beginning of the year.			Of those admitted during the year.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged, recovered.	5	13	18	8	7	15	13	20	33
“ much improved	2	3	5	3	4	7	5	7	12
“ improved	3	3	6	2	6	8	5	9	14
“ not improved	6	14	20	6	9	15	12	23	35
Died.....	5	11	16	5	7	12	10	18	28
Remaining, improved..	33	40	73	12	21	33	45	61	106
“ not improved	85	101	186	23	19	42	108	120	228
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2

TABLE III.

Admissions and Discharges from Beginning of Asylum.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted.....	2,654	2,516	5,170
Discharged.....	2,427	2,267	4,694
" recovered.....	941	901	1,842
" improved.....	592	601	1,193
" not improved.....	501	440	941
Died.....	451	386	837

TABLE IV.

Showing Number and Character of the Recovery in those Recovered during the Year.

	Cases in which recurrency is not established.			Cases in which recurrency is established.			Total both classes.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From first attack.....	10	12	22				10	12	22
" second ".....	1	1	2				1	1	2
" third ".....				1	2	3	1	2	3
" fourth ".....				1		1	1		1
" seventh attack.....					2	2		2	2
" eleventh ".....					1	1		1	1
" nineteenth ".....					1	1		1	1
" eightieth ".....					1	1		1	1
	11	13	24	2	7	9	13	20	33

TABLE V.

Showing Duration of Insanity before Admission in those Recovered during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than one month.....	7	9	16
One to three months.....	2	2	4
Three to four months.....		3	3
Six to twelve months.....	3	2	5
More than one year.....	1	4	5
	13	20	33

TABLE VI.

Showing Number of Admissions to this Hospital in those Admitted this Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted the first time.....	47	50	97
“ second time.....	9	13	22
“ third “.....	6	3	9
“ fourth “.....	1	2	3
“ fifth “.....	1	1	2
“ sixth “.....	1	1	2
“ eleventh “.....	.....	1	1
“ nineteenth time.....	.....	1	1
	65	72	137

TABLE VII.

Showing the Number of the Attack in those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	51	47	98
Second.....	5	7	12
Third.....	3	6	9
Fourth.....	2	2	4
Fifth.....	.....	1	1
Sixth.....	1	4	5
Eleventh.....	.....	1	1
Nineteenth.....	.....	1	1
Twentieth.....	.....	1	1
Over fifty.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	3	1	4
	65	72	137

TABLE VIII.

Showing Duration of Insanity in those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Less than one month.....	13	15	28
One to three months.....	8	11	19
Three to six months.....	.....	8	8
Six to nine months.....	4	5	9
Nine to twelve months.....	1	1	2
Twelve to eighteen months.....	3	6	9
Eighteen months to two years.....	2	.....	2
Two to three years.....	5	5	10
Three to four years.....	7	5	12
Five to ten years.....	8	9	17
Ten to fifteen years.....	2	1	3
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	2	7
Twenty to thirty years.....	.....	2	2
Thirty to forty years.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty to fifty years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Not insane.....	4	.....	4
	65	72	137

TABLE IX.

Showing Ages of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 to 25 years.....	5	7	12
25 to 30 years.....	10	9	19
30 to 35 years.....	9	12	21
35 to 40 years.....	6	9	15
40 to 45 years.....	7	8	15
45 to 50 years.....	5	9	14
50 to 60 years.....	6	8	14
60 to 70 years.....	8	7	15
70 to 80 years....	6	1	7
80 to 90 years.....	1	1	2
	65	72	137

TABLE X.

Showing Form of Disease in Patients Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	6	9	15
Sub-acute mania	5	2	7
Chronic mania.....	12	14	26
Recurrent mania.....	3	8	11
Circulatory mania.....	1	1	2
Puerperal mania.....	.....	2	2
Acute melancholia.....	5	19	24
Sub-acute melancholia.....	1	1	2
Chronic melancholia.....	1	2	3
Recurrent melancholia.....	.....	1	1
Chronic dementia ...	9	7	16
Senile dementia.....	6	1	7
Chronic insanity	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Alcoholism	2	.....	2
Hypochondriasis.....	1	3	4
Delirium tremens.....	4	.....	4
Not insane.....	4	.....	4
	65	72	137

TABLE XI.

Showing Complications of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hereditary tendency.....	11	16	27
Intemperance.....	13	2	15
Insolation.....	7	1	8
Epilepsy.....	2	2	4
Uterine diseases.....	.....	3	3
Congenital deficiencies.....	1	2	3
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Phthisis.....	1	1	2
Rheumatism.....	.....	1	1
Eczema.....	.....	1	1
Hernia.....	1	.....	1
Caries of vertebræ.....	.....	1	1
Suicidal.....	11	31	42
Homicidal.....	7	8	15
	55	69	124

TABLE XII.

Showing Number with Suicidal Propensity under Treatment during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Of those in the hospital at beginning of the year.	23	27	50
Of those admitted during the year	11	31	42
	34	58	92

TABLE XIII.

Civil Condition of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	27	29	56
Married.....	31	34	65
Widows.....	.....	6	6
Widowers.....	4	.....	4
Divorced.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	1	.....	1
	65	72	137

TABLE XIV.

Showing Occupation of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Household		49	49
Farmers	13		13
Mill operatives	3	5	8
Carpenters	6		6
Students	2	2	4
Laborers	3		3
Shoe operatives	2	1	3
Lawyers	3		3
Clerks	2		2
Masons	2		2
Dressmakers		2	2
Painters	2		2
Saloon keepers	2		2
Washwomen		2	2
Stokers	2		2
School teacher		1	1
Physician	1		1
Printer	1		1
Polisher	1		1
Agent	1		1
Hack driver	1		1
Wood turner	1		1
Carriage trimmer	1		1
Type-setter		1	1
Book-keeper	1		1
Cabinet-maker	1		1
Mechanic	1		1
Clergyman	1		1
Railroad brakeman	1		1
Landlord	1		1
Barber	1		1
Machinist	1		1
Molder	1		1
Locksmith	1		1
Nurse		1	1
None	6	8	14
	65	72	137

TABLE XV.

Showing Nativity of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire	41	43	84
Massachusetts	6	5	11
Vermont	1	5	6
Connecticut	3	2	5
Maine		2	2
New York	2		2
Rhode Island		1	1
Pennsylvania	1		1
Ireland	3	7	10
Canada	5	2	7
England	1	1	2
Germany		2	2
Scotland	1	1	2
New Brunswick		1	1
Hungary	1		1
	65	72	137

TABLE XVI.

Showing Residence of those Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hillsborough county.....	13	26	39
Merrimack ".....	12	9	21
Cheshire ".....	12	5	17
Rockingham ".....	6	7	13
Grafton ".....	5	7	12
Strafford ".....	3	4	7
Belknap ".....	3	3	6
Sullivan ".....	2	3	5
Carroll ".....	2	1	3
Coös ".....	2	.....	2
Massachusetts.. ..	1	2	3
Vermont.....	1	2	3
Connecticut.....	3	.....	3
Illinois.. ..	.....	1	1
Canada.....	.....	1	1
Scotland.....	.....	1	1
	65	72	137

TABLE XVII.

Showing by what Authority Committed.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By friends... ..	37	57	94
By towns.....	13	5	18
By counties.....	6	8	14
By courts.....	9	2	11
	65	72	137

TABLE XVIII.

Showing by whom Supported.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
By self or friends	35	58	93
By town or city	16	5	21
By county.....	11	9	20
By State	3	.....	3
	65	72	137

TABLE XIX.

Deaths in the Year and their Causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Structural disease of brain.....	5	3	8
Exhaustion from acute mania.....		3	3
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....		4	4
Exhaustion from chronic dementia.....	1	2	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	4	5
Paresis.....		1	1
Pott's disease of spine.....	1		1
Pneumonia.....	1		1
Meningitis.....	1		1
Cirrhosis of liver.....		1	1
	10	18	28

TABLE XX.

Showing Ages at time of Death.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	1	3	4
“ 30 “ 40 “		4	4
“ 40 “ 50 “	2	5	7
“ 50 “ 60 “	4	2	6
“ 60 “ 70 “	1	1	2
“ 70 “ 80 “	1	3	4
Over 80 years of age.....	1		1
	10	18	28

TABLE XXI.

Showing Ages of those Remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Between 20 and 30 years.....	24	14	38
“ 30 “ 40 “	34	36	70
“ 40 “ 50 “	41	43	84
“ 50 “ 60 “	26	37	63
“ 60 “ 70 “	19	26	45
“ 70 “ 80 “	14	16	30
Over 80 years of age.....	1	8	9
	159	180	339

TABLE XXII.

Showing Duration of Disease in those Remaining.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	1	1	2
Less than 2 months.....	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 ".....	1	2	3
" 6 to 12 ".....	2	7	9
" 12 to 18 ".....	3	9	12
" 18 months to 2 years.....	8	3	11
" 2 years to 3 ".....	15	6	21
" 3 " 5 ".....	17	24	41
" 5 " 10 ".....	32	35	67
" 10 " 15 ".....	20	31	51
" 15 " 20 ".....	11	14	25
" 20 " 25 ".....	17	13	30
" 25 " 30 ".....	4	4	8
" 30 " 40 ".....	6	11	17
Over 40 years.....	3	7	10
Unknown.....	16	12	28
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
	159	180	339

TABLE XXIII.

Prospects of Recovery in those Patients Admitted during the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently).....	25	44	69
Incurable (apparently).....	36	28	64
Not insane.....	4	.....	4
	65	72	137

TABLE XXIV.

Prospects of those Remaining at the end of the Year.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Curable (apparently) ..	7	20	27
Incurable (apparently).....	150	160	310
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
	159	180	339

TABLE XXV.

Statistics of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum.

Year.	Admitted.	Discharged and died.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Whole number under treatment.	Remaining at end of hospital year.	Daily averages of the hospital.		
									Men.	Women.	Total.
1843	76	29	12	10	6	1	76	47	.....	.....	.....
1844	104	81	37	20	19	5	151	70	.....	.....	.....
1845	88	82	37	17	22	6	158	76	.....	.....	.....
1846	98	76	26	23	16	11	174	98	.....	.....	.....
1847	89	87	38	17	23	9	187	100	.....	.....	.....
1848	92	83	29	20	26	8	192	109	.....	.....	.....
1849	81	76	36	15	11	14	190	114	.....	.....	.....
1850	103	90	45	18	20	7	217	127	.....	.....	.....
1851	88	98	45	25	16	12	215	117	.....	.....	.....
1852	107	106	66	13	16	11	224	118	.....	.....	.....
1853	132	107	65	25	11	8	250	143	.....	.....	.....
1854	141	123	63	24	22	14	284	161	.....	.....	.....
1855	95	91	50	20	9	12	246	155	.....	.....	.....
1856	85	96	66	13	7	10	250	154	.....	.....	.....
1857	97	81	47	15	7	12	251	170	.....	.....	.....
1858	76	77	34	20	5	18	246	169	.....	.....	.....
1859	98	85	31	22	18	14	267	182	.....	.....	.....
1860	85	83	38	16	12	17	267	184	94	88	182
1861	106	94	34	34	10	16	290	196	90	100	190
1862	86	94	42	32	7	13	282	188	88.7	105.7	191.4
1863	101	85	30	32	17	16	289	204	87.4	105.9	193.3
1864	105	92	36	16	17	23	309	217	99.4	107.4	206.8
1865	107	102	42	23	14	22	324	223	102.5	115.9	218.4
1866	104	91	26	28	16	21	327	236	106.3	122.6	228.9
1867	117	107	39	24	27	17	353	246	119.3	122.6	241.9
1868	118	129	51	39	18	21	364	235	118.5	121.27	239.77
1869	95	93	42	20	9	22	330	237	113.7	129.9	243.6
1870	130	114	37	34	20	23	367	253	123.1	125.9	249
1871	135	163	65	37	29	32	388	225	119.8	123.44	242.82
1872	152	123	55	31	16	21	377	254	109.36	125.19	234.55
1873	194	172	61	51	27	33	448	276	127.8	139.5	267.3
1874	140	137	42	44	27	22	416	281	140.4	127.5	267.9
1875	120	140	53	37	30	20	401	261	136.6	138.1	274.7
1876	140	122	35	34	27	26	401	279	121.4	139.1	260.5
1877	119	118	36	38	27	17	398	280	124.2	150.3	274.5
1878	114	118	35	36	30	17	394	276	128.9	143.8	272.7
1879	73	81	27	23	8	23	349	268	126.3	143.8	270.1
1880	111	94	28	27	22	17	379	285	127.4	147.6	275
1881	134	117	33	39	23	22	419	302	133.3	158.6	291.9
1882	104	121	38	26	27	30	406	285	131	159.1	290.1
1883	133	123	41	23	34	25	418	295	120.3	164.1	284.4
1884	141	127	18	41	44	24	436	309	124.3	169.5	293.8
1885	138	122	30	20	36	36	447	322	128.3	181.9	310.2
1886	138	143	43	30	34	34	460	317	139.82	182.37	322.19
1887	143	128	32	28	28	33	460	328	137.22	184.12	321.34
1888	137	125	33	26	35	28	465	339	150.49	183.59	334.08

FORTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The receipts and expenditures of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the year commencing April 1, 1887, and ending March 31, 1888, have been as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Cash in hands of treasurer, April 1, 1887	\$4,999.43
received for board of private patients	52,205.71
received for board of town patients	6,021.59
received for board of county patients	10,970.95
received of J. B. Walker, financial agent, for aid to indigent patients	10,000.00
received of Solon A. Carter, state treasurer, for board of criminal insane	3,211.33
received of Solon A. Carter, state treasurer, for aid to indigent private patients	6,000.00
received from sale of stock and other articles	2,091.18
	\$95,500.19

BILLS PAID.

For meats	\$7,887.95
flour	1,834.20
butter and cheese	3,124.61
sugar and molasses	2,703.95

For fish	\$1,774.34
coffee and tea	564.08
fruits, potatoes, and other vegetables	1,767.21
all other table supplies	4,305.95
furniture, and all house-furnishing goods	4,516.30
articles furnished to patients and charged in their accounts	3,048.63
heating and lighting buildings	14,034.51
medical and surgical supplies	805.00
all services connected with the care of patients	22,992.60
ordinary repairs, renewals, and permanent im- provements in buildings and premises	10,014.52
provender	1,919.73
farming and out-door department, including ani- mals, utensils, farming tools, and carriages purchased, farm and garden labor, and all ex- penses on the grounds	5,185.06
additions to library, stationery, printing, etc.	725.85
postage, express, and telegraph	649.71
traveling expenses of trustees	209.30
expense of public exercises, including Sunday services and all special means to divert and occupy the attention of patients	922.54
unclassified expenses	769.68
<hr/>	
Whole amount paid out	\$89,755.77
Balance carried to new account	5,744.42
<hr/>	
* \$95,500.19	

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BANCROFT, *Treasurer.*

CONCORD, April 1, 1888.

*The sum of five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500), not included in the above, has been received from the state treasurer in part of the appropriation for renewal of steam-heating apparatus, which remains unfinished, and will be accounted in next report.

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts of the treasurer of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1888, and find them clearly and accurately kept. All money received is accounted for, and every item sustained by proper vouchers.

DEXTER RICHARDS, *Auditor*.

CONCORD, April 19, 1888.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL AGENT.

To the Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane :

The financial agent respectfully presents this report of his receipts and expenditures during the asylum financial year ending March 31, 1888, and of the amounts and investments of the funds in his custody.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand April 1, 1887	\$1,767.46
received for eleven shares of Boston Exchange Company stock sold	9,460.00
for five St. Louis bonds, matured	5,000.00
for interest and dividends	14,246.31
	\$30,473.77

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid J. P. Bancroft, treasurer, appropriation to indigent patients, etc.*	\$12,500.00
for insurance	799.25
for bonds and stocks purchased	12,546.16
for principal and interest of loan when due	3,484.31

*Twenty-five hundred dollars of this amount belongs to the appropriation for the year ending March 31, 1887, and was credited by the treasurer in his account of that year. See reports of financial agent and of treasurer for 1883.

Cash paid for annuity to Mrs. Wilson, salary of financial agent, rent of safe in Boston Safe Deposit vaults, and sundry small expenses	\$950.48
Balance carried to new account	193.57
	<hr/>
	\$30,473.77

The following statement presents the amounts of the several permanent funds, at their par value, on the 1st day of April, 1888, and the manner of their investment :

ADAMS FUND.

(Gift of Isaac Adams, of Sandwich.)

10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	\$1,000.00
2 United States bonds	600.00
1 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,600.00

BURROUGHS FUND.

(Legacy of Rev. Charles Burroughs, D. D., of Portsmouth.)

1 St. Louis County bond	\$1,000.00
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CHANDLER FUND.

(Legacy of Abiel Chandler, of Walpole.)

25 shares Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad stock	\$2,500.00
37 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock	3,700.00
100 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	10,000.00
10 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock	1,000.00
10 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock	1,000.00
3 shares National State Bank stock	300.00
2 Chicago Water Loan bonds	2,000.00

3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds . . .	\$3,000.00
2 Michigan Central Railroad bonds . . .	2,000.00
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds .	2,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond . .	1,000.00
1 Concord Railroad bond	500.00
1 New Hampshire registered bond . . .	200.00
2 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds . .	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$29,800.00

CONANT FUND.

(Gift of John Conant, of Jaffrey.)

4 Iowa Loan and Trust Company bonds . . .	\$4,000.00
1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond . . .	500.00
1 Boston & Albany Railroad bond . . .	1,000.00
3 shares Boston & Maine Railroad stock . .	300.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock .	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000.00

FISK FUND.

(Legacy of Catherine Fisk, of Keene.)

This fund is held in trust by the State, in accordance
with an act of the Legislature, approved August

4, 1887 \$26,378.43

KENT FUND.

(Legacy of Moody Kent, of Pembroke.)

14 Maine bonds	\$7,000.00
8 Chicago (River improvement) bonds . .	8,000.00
6 Cleveland bonds	6,000.00
17 Concord bonds	17,000.00
3 Minneapolis bonds	3,000.00
3 United States bonds	1,200.00
5 St. Louis bonds	5,000.00
5 Eastern Railroad bonds	5,000.00
13 Michigan Central Railroad bonds . . .	13,000.00

9 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds .	\$9,000.00
19 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds .	19,000.00
1 Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bond . .	1,000.00
7 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	7,000.00
10 Boston & Lowell Railroad bonds	10,000.00
4 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	4,000.00
50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road stock	5,000.00
32 shares Northern Railroad stock	3,200.00
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad stock . .	10,000.00
2 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock .	200.00
50 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock . .	5,000.00
10 shares Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad stock	1,000.00
50 shares Fitchburg National Bank stock . .	5,000.00
47 shares State National Bank stock . . .	4,700.00
7 shares Railroad National Bank stock . . .	700.00
	<hr/>
	\$150,000.00

KIMBALL FUND.

(Legacy of Jacob Kimball, of Hampstead.)

The Kimball fund is held in trust by the State in accordance with an act of the Legislature . . .	\$6,753.49
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PENHALLOW FUND.

(Legacy of H. Louise Penhallow, of Portsmouth.)

1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	\$1,000.00
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RICE FUND.

(Legacy of Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth.)

8 New Hampshire Trust Company bonds . . .	\$7,000.00
5 Oregon Short Line Railroad bonds	5,000.00
3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds	3,000.00
1 United States registered bond	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,000.00

RUMFORD FUND.

(Legacy of Countess of Rumford, Concord.)

5 Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad bonds	\$5,000.00
5 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad bonds	5,000.00
30 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stock	3,000.00
20 shares Boston & Providence Railroad stock	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,000.00

SHERMAN FUND.

(Legacy of Mrs. Fanny S. Sherman, of Exeter.)

3 St. Louis bonds	\$3,000.00
1 St. Louis County bond	1,000.00
1 Boston & Lowell Railroad bond	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,000.00

SMITH FUND.

(Legacy of Betsey S. Smith, of New Ipswich.)

1 New Hampshire Trust Company bond	\$500.00
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SPALDING FUND.

(Legacy of Isaac Spalding, of Nashua.)

10 Cleveland bonds	\$10,000.00
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CONTINGENT FUND.

This is not a permanent fund, but varies from year to year, and is deposited in the New Hampshire Savings Bank. It amounted on the 1st day of January, 1888, to \$303.14

The following is a summary of the amounts of the aforesaid funds :

Adams fund	\$2,600.00
Burroughs fund	1,000.00

Chandler fund	\$29,800.00
Conant fund	6,000.00
Fisk fund	26,378.43
Kent fund	150,000.00
Kimball fund	6,753.49
Penhallow fund	1,000.00
Rice fund	20,000.00
Rumford fund	15,000.00
Sherman fund	5,000.00
Smith fund	500.00
Spalding fund	10,000.00
Contingent fund	303.14
	<hr/>
	\$274,335.06

The trust of the Fisk fund, assumed by the State in 1844, which expired by limitation in 1887, was renewed by the Legislature at its last session to continue as heretofore, except that the income will hereafter be semi-annually paid to the asylum, instead of accumulating. This fund is now permanently fixed in amount at twenty-six thousand, three hundred, and seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents (\$26,378.43).

The Adams fund has been increased during the past year from sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) to twenty-six hundred dollars (\$2,600). The financial agent respectfully recommends that the amount of this fund be permanently established at three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and that the accruing income be hereafter expended by the treasurer in accordance with the wishes of the donor of the original fund. The time has now arrived when this can be done.

During the past year the debt incurred in the erection of the Bancroft building has been reduced in the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and now amounts to eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) and interest from the 1st day of January, 1888. Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) and interest will be due on the 1st day of July next.

The present amount of insurance on the asylum property is nearly the same as that reported one year ago, and is distributed as follows:

On Center and Chapel buildings	\$20,000.00
Chandler wing and old cottage	10,000.00
Rumford wing	8,000.00
Bancroft building	9,000.00
Kent building	9,000.00
Peaslee building	5,000.00
furniture	2,700.00
coal-shed and coal	1,500.00
boiler house and machinery	5,000.00
granary and contents	1,000.00
horses, carriages, etc.	1,000.00
laundry	2,700.00
barns, stables, and contents	5,200.00
contents of workshop	500.00
Total amount	<hr/> \$80,600.00

A consideration of the establishment as soon as practicable of an insurance fund is suggested.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. WALKER, *Financial Agent*.

CONCORD, April 1, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have examined the account of the financial agent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched for. I have also examined the debtor side of said accounts, and find all the items of income accounted for and entered on the account of said fiscal agent, and the foregoing securities of the said asylum I find on hand in the Boston Safe Deposit vaults.

DEXTER RICHARDS, *Auditor*.

CONCORD, April 18, 1888.

Products of the Farm and Garden at Market Value, for the Year 1887.

Beets for table	.	.	80 bushels,	@ \$0.50	\$40.00
Onions	.	.	80 "	1.00	80.00
Peas	.	.	64 "	1.00	64.00
Shell-beans	.	.	12 "	.85	10.20
Parsnips	.	.	30 "	1.00	30.00
Tomatoes	.	.	80 "	.75	60.00
Cucumbers	.	.	77 "	.75	57.75
Sweet corn	.	.	125 "	1.00	125.00
Cabbage	.	.	250 heads,	.06	15.00
Potatoes	.	.	625 bushels,	.80	500.00
Hay	.	.	110 tons,	18.00	1,980.00
Corn-fodder	.	.	40 "	7.00	280.00
Squash	.	.	1½ "	40.00	60.00
Turnips	.	.	50 bushels,	.50	25.00
Radishes	.	.	125 bunches,	.10	12.50
Lettuce	.	.	100 dozen plants,	.50	50.00
Summer squash	.	.	25 bushels,	1.00	25.00
Milk produced	.	.	82,563½ quarts,	.05	4,128.17
Pork for use	.	.	8,100 pounds,	.07½	607.50
Pork sold	.	.	6,020 "	.07½	451.50
Pigs sold	.	.	40	3.00	120.00
Shotes sold	.	.	9	6.00	54.00
Calves sold	.	.	20	2.00	40.00
Ice cut	.	.	1,600 cakes,	.05	80.00
					<hr/>
					\$8,895.62

Amount of Milk Produced for the Year beginning April 1, 1887.

MONTHS.	COWS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	Total Daily Average.			
April.....		8½	D.	5¾	D.	6½	5½	D.	S.	10¾	7¾	10	12½	12¾	D.	D.	6¾	8¾	11	12¾	5½	10¾	11½	8	6½	10½	D.	10	5½	8¾	8¾	B. 26																		202½		
May.....		8½	13	5¾	S.	7	6¾	12¾		8½	5¾	10	13¾	10	D.	D.	6¾	9¾	11¾	11¾	4½	11¾	12¾	6½	6¾	9¾	D.	10	6	7¾	8	9¾	16																	231½		
June.....		8½	11¾	5½		6	6	9½		9	3½	9¾	11¾	8¾	13	13½	S.	5	8¾	11¾	9	10	8¾	3½	4¾	8¾		8½	4¾	5	7¾	9½	10	B.																230½		
July.....		8½	10½	5¾		4¾	6¾	8¾		7¾	D.	8	8½	7¾	12¾	11¾		2	8¾	10½	9¾	8	6½	2	D.	7¾		6¾	2¾	6	7¾	6¾	10½	10		5	B.	3	22	4									204½			
August.....		7½	9¾	5¾		5	6¾	8		6	10	6½	7¾	6½	10¾	10		D.	7¾	9¾	8¾	7¾	6½	D.	D.	7½		6¾	4¾	4¾	7¾	7¾	8¾	9½	6½	12½	14	10½	12										237½			
September.....		6¾	9¾	6		S.	6½	8¾		6	8¾	9¾	S.	6½	8¾	11¾		D.	8¾	9¾	8	6¾	S.	9¾	D.	8¾		7¾	6	3½	7¾	8	10	9¾	7¾	11¾	13	10½	10½	1										243½		
October.....		8	7¾	S.			5¾	7		5	6¾	5		3¾	6½	10		D.	5¾	8½	6	5		9¾	10	6		4¾	5¾	D.	5	8	7¾	7¾	5¾	10¾	10¾	7	7½	14										200½		
November.....		8¾					4½	7		5½	7	6¾		8¾	8¾	9¾		15	7¾	6	5¾	4		7¾	9	5¾		6¾	5	15	2¾	9	10¾	8¾	6½	10¾	7¾	8	9¾	16	19									236½		
December.....		8¾				5	7		3	7¾	6		D.	7	11¾		13¾	7¾	S.	4	5¾		8¾	8¾	2½		7¾	4½	14¾	D.	8¾	10	7	7¾	10	9¾	8	9	13¾	12	8	20	6							226½		
January.....		8½				5	7¾		D.	6¾	4¾		D.	9½	12		13¾	7¾		S.	4			6¾	8¾	D.		6½	8	13¾	D.	8	10½	S.	7¾	10	9¾	8	8	13½	12	11¾	7¾	B.	B.	B.				218½		
February.....		6½				S.	6½		D.	8	2		D.	S.	10½		11¾	7¾			1¾		7	8½	7¾		5¾		12	13¾	6¾	9		7¾	9¾	8	7¾	8	13¾	10¾	10¾	7¾	13¾	11	9					230½		
March.....		7				S.	6				D.					11¾		11	6¾			D.		6¾	8¾	7¾		5¾		12½	11¾	4¾	9¾			8¾	9¾	5	9	12½	10	10¾	7¾	13¾	9¾	9¾	12	B.	B.			237½
																																																2,707½ qts.				

S. — Sold. D. — Dry. B. — Bought.

Daily average for year ending March 31, 1888..... 225 7-12 quarts.
Amount produced during the year..... 82,503 1-2 quarts, at 5 cts. — \$4,128.17½.

*Articles made in Sewing-room for the Year ending March 31,
1888.*

Sheets	323
Pillow-slips	310
Table-covers	52
Towels	733
Napkins	136
Mattresses	19
Pillow-ticks	52
Bed-spreads	75
Comfortables	18
Curtains	93
Lounges (upholstered)	4
Chairs	25
Carpets	15
Mats	21
Dresses	119
Basques	6
Sacques	9
Skirts	12
Shirts	32
Coats	2
Pants	12
Men's aprons	14
Men's blouses	2
Horse-blankets	4
Days' mending and general work	271

*Pickles and Preserves put up in Kitchen for the Year ending
March 31, 1888.*

Pickles	4	barrels.
Sweet pickle	85	gallons.
Piccalilli	42	"
Catsup	60	"
Jelly	200	tumblers.
Fruit	516	quarts.
Marmalade	40	"
Mince-meat	2½	barrels.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING ADMISSION.

Those wishing the admission of a person to the asylum should make application to the superintendent previously to bringing the patient, unless the urgency of the case precludes it.

On application, full information as to terms, conditions, etc., and the necessary papers, will be furnished.

With the application a brief statement of the case should be given.

Some person should accompany the patient who can give a correct history of the case, if possible.

On no account should deception be practiced. The necessity of this step and the arrangements having first been settled, the patient should be honestly informed of what is to take place.

When possible, it is better that patients should arrive in day trains.

Patients should not bring valuable property when committed, and the asylum cannot become responsible for its keeping. Such articles should be left at home, unless the patient is fully responsible for their care.

The parties committing a patient, whether private individuals or town officers, are required to give a bond for the payment of expenses in the annexed form, signed by two responsible persons. The certificates of physicians should be filled and signed in all cases, except those committed by courts, and be written in the annexed form.

FORM OF BOND.

In consideration of the admission of _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, as a boarder at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the city of Concord, we, _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, and _____, of the town of _____, in the county of _____, and State of _____, jointly and severally promise and agree to and with said New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, to pay its treasurer _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, or such other rate as may from time to time be established by said asylum therefor, while he shall remain at said asylum; together with such extra charge as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than the ordinary care and attention; to pay any reasonable charge for actual damage done by _____ to buildings or furnishings; to assist in returning _____ to said asylum in case of elopement; to remove _____ from said asylum when required to do so by the superintendent; to pay funeral charges in case of death; and not to hold said asylum responsible for any money, jewelry, watches, or other valuables in _____ possession on admission, or given to _____ afterwards.

Payments to be made quarterly, and interest on all sums not paid at the end of each quarter.

Witness our hands, this _____ day of _____, 188 .

Attest :

Principal. [L. S.]

Surety. [L. S.]

NOTE. — Those committing patients are requested to notice the condition in regard to money, jewelry, etc.

FORM OF PETITION.

[To be filled and signed by those desiring aid from the State appropriation, to be sent to the superintendent.]

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New Hampshire :

Respectfully represents that _____, an insane person, resident of _____ in this State, is without sufficient property or relatives legally liable for _____ support at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. Wherefore the undersigned prays that the said _____ be aided by any funds appropriated by the State for the indigent insane.

Dated at _____, 188 .

We, the undersigned, selectmen of _____, hereby certify that the representations in the above petition are in our belief true, and that said _____ is an indigent insane person.

N. B. Please write whether the insane person has any property, and, if so, what amount, and any other facts you may think proper in relation to the ability of the insane person's near relatives.

NOTE.—The amount received by the applicant, it will be understood, is regulated entirely by the number who may apply for aid, and the comparative need of assistance.

ORDER FOR SUPPORT OF TOWN AND COUNTY
PATIENTS.

We, _____, hereby order the committal of _____ to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord, there to be supported at the expense of _____, in accordance with the statute, during _____ residence at said asylum.

_____ 188 .

NOTE.—To be signed by mayor, selectmen, or overseer of poor in case of town charge; by county commissioner in case of county charge.

[N. B. — Admission will be refused unless the requirements of the law are strictly complied with. See extracts from the laws at the foot of this blank.]

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

After due inquiry and personal examination of _____, of _____, made within one week prior to date, we certify that _____ is insane, and a fit subject for treatment at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, M. D.

_____, _____, 188 .

Having personal acquaintance with the signers of the above certificate, I certify that the signatures are genuine, and the signers reputable physicians.

_____, _____, 188 .

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SECTION 18. — No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from the judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures, and the respectability of the signers.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

SECTION

1. Corporate name of the asylum.
2. Trustees, how appointed.
3. Tenure of office of the trustees.
4. Trustees to manage the affairs of the asylum.
5. To appoint officers, etc.
6. Trustees not to receive compensation.
7. To make regulations.
8. May hold property in trust; no land taken for public use except by authority of the Legislature.
9. Shall make report annually.
10. Board of visitors and their duties.
11. Secretary to cause report to be printed and distributed.
12. Persons dangerous to be at large may be committed to the asylum.
13. Insane persons confined in jail may be committed.
14. Insane paupers, how committed by town.
15. Insane county paupers may be committed by supreme court.

SECTION

16. Support of insane committed by court.
17. Parents, guardians, etc., may commit; Concord not to be liable.
18. Certificate of two physicians required to commit.
19. When county shall support insane person.
20. Means of support failing, county liable after notice.
21. County may recover expense paid.
22. How discharged from asylum.
23. Trustees to visit asylum and hear statements of patients.
24. Superintendent to furnish stationery, and transmit letters to trustees.
25. Inquest on patients suddenly deceased.
26. Property of asylum exempt from taxation.
27. Governor may remove insane convicts from state prison to asylum.
28. Annual appropriation for indigent insane and for library.

SECTION 1. The asylum for the insane, at Concord, is a corporation under the name of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

SECT. 2. The government of the asylum is vested in twelve trustees, appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with advice of the Council; and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SECT. 3. The trustees are classified and commissioned in such a manner that the offices of three trustees become vacant annually.

SECT. 4. The trustees shall take charge of the property and the concerns of the asylum ; shall see that its affairs are conducted properly ; may enter into and bind the asylum by such contracts relative to the support of patients and the affairs of the asylum as they may deem advantageous ; and may receive, appropriate, control, convey, or invest any property given to or owned by the asylum in such manner as they may think expedient.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep a full and fair record of their proceedings ; a treasurer, who shall give bond for the faithful discharge of his duty ; and such physicians, officers, and assistants, with such salaries and allowances, as may from time to time be found necessary.

SECT. 6. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee, but expenses necessarily incurred by him shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 7. The trustees may make such regulations for their own government, for the management of the asylum and all persons connected therewith, and for the admission and care of patients, and the same from time to time alter, as convenience may require.

SECT. 8. The trustees may take and hold in trust for the asylum any grant or devise of real estate, or any donation or bequest of personal property, and may apply the same, unless otherwise restricted, to lessen the expenses of the indigent insane. No land connected with the asylum shall be taken for a highway or other public use, except by the express authority of the Legislature for that purpose first had and obtained.

SECT. 9. The trustees shall make to the Governor and Council, annually, a report, covering that of the superintendent to them, of the receipts and expenditures of the asylum, the number of patients admitted and discharged during each year, and all other matters connected with the general interests of the asylum, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth day of April.

SECT. 10. The Governor and Council, president of the Senate, and speaker of the House shall constitute a board of visitors of the asylum ; shall visit and inspect the same when necessary ; examine

into the condition of the patients, and the regulations and general management of the asylum ; see that the design thereof is carried into full effect, and make to the Legislature, biennially, a report, which shall be furnished to the secretary of state on or before the twentieth of April next before the June session.

SECT. 11. The secretary shall cause fifteen hundred copies of the reports of the superintendent, trustees, and board of visitors of the asylum to be printed and distributed, — one copy each to the Governor, members of the Council, Senate, and House, and their officers ; one copy to the clerk of each town ; and the remaining copies to be placed in the hands of the board of visitors for distribution as they shall order and direct.

SECT. 12. If any insane person is in such condition as to render it dangerous that he should be at large, the judge of probate, upon petition by any person, and such notice to the selectmen of the town in which such insane person is, or to his guardian, or any other person, as he may order, — which petition may be filed, notice issued, and a hearing had in vacation or otherwise, — may commit such insane person to the asylum.

SECT. 13. If any insane person is confined in any jail, the supreme court may order him to be committed to the asylum, if they think it expedient.

SECT. 14. Any insane pauper, supported by any town, may be committed to the asylum by order of the overseers of the poor, and there supported at the expense of such town ; and such expense may be recovered by such town of the county, town, or person chargeable with the support of such pauper, in the same manner as if he had been supported in and by the town.

SECT. 15. If the overseers neglect to make such order in relation to any insane county pauper, the supreme court, or any two judges thereof in vacation, may order such pauper to be committed to the asylum, and there supported at the expense of the county.

SECT. 16. Any insane person committed to the asylum by order of the supreme court, such person having been charged with an offence the punishment whereof as prescribed by law is death or confinement in the state prison, shall, during his confinement in the asylum for the insane, be supported therein at the expense of the State. Any insane person committed to the asylum by any court,

except as herein provided, or by any judge of probate, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 17. The parent, guardian, or friends of any insane person may cause him to be committed to the asylum, with the consent of the trustees, and there supported on such terms as they may agree ; but the city of Concord shall not, in any case, be liable for the support or maintenance of any person committed to said asylum, except from said city.

SECT. 18. No person shall be committed to the asylum for the insane, except by the order of the court or the judge of probate, without the certificate of two reputable physicians that such person is insane, given after a personal examination made within one week of the committal ; and such certificate shall be accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the supreme court, or court of probate, or mayor, or chairman of the selectmen, testifying to the genuineness of the signatures and the respectability of the signers.

SECT. 19. Any insane person committed to the asylum by his parent, guardian, or friends, who has no means of support, and no relatives of sufficient ability chargeable therewith, and no settlement in any town in this State, and who is in such condition that his discharge therefrom would be improper or unsafe, shall be supported by the county from which he was committed.

SECT. 20. When the means of support of any inmate of the asylum shall fail or be withdrawn, the superintendent of said asylum shall immediately cause notice in writing of that fact to be given to one of the county commissioners of the county from which such inmate was committed ; and such county shall be liable and holden to pay to said asylum the expense of the support of such inmate from and after the service of such notice, and for ninety days next prior thereto.

SECT. 21. The county paying the expense of the support of any inmate shall be entitled to recover the amount so paid of any town, county, or individual by law liable for the support of such inmate.

SECT. 22. Any person committed to the asylum may be discharged by any three of the trustees, or by any justice of the supreme court, whenever the cause of commitment ceases, or a further residence at the asylum is, in their opinion, not necessary ; but any person so discharged, who was under sentence of imprisonment at

the time of his commitment, the period of which shall not have expired, shall be remanded to prison.

SECT. 23. Some one of the board of trustees of the asylum shall, without previous notice, visit that institution at least twice every month, and give suitable opportunity to every patient therein, who may desire it, to make to him, in private, any statements such patient may wish to make; and whenever in his opinion it may be deemed proper, he shall call to his aid two other members of said board, who shall with him make a further examination of such patient, and of the statements by him made. If in their view the cause of commitment no longer exists, or a further residence at the asylum is not necessary, it shall be their duty to discharge such patient. Should they deem the treatment of any patient injudicious, they shall order such an immediate change of the same as to them seems proper; and, in case of failure to secure it, they shall at once summon a meeting of the whole board, whose duty it shall be to take such measures as the exigency of the case demands.

SECT. 24. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to furnish stationery to any patient who may desire it, and transmit any letter such patient may address to the board of trustees, to such member as said board shall have designated to receive such correspondence, and all such letters shall be promptly transmitted without inspection.

SECT. 25. In event of the sudden death of any patient in the asylum, a coroner's inquest shall be held, as provided for by law in other cases.

SECT. 26. The property of the asylum is exempted from taxation.

SECT. 27. The Governor, with advice of the Council, may remove to the asylum, to be there kept at the expense of the State, any person confined in the state prison who is insane.

SECT. 28. The sum of six thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the maintenance of indigent insane persons belonging to this State at the asylum, for such and so many as the Governor may from time to time approve, not less than two thirds of which sum shall be applied annually to the support of private patients, exclusive of paupers maintained at public charge; and the sum of one hundred dollars is annually appropriated toward the support and

increase of the library for the insane. — *General Laws of New Hampshire, pages 60-63.*

The following persons are also exempted from military duty :

. . . the attendants upon the insane, employed in the asylum for the insane; . . . the officers and keepers of the asylum for the insane; . . . — *General Laws of New Hampshire, page 229, section 4.*

BY-LAWS

OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, ADOPTED
BY THE TRUSTEES AT A MEETING OF THEIR BOARD HOLDEN
OCTOBER 31, 1878.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be holden at the asylum, in Concord, on the Thursday next preceding the twentieth day of April of each year, and a semi-annual meeting shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

SECT. 2. The trustees shall at the annual meeting elect, by ballot, a president, secretary, and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices one year, and until others are chosen in their stead. At times, when either of said offices is vacant, it may be filled at a special meeting of the trustees duly called for that purpose.

SECT. 3. Notice of the annual and semi-annual meetings shall be given by the secretary to each trustee, either verbally or by mail, at least fourteen days previous to the day of meeting; and any meeting may be continued by adjournment, from time to time, until the business thereof shall be completed. In case of omission to notify the annual meeting, the same shall not be lost, but shall be considered as adjourned for the transaction of business, until the required notice thereof shall be given, which the secretary shall forthwith proceed to give.

SECT. 4. The president, or any four of the trustees, may call a special meeting of the trustees whenever in the opinion of either it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the same notice shall be given of a special as of the annual meeting, which notice shall state specifically the business to be brought before such meeting. In

case of a vacancy in the office of secretary, the president shall notify the annual meeting.

SECT. 5. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business ; but any less number, at a meeting duly called, may adjourn from time to time until a quorum be obtained.

SECT. 6. Two of the trustees shall visit the asylum each month ; and notices of the months by him selected, or to him assigned, shall be sent to each member by the superintendent before the first day of such month.

SECT. 7. No trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as trustee ; but expenses necessarily incurred in rendering the same shall be paid by the asylum.

SECT. 8. The trustees shall, at each annual meeting, appoint from their number an auditor, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and audit the accounts of the treasurer and of the financial agent for the ensuing year, and make a written report to the board.

SECT. 9. The treasurer shall give a bond, acceptable to the trustees, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties for and during such time as he shall continue to hold the office of treasurer, which bond shall be deposited with the president of the board.

SECT. 10. The treasurer shall receive, hold, and disburse all moneys coming to the asylum, except the permanent funds and the income thereof. He shall make an exhibit of the state of his books, and of the property in his custody, when called for by the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirty-first day of March inclusive in each year, which accounts, with his report thereon, shall be laid before the trustees at their annual meeting. His books shall at all times be open to the examination of the trustees.

SECT. 11. The treasurer shall pay all bills approved by the superintendent, and, in addition thereto, such orders as the superintendent may draw on him for the ordinary expenditures of the asylum, when said offices are held by different individuals.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 13. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the board of trustees, and keep a record of their proceedings. He shall also prepare, or cause to be prepared, all documents, statements, and notices which may be ordered by the board, or by the president thereof.

SECT. 14. The secretary shall receive such compensation for his services as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 15. The board of trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician, and shall reside at the asylum. He shall have the entire control of the treatment and management of the patients; the power to appoint and discharge all persons employed in their care; and shall exercise a general supervision and direction of every department of the institution.

SECT. 16. The superintendent shall make a written report to the trustees, at their annual meeting, of the condition of the asylum, and embracing such other topics as may have been suggested by the progress of the institution and the experiences of the year.

SECT. 17. The superintendent shall receive for his services, in addition to furnished apartments, board, lights, and fuel for himself and family, such a salary as the trustees may from time to time determine.

SECT. 18. The superintendent shall furnish, to the acceptance of the trustees, a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, which bond shall be kept by the president of the asylum.

SECT. 19. The superintendent shall appoint two assistant physicians, who shall reside at the asylum. They shall possess such characters and qualifications as will enable them to discharge the ordinary duties of the superintendent, and shall at all times perform such duties as he may assign them, and to his acceptance.

SECT. 20. The assistant physicians shall receive such compensation for their services as the trustees may from time to time determine, in addition to furnished apartments, lights, fuel, and board.

SECT. 21. All funds amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards, which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be given to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, shall, unless otherwise ordered by the donors, be entered upon the books of the finan-

cial agent as permanent funds, with the surnames of the donors attached to each, and be forever kept intact. The income of each shall be expended from time to time in accordance with the conditions upon which it was given, or, in the absence of conditions, in such manner as the trustees shall deem to be for the highest interest of the asylum and its patients.

SECT. 22. There shall be chosen, by ballot, a financial agent, who shall have charge of the permanent funds of the asylum, shall collect, and, under the advice of the finance committee, from time to time invest, manage, and disburse any moneys arising therefrom. He shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the finance committee, shall give a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of his trust in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and continue in office until his successor is elected. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the trustees shall from time to time determine.

SECT. 23. The trustees shall annually choose two from their board, who, with the financial agent, shall constitute a finance committee, and have general supervision and control of the permanent funds of the asylum, with power to sell and transfer any stocks, bonds, and other securities belonging to said funds whenever, in their judgment, it may be expedient so to do.

SECT. 24. Besides attending the annual meeting, the trustees shall severally visit the asylum twice each year, in such months as they may select, or as may be assigned to them; make a thorough examination of the house and of the condition of the patients; and, before leaving, make a record of their respective visits in a book to be kept at the asylum for that purpose.

SECT. 25. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the trustees present, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

SERVICE MANUAL.

A strict observance of the following rules is the established condition of all contracts for service with the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; and any applicant for a position not willing to observe them strictly, will do better to seek employment elsewhere.

1. Any employé wishing to leave the premises to go into the city or elsewhere must apply at the office, that such absence may be understood; and all must be at the asylum at 9.30 o'clock in the evening, unless away later by permission.

2. It is expected that all persons employed will consider that, on the conditions of their respective contracts, they have engaged their time and best services to the asylum; that it is inconsistent with their duties to hold any political office; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them, promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients; and that they will give their personal influence in support of good order and the established regulations of the institution. To this end it is most desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners and correct habits in all things, considering always that this is no less for the interest of the employé than for that of the employer.

3. Those proposing to discontinue their services will give at least thirty days' notice, that time may be given to supply their places.

4. That the house may be quiet, it is expected that all will be at their own rooms after 9.30 o'clock in the evening, at which time the house is closed for the night. After this time the quiet of the house must not be disturbed by passing and conversation. All must bear in mind that the repose of the patients is a thing of prime

importance. All having duties must rise at the morning bell and proceed to the performance of the same.

5. No light must be carried about the buildings except in a lantern, and the greatest care must be taken in the use of matches that none be left exposed. A little carelessness in this thing might be followed with the most serious consequences. No smoking will be allowed on the asylum premises, except in the smoking-room provided for that purpose.

6. No one will invite visitors to stop in the house without permission to do so; but on application all reasonable privileges will be granted.

7. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for himself or herself without the consent of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or other officer authorized to give such permission; and no one is allowed to trade or make bargains with patients.

8. Provision is made to afford each person employed a vacation of two weeks in the year, during which time the duties of the position will be done by a substitute; but the superintendent does not guarantee to retain the place of any one for a longer term of absence. On leaving for a vacation, or permanently, every one will deliver his or her keys at the office.

9. Whenever patients are encouraged to engage in any kind of labor, it is with a view to their own benefit; and hence no one will be taken from the halls for that purpose unless some order to that effect has been given in the case.

10. The person taking patients to labor will be held strictly responsible for their safety, kind care, and safe return to their respective halls.

11. All farmers or others to whom patients are intrusted for labor will remember that they are not to be treated as servants; they will avoid all appearance of commanding, and will exercise the greatest care that no willing one shall be made a drudge or work too long. It will be treated as a grave offence if any employé shall take advantage of the willingness or mental weakness of any patient to impose on such one the harder or more unpleasant parts of the work on which they are employed. The head farmer is required to see that this rule is obeyed in spirit and letter, and report promptly to the superintendent any violation of the same. As occupation is

a thing of the greatest value to most patients, every employé is required to do all in his or her power to interest them in it in some form, and make it attractive.

12. As far as practicable, provision will be made to give each employé opportunity to be absent from duty for church services on Sunday a due proportion of the time; and any whose ordinary labor is wholly suspended on Sunday are liable to be called on to relieve others, whose duties continue, a portion of the time, and such must hold themselves in readiness to be so called on. It is expected that all employés, whose duties do not interfere, will be present at the regular Sunday service in the chapel.

STEWARD.

The steward will have the general oversight of the buildings, farm, stock, and premises. It will be his duty to attend to ordinary business transactions, and see that asylum property in every department is saved, kept in its proper place, protected from harm or waste, and properly used. He will see that everything about the premises is kept in good order, that the grounds near the house are kept clean, free from waste and rubbish, and will extend the same supervision to the basements and attics, and see that the person to whom it is assigned to care for these spaces discharges his duty faithfully. He will see that all animals are properly taken care of, and that carriages, tools, and implements are kept in repair, and stored in their places when not in use; and, generally, he will be responsible to the superintendent for the good condition of property and premises, and must properly notify him of anything adverse to the welfare of the asylum which comes to his knowledge. He will attend to procuring ordinary supplies for subsistence, except so far as otherwise provided for by the superintendent, and see that such goods are delivered and stored in their proper places. He will see that the house is closed and the doors locked at the appointed hour at night, and hold himself ready to discharge any special duty required by the superintendent.

CLERK.

It will be the duty of the clerk to keep the books and accounts in a neat and accurate manner, take systematic care of all papers

connected therewith, and perform any special clerical work required by the superintendent.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SECTION 1. The housekeeper will have the general management of the internal domestic affairs. The labor in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing department will be done under her direction ; and those employed in these departments will hold themselves subject to her orders in the discharge of their duties. She will attend to the good condition of all apartments connected with the general housekeeping, will see that they are properly furnished and kept in good order. She will see that all the work in her departments is done in accordance with the general instructions of the superintendent.

SECT. 2. She will have the care of all goods and material used in her department, and will see that they are saved and economically used ; all bedding and articles manufactured for housekeeping purposes will be under her care, and she must see that they are not wasted or given out needlessly. She will have the care of the making of any clothing furnished to female patients, and will be required to keep an accurate account of the cost of such clothing or other articles furnished to any one. The cost of any articles furnished for patients must be returned by her to the supervisor, to be entered in the accounts of such patients.

SECT. 3. It is the duty of the housekeeper to report to the superintendent any instance of misconduct, failure in the proper discharge of duty, or violation of the established regulations occurring in her department, and not promptly rectified by the delinquent. It will also be her duty to report to the person who keeps the time-book the times of commencing and leaving duty of all employed in her department.

SUPERVISORS.

SECTION 1. The supervisors in their respective departments will have the general oversight of the halls and the patients ; and the prudence and tact with which their duties are performed will be an important factor in the condition of the house. It is expected that they will see that the rules of the house relating to the patients are observed in every particular ; that all patients are treated with uniform respect and kindness ; and it is their imperative duty to report

immediately to the superintendent or assistant superintendent any instance of neglect, incivility, or ill-usage of a patient, or any violation of the established rules.

SECT. 2. They will see that all medicines prescribed are faithfully and in a proper manner administered, and that all directions of the medical officers are strictly obeyed.

SECT. 3. They will be expected to pass as much time in the halls as the proper discharge of other duties will allow, will instruct new attendants in their duties, and as much as possible assist in efforts to interest and employ the patients.

SECT. 4. The supervisors must see that the dining-rooms are furnished with the necessary utensils, that the attendants take proper care of the dining-rooms, that the cupboards are sweet and in order, the tables neatly set, and the meals properly served.

SECT. 5. They will have the general charge of the clothing of the patients, and an oversight of the beds and bedding of the halls. The attendants must report to them any deficiency in either which may exist, and it is their duty to see that such wants are supplied.

SECT. 6. On the admission of patients, their clothing will be taken in charge by the supervisors, entered in the book provided for the purpose, and each article plainly marked. All articles afterwards furnished or received will be cared for in the same manner.

The clothing of patients leaving must be compared with the record, neatly packed, and delivered at the office by the appropriate supervisor.

Any knives, razors, or other dangerous article in possession of a patient on admission must be brought to the office for safe-keeping and record.

SECT. 7. They will pay special attention to the sick, report promptly at the office any change of symptoms, see that they have proper attention, and that any special diet prescribed is delicately prepared and served.

SECT. 8. After passing through the halls and learning the condition of the patients early in the morning, the supervisors will very briefly report to the physicians any sickness or other fact demanding attention before the morning visits.

SECT. 9. Before the Sunday chapel service, and other occasions of public gathering, the supervisors will see that the patients are properly dressed for the occasion, and accompanied to the chapel by their attendants.

SECT. 10. The supervisors will report to the clerk the times of commencing and leaving off work on the part of the attendants employed in their respective departments.

SECT. 11. In general, the supervisors are expected to hold themselves in readiness to carry into practical effect the instructions of the superintendent, and to use all their personal influence in support of the spirit and design of these regulations.

ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. In all their intercourse with the patients, the attendants are required to treat them with respect and civility, to be kind and gentle in manner, and avoid roughness of every kind. They must answer, as far as they can, the civil questions of a patient, and attend to every reasonable request. They must be calm and quiet under provocation, never scold, threaten, or recriminate, and make every request in a respectful manner.

SECT. 2. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and display of authority. But if at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the *manner* of using it should take away its offensiveness; *and force* should never be resorted to without the presence of sufficient assistance to render a violent struggle unnecessary.

SECT. 3. A cheerful look, a kind manner, a respectful demeanor, and expressions of sympathy will do much to quiet the excited, and give the attendant influence and easy control over patients, and render duty easy and agreeable.

SECT. 4. The opposition which the insane make often arises from delusions that lead them to believe they are to be injured in some way, and for this reason every effort to control them to administer food, medicine, or baths, or to do anything for them, should be made in the most kind and delicate manner, that their confidence may be secured and retained. On the other hand, cross words, angry looks, or violent acts destroy their confidence and diminish

their chances of recovery. No one must risk the consequences of such measures.

SECT. 5. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employé under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will be treated as a grave offence.

SECT. 6. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer.

SECT. 7. The attendant should be an example of good manners, avoiding all rude and ungentlemanly or unladylike habits not suited to the well-ordered household. They should treat each other and all with civility and politeness, cherish a high sense of obligation, and never forget the golden rule, to do by others as, in changed circumstances, one would wish to be done by. By this simple means the attendant is sure to gain not only self-respect, but an easy control and personal influence.

SECT. 8. Attendants should hear with patience, and answer with caution; should never promise what cannot safely be performed, and, having made a promise, be faithful in its execution.

SECT. 9. The peculiarities of patients must never be made a subject of sport or ridicule, but, rather, withheld from publicity, with tender regard for their feelings and welfare.

SECT. 10. The attendants must rise at the ringing of the morning bell, and at once commence the labors of the day. On opening the sleeping-rooms of the patients, they shall greet the occupants with expressions of kindness, see that they rise (if able), are properly dressed, washed and prepared for breakfast at the appointed hour.

SECT. 11. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants must see that the night-vessels are removed from the rooms and the beds are thrown open for airing; and as soon as other duties will allow, they will remove all soiled bedding, and see that the beds are put in good order.

SECT. 12. Immediately after breakfast the halls and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Scrupulous care must be given to the water-closets, which will require frequent rinsing with hot water, and the use of disinfectants. The same care must be taken of the wash-bowls, and a sufficiency of clean towels must be at hand, as well as combs and brushes for the hair.

The attendants will follow the same rule of cleanliness in the care of the halls, windows, spaces, back-stairs, and dining-rooms, never being satisfied until they are as clean as they can be made. Patients able and willing to assist in these labors are to be encouraged to do so, *but never compelled to work*. The attendants are held responsible for the complete execution of these requirements.

SECT. 13. The attendants will ever be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the halls, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct otherwise.

SECT. 14. The attendants must see that clean linen is put on each bed once in every week, and oftener if necessary; and if a sufficient supply of this or of towels is not at hand, the fact must be promptly reported to the supervisor.

SECT. 15. The attendants must see that the tables are properly laid, that everything about them is perfectly clean, and that they are made as inviting as practicable. During meals the attendants must always be present and wait on the table in a respectful and delicate manner, such as they would be willing to have adopted toward themselves under like circumstances. *Patients must not be hurried through their meals*, to hasten the clearing of the table. The attendants must use special care that no knife, fork, or other article is carried from the table by any patient.

SECT. 16. It is obviously improper for the attendants, after the hall work is done, to retire to their own rooms and leave the patients alone during hours of duty. Their time and attention are due to the patients, and must be devoted to keeping them quiet and tidy, preventing improper conduct of every sort, or lapsing into listlessness and torpor; to efforts to preserve their self-respect, and to carry into effect the general direction of the physicians. These ends are to be sought by efforts to keep patients occupied, either in work, reading, games, or judicious social intercourse.

SECT. 17. Visiting from hall to hall during hours of duty, without special business, or going away to other parts of the premises out of one's field of service, is wholly improper, and not allowed.

SECT. 18. The attendants are expected to know how every patient in their charge is employed, and to be vigilant, by every means in their power, to better the condition of every one.

SECT. 19. The attendants must not allow a patient to be taken from the halls by any one employed in other departments unless a general or special permission from a medical officer to that effect has been given; nor will the patients leave the halls before breakfast or on Sunday without the same permission.

SECT. 20. The attendants must always be alive to the welfare of those in their charge, and in the night hold themselves ready to arise and assist the night attendant if the condition of a patient requires it. They will come to the office for medicines or instructions when needed, and follow all directions carefully. After giving medicines, they should wash and return the glasses *at once*.

SECT. 21. If damage is done to buildings or property, by patients, the attendants will report it to their supervisor.

SECT. 22. The attendants are never to give up their keys except at the office, on leaving; nor are they ever to admit strangers into the halls without special permission.

SECT. 23. *The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season and the occasion. In case of sudden change from heat to cold, they must make at once the needed change in clothing.*

SECT. 24. It is particularly expected of attendants to see that every patient is cleanly in person, that the hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, that the garments worn are kept buttoned or hooked, and that any stains from carelessness in eating are promptly removed. Each attendant should keep at hand a sponge and soap, and a small stock of sewing utensils, as needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, etc., for immediate use when needed.

SECT. 25. When the physicians visit the halls, one of the attendants must be at hand to give any information required, to accompany them to any patient's room, or render any other assistance needed.

SECT. 26. Each patient will take a warm bath each week, unless made an exception by direction of the physician. In particular cases of weakness or special delicacy, the sponge bath may be substituted for the tub. In such cases, as well as those who may desire to bathe more frequently, the attendant should apply to the attending physician for specific directions. The attendants must

superintend the baths of patients, and not leave the halls with the bath-rooms open (unless exceptions are made); and in no case must an epileptic or suicidal patient bathe without the presence of an attendant.

SECT. 27. In suitable weather all patients who are able will go out for exercise, accompanied by their respective attendants, on such conditions as shall from time to time be prescribed. In these outdoor exercises the attendants must see that no one strays from the party, and so regulate the speed of walking or the character of other exercise as to suit, as well as may be, the average of persons present. They must try to avoid all appearance of restraint, and seek to make these occasions as enjoyable as possible. Preference should be given to walks within the asylum grounds; but when walks are taken into the city, it is not permitted to visit stores, hotels, railroad stations, or other public places, except by permission previously obtained. In the airing-courts the same rules for the care of patients will be observed as apply to the halls. The attendants must not allow any rubbish to accumulate on the ground of the courts.

SECT. 28. The attendants must shave those patients who do not desire to wear the beard. In shaving, great care must be taken to have the razor in good order, and to shave easily and neatly. No other patient should be present; and the razors must be kept under lock and key in the attendant's room.

SECT. 29. The attendants, in their respective halls, will strictly observe the instructions of the superintendent in regard to the time for the patient's retiring; and in assisting them to bed they must practice the same delicacy and courtesy enjoined elsewhere in these rules. Before closing the doors for the night they must see that the patients are comfortably in bed; *and it is especially enjoined* that they offer gentle and patient assistance to the feeble and aged, and leave all with a kind "Good-night."

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

SECTION 1. The night attendants will visit the office at eight o'clock in the evening, to receive their instructions for the night, and go on duty at once. They will continue in charge of their re-

spective sections of the house until after the ringing of the rising-bell, at the times established, after which they will be relieved by the attendants. They must be always awake, vigilant, and faithful, giving their whole attention to the condition of the house and the patients. They must make their respective rounds, not hastily, thus leaving a large part of the time to be spent at the office, but dividing it between the various apartments as directed. They must pass through the halls in the most quiet manner, being especially careful in opening and closing doors, and make the personal observations required with the most respectful delicacy, disturbing the patient as little as possible. They must be especially watchful of the sick, minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously all instructions in regard to them, and report to a physician any unfavorable change of condition. They must promptly attend to the call of patients, ascertain their wants, and satisfy them, if practicable. They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid, and assure them of their safety.

SECT. 2. They must be especially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide or self-injury, and neglect no effort to be assured of the safety of such, in accordance with the specific directions they receive in each case.

SECT. 3. They must be always watchful in regard to fire, and, if it occurs, must at once, and in the most quiet manner, inform the officers and employés, without a general alarm, and proceed to extinguish it. They must frequently inspect the attics of their respective departments, and see that the iron doors are kept shut. The safety, the comfort, and the lives of large numbers are intrusted, in a great measure, to the night attendants; and a degree of vigilance and faithfulness corresponding to the magnitude of the interests at stake is expected of them in the execution of all instructions given them.

SECT. 4. It is the imperative duty of the night attendants to report any irregularity or violation of the rules of the house which may come to their knowledge to the superintendent, and not to make the same a subject of remark elsewhere.

SECT. 5. During public exercises in the chapel on Sunday, and other occasions, it is made the duty of the night attendants to look to the condition of the halls in the absence of the attendants.

COOK.

Under the direction of the matron, the cook will have the supervision of the work in the kitchen, the care of utensils, and of supplies of provisions within the kitchen premises.

The cook must see that the kitchen and all utensils are kept clean and in perfect order, that good order is preserved in the kitchen, and that each employé performs all duties assigned in a proper manner.

The cook shall see that all food is prepared as directed, is made palatable and inviting, and sent to the halls hot. Special care must be taken in preparing messes for the sick, that they are nicely cooked, and sent to the patients in acceptable form.

The cook will report to the matron any instance of failure in duty or violation of the rules occurring in the department.

Persons employed elsewhere in the institution will not be allowed to loiter about the kitchen premises or bakery.

If any meat, butter, or other articles of food, of poor quality, are furnished for use, the head cook must promptly report it to the steward or superintendent.

BAKER.

The baker will see that the baking-room, oven, and all utensils belonging to his department are kept scrupulously clean at all times, that the house is kept supplied with the various kinds of bread prescribed, and he must keep his stock of bread sufficiently in advance of the demand that it may not be eaten absolutely new. On the mornings designated, he will make warm rolls or biscuit in season for breakfast.

It is his duty to report at once to the superintendent or steward any defect he may discover in the quality of the flour or other material for food furnished to his department.

PORTER.

The porter will have the whole charge of the food car, and will keep it always clean and in good order; will, at the appointed time, take the prepared meals from the kitchen to the several dumb-

waiters, and deliver them to the attendants, who shall be present at the call of the slide-bell, assist the porter in running up the dumb-waiter, if necessary, and remove the meals carefully to the dining-rooms. In this, care must be taken by all that the food and utensils are handled gently, and that the meals reach the table in good order. In like manner must the dishes and slops be received from the attendants by the porter, and by him be properly disposed of.

The porter will be responsible for keeping the basement and attics swept, and everything in its place. It is also his duty to fill the under-beds for the female attendants, great care being taken that the sacks be not soiled in the process. He will also remove the discarded beds each morning to the place designated. At the appointed times the porter will attend to the delivery of ice to the hall attendants and others, according to instructions of the superintendent. He will see that any objects thrown from the windows during the night are removed promptly in the morning, and will hold himself ready to perform any item of duty required by the superintendent.

ENGINEER.

The engineer will be responsible for the good care of the boilers, engine, steam and water pumps, and all parts of the machinery, which must be kept in repair and in good running order. He shall promptly attend to the repairs needed in steam or water apparatus, or other repairs or alterations assigned to him. It will be his duty to see that the boilers are properly fired, and the fuel used in the most economical and efficient manner. He will see that the radiators, air-chambers, and flues are properly adjusted for heat and ventilation, and that the amount of steam generated is wisely adapted to the state of the weather. It will be his duty in summer to attend to all needed alterations and repairs in steam-heating apparatus, preparatory to the demands of winter.

He must at all times be so thoroughly familiar with the location and condition of all hydrants, hose, or water-cocks provided for the extinguishing of fire, that he can put them in operation instantly, if needed. He will also be expected to hold himself in readiness to attend to any special duty required by the superintendent.

FARMER.

The head farmer will have the immediate supervision of the farm laborers, the laying out of the work, and the direction of the care and use of the stock and farming utensils; and all farm laborers will look to him for specific directions as to their duties.

It is his duty to see that all farm fences are kept in repair, and that everything on the farm and about the farm buildings is kept in perfect order, that the stock is well cared for, that every farmer performs his duty well, and that all material is properly and economically used. He will report to the clerk the time of service of each person in his department, and to the superintendent any fault or failure in duty on the part of any under his charge.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

Commissioned.	Name.	Residence.
1840, June 20.	Daniel Abbot,	Nashua.
June 20.	Amos Twitchell,	Keene.
June 20.	Ichabod Bartlett,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John Conant,	Jaffrey.
June 20.	Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 20.	Charles H. Peaslee,	Concord.
June 20.	Ira St. Clair,	Deerfield.
June 20.	Charles A. Cheever,	Portsmouth.
June 20.	John P. Hale,	Dover.
June 20.	Charles J. Fox,	Nashville.
June 20.	Samuel Swasey,	Haverhill.
June 20.	John S. Wells,	Lancaster.
1841, June 15.	Enos Stevens,	Charlestown.
June 15.	George W. Kittredge,	Newmarket.
June 15.	Joseph Low, reappointed,	Concord.
1843, June 19.	Moses Norris, Jr.,	Pittsfield.
June 19.	Ira St. Clair, reappointed,	Deerfield.
June 19.	Charles J. Fox, reappointed,	Nashville.
1845, June 30.	Abiel Walker, <i>vice</i> Joseph Low,	Concord.
June 30.	A. McFarland, <i>vice</i> G. W. Kittredge,	Meredith.
June 30.	Timothy Hall, <i>vice</i> Enos Stevens,	Keene.
June 30.	Luke Woodbury, <i>vice</i> C. J. Fox,	Antrim.
June 30.	Wm. Plumer, Jr., <i>vice</i> S. E. Cones,	Epping.
Dec. 23.	James Farrington, <i>vice</i> A. McFarland,	Rochester.
1846, July 10.	Nathaniel S. Berry,	Hebron.
July 10.	George B. Upham,	Claremont.

1846,	July 10.	William Plumer,	Londonderry.
1847,	Aug. 9.	Jos. B. Walker, <i>vice</i> A. Walker,	Concord.
	Aug. 9.	Israel Hunt, Jr.,	Nashua.
	Aug. 9.	Warren Lovell,	Meredith.
	Aug. 9.	Thomas Shannon,	Moultonborough.
1848,	June 26.	Wm. Plumer, reappointed,	Epping.
	June 26.	Franklin Pierce,	Concord.
	June 26.	R. Metcalf, <i>vice</i> G. B. Upham,	Newport.
	June 26.	Charles H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1849,	July 3.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	July 3.	Joseph H. Smith,	Dover.
	July 3.	Amos A. Parker,	Fitzwilliam.
1850,	July 5.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	July 5.	Isaac Ross, <i>vice</i> N. S. Berry,	Hanover.
	July 5.	David Pillsbury, <i>vice</i> Wm. Plumer,	Chester.
1851,	July 4.	Charles Burroughs, <i>vice</i> T. Shan-	
		non,	Portsmouth.
	July 4.	Israel Hunt, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 4.	Warren Lovell, “	Laconia.
1852,	June 19.	Franklin Pierce, “	Concord.
	June 19.	Wm. Plumer, “	Epping.
	June 19.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
1853,	July 1.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	Jos. H. Smith, “	Dover.
	July 1.	Amos A. Parker, “	Fitzwilliam.
1854,	July 15.	Ralph Metcalf, “	Newport.
	July 15.	Samuel Herbert, “	Rumney.
	July 15.	Enoch D. Yeaton, “	Wakefield.
	Sept. 29.	I. A. Richardson, <i>vice</i> William Plumer,	Durham.
1855,	July 10.	Rufus Clement,	Concord.
	July 10.	Alvah Smith, <i>vice</i> Ralph Metcalf,	Lempster.
	July 10.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1856,	Feb. 23.	Timothy Haynes, <i>vice</i> R. Clement,	Concord.
	July 11.	John Preston,	New Ipswich.
	July 11.	Chas. H. Peaslee, reappointed,	Concord.
1857,	June 30.	George B. Twitchell,	Keene.
	June 30.	Jos. B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 30.	John H. White,	Lancaster.
1858,	June 26.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Wolfeborough.
	June 26.	Ralph Metcalf, reappointed,	Newport.
	June 26.	Samuel Herbert, reappointed,	Rumney.

1858,	Sept. 28.	Edward Wyman, <i>vice</i> R. Metcalf,	Newport.
	June 27.	Chas. Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
1859,	June 28.	Timothy Haynes, reappointed,	Concord.
	June 27.	Woodbury Melcher,	Gilford.
1860,	June 27.	J. A. Richardson, reappointed,	Durham.
	June 27.	Chas. H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	June 27.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
1861,	July 2.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 2.	Jos. B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 2.	John H. White, “	Lancaster.
1862,	July 2.	John Conant, “	Jaffrey.
	July 2.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	July 2.	Moses Clark,	Landaff.
1863,	June 29.	Charles W. Flanders,	Concord.
	June 29.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 29.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
1864,	July 7.	Charles H. Peaslee, “	Concord.
	July 7.	John Preston, “	New Ipswich.
	July 7.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
1865,	July 16.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 16.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 16.	David R. Burnham,	Plymouth.
1866,	June 22.	Chas A. Tufts,	Dover.
	June 22.	John Conant, reappointed,	Jaffrey.
	June 22.	Isaac Spalding,	Nashua.
	Oct. 23.	Isaac Adams, <i>vice</i> C. H. Peaslee,	Sandwich.
1867,	June 19.	Charles Burroughs, reappointed,	Portsmouth.
	June 19.	Woodbury Melcher, “	Laconia.
	June 19.	Ebenezer S. Towle,	Concord.
1868,	April 13.	I. Goodwin, <i>vice</i> C. Burroughs,	Portsmouth.
	July 1.	Isaac Adams, reappointed,	Sandwich.
	July 1.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
	July 1.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
	July 1.	Ebenezer S. Towle “	Concord.
1869,	July 1.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
	July 1.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
	July 1.	Denison R. Burnham, reappointed,	Plymouth.
1870,	Jan. 3.	John W. Sanborn, <i>vice</i> Isaac Adams,	Wakefield.
	July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
	July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
	July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.

1870, Nov. 17.	Ellery A. Hibbard, <i>vice</i> W. Melcher,	Laconia.
1871, Aug. 9.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 9.	Geo. W. Haven,	Portsmouth.
Aug. 9.	Henry Colony,	Keene.
1872, July 16.	Waterman Smith, reappointed,	Manchester.
July 16.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
July 16.	John W. Sanborn, “	Wakefield.
1873, Oct. 23.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
Oct. 23.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 23.	Josiah Minot,	Concord.
1874, July 8.	Isaac Spalding, reappointed,	Nashua.
July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards, “	Newport.
1875, July 26.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
July 26.	Charles H. Bell,	Exeter.
July 26.	Albert Smith,	Peterborough.
1876, June 22.	David Gillis,	Nashua.
July 20.	William G. Perry, reappointed,	Exeter.
July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 20.	Joseph B. Burrows,	Plymouth.
Aug. 10.	John V. Barron, <i>vice</i> J. Minot,	Concord.
1877, Oct. 17.	Joseph B. Walker, reappointed,	Concord.
Oct. 17.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 17.	John V. Barron, “	Concord.
1878, May 2.	John H. George, <i>vice</i> J. V. Barron,	Concord.
May 2.	Carlton P. Frost, <i>vice</i> A. Smith,	Hanover.
July 8.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
July 8.	Charles A. Tufts, “	Dover.
July 8.	David Gillis, “	Nashua.
1879, July 30.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
July 30.	Jeremiah F. Hall,	Portsmouth.
Aug. 14.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
1880, July 20.	William G. Perry, “	Exeter.
July 20.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 20.	Joseph Burrows, “	Plymouth.
1881, Oct. 12.	Joseph B. Walker, “	Concord.
Oct. 12.	Geo. B. Twitchell, “	Keene.
Oct. 12.	John H. George, “	Concord.
1882, June 21.	Emery J. Randall,	Somersworth.
June 21.	Frederick J. Potter,	Portsmouth.
Sept. 22.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.

1883, April 26.	William H. H. Mason, <i>vice</i> J. Burrows,	Moultonborough.
May 17.	Edward Spalding, <i>vice</i> F. E. Potter,	Nashua.
Aug. 28.	Ellery A. Hibbard, reappointed,	Laconia.
Aug. 28.	Carlton P. Frost, reappointed,	Hanover.
Aug. 28.	Jeremiah F. Hall, “	Portsmouth.
1884, July 25.	Wm. G. Perry, “	Exeter.
July 25.	Waterman Smith, “	Manchester.
July 25.	Wm. H. H. Mason, “	Moultonborough.
1885, Oct. 14.	Joseph B. Walker,	Concord.
Oct. 14.	Geo. B. Twitchell,	Keene.
Oct. 14.	John H. George,	Concord.
1886, Sept. 9.	Dexter Richards, reappointed,	Newport.
July 8.	Emery J. Randall, “	Somersworth.
July 8.	Edward Spalding, “	Nashua.
1887, Sept. 7.	Ellery A. Hibbard, “	Laconia.
Sept. 7.	Carlton P. Frost, “	Hanover.
Sept. 7.	Jeremiah F. Hall, “	Portsmouth.
1888, Mar. 6.	John E. Barry, <i>vice</i> John H. George, deceased,	Concord.
Mar. 6.	Franklin D. Ayer, <i>vice</i> J. F. Hall, deceased,	Concord.

PRESIDENTS.

John H. Steele	1889-1840
John Conant	1840-1846
George B. Upham	1847-1848
William Plumer	1848-1855
Charles Burroughs	1855-1868
Isaac Spalding	1868-1875
George B. Twitchell	1875-

SECRETARIES.

Dixi Crosby	1839-1841
Charles H. Peaslee	1841-1848
Joseph B. Walker	1848-

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, AND TREASURER
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
TO THE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL,
JUNE, 1888.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1888.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

HON. OLIVER PILLSBURY,*	<i>President</i>	.	.	Concord.
HON. DANIEL CLARK,	<i>Secretary</i>	.	.	Manchester.
D. W. JOHNSON, Esq.		.	.	Claremont.
J. W. PEPPARD, Esq.		.	.	Rumney.
D. W. BILL, Esq.		.	.	Gilsum.
J. HORACE KENT, Esq.*		.	.	Portsmouth.
J. C. LINEHAN, Esq.		.	.	Penacook.

SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

JOHN C. RAY.

MATRON.

MRS. JOHN C. RAY.

TEACHERS.

MISS B. F. SCOVILLE. MISS JULIA SCOVILLE.
MISS MARY E. RAY.

* Dead.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of the State of New Hampshire :

The trustees of the Industrial School submit their annual report, and with it the report of the superintendent of the institution.

This latter report is so full, and so much in detail, that from it a very satisfactory degree of information may be obtained as to the progress and present condition of the school, without enlargement by the trustees.

It has continued steadily onward as in years past, doing its work faithfully and successfully, and answering the aims and purposes of its founders. It is, indeed, a noble charity. It has saved many a bright but unfortunate child from vicious courses, and led it to a better life, by the formation of good habits, by needed instruction, and by necessary control and restraint, until, with more mature years, have come more strength to resist temptation, and a stronger and more constant inclination to well doing.

The financial condition of the institution for a number of years past has been very satisfactory, and is so at the present time, except, as represented by the superintendent in his report, it needs a little more money for certain necessary improvements, and to carry out his plans to introduce a new branch of business, so as to educate the inmates to an employment which might be of more service to them in after life than cane-seating chairs.

Some two years since, the manufacture of hosiery to a limited extent was commenced at the institution under circumstances which promised success. We had power and machinery to weave a stocking in "the raw," so to speak, but not the means to finish it for the market, and other parties had to be procured to do this part of the

work for us. This occasioned inconvenience and expense, and it was thought advisable to do this part of the work ourselves. To enable us to do it, the Legislature, at its last session, was asked to appropriate \$2,000, and a resolution passed the House of Representatives for that sum, and for that purpose, but it failed in the Senate, not from any antagonism, but through inadvertency, or want of attention, or some one to look after it and see that it did not "fall by the wayside."

In the mean time the superintendent, learning that there was no opposition to the appropriation, and believing there was no doubt as to the final passage of the resolution, that he might have his work well in hand at an early day, purchased material and made expenditures in anticipation of the means of paying for the same; and so when the appropriation failed, the institution was straitened both for the means of payment for what had been purchased, and for carrying on so successfully as it otherwise might the new branch of industry which it was attempting. This is to be regretted, because the inmates of the school liked the new business, and it promised to them an employment after they left the institution.

For some time past the trustees have felt a good deal of anxiety about the sufficiency of the fire escapes upon the main building of the school, especially upon the dormitory. The cry of "fire" at night might occasion a fearful confusion and panic among ninety or a hundred boys in one room, and wounding, maiming, and the loss of life might accrue. Such accidents are of alarming frequency, and heart-rending when they occur.

A part of the sum asked for from the Legislature was designed by the trustees to provide further escapes, but they must be postponed.

It is gratifying, however, to know and believe that the appropriation failed, not from any hostility or even indifference to the school or its methods, or its want of success; and it is hoped that a future Legislature will supply our needs in this behalf.

During the past year two of the trustees have died, the Hon. Oliver Pillsbury and Col. J. Horace Kent, both excellent officers and distinguished citizens. The board of trustees have missed their aid and companionship, and at their meeting, April 27, last, passed the following resolutions, which were entered in their records:

“Resolved, That by the death of the Hon. Oliver Pillsbury and J. Horace Kent this institution has lost two of its most efficient and valuable trustees ; and while we bow in submission to the behests of that Providence which is supreme in the affairs of men, we can but grieve at our loss, and deeply sympathize with the more immediate friends and relatives of the deceased.

“Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to their respective families.”

The thanks of the trustees are due to the superintendent and matron, and their employés, for their continued watchfulness, kindness, and ceaseless efforts to promote the best interests of the institution and its inmates.

DANIEL CLARK, *Secretary.*

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

To His Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Council, and the Honorable Board of Trustees :

I respectfully present for your consideration the annual report of the State Industrial School for the year ending March 31, 1888 :

Whole number committed to the institution since its	
organization in 1858	1,316
Number in school April 1, 1887	119
Whole number in school during the year	157
Number discharged at expiration of sentence	20
Number discharged on probation	7
Number honorably discharged	5
Number escaped	4
Number in school March 31, 1888	120
Average time of detention of those discharged	2½ yrs.

PARENTAGE.

American	64
Irish	48
French	34
Scotch	1
German	3
Norwegian	1
Negro	5
Indian	1

HOW COMMITTED.

Number committed by supreme court	.	.	.	.	39
" " police court	.	.	.	.	71
" " justices of peace	.	.	.	.	44
" " parents	.	.	.	.	2
" " circuit court	.	.	.	.	1

TERM OF COMMITMENT.

During minority	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
For the term of 8 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" " 6 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" " 5 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
" " 4 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
" " 3 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
" " 2 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
" " 1½ years	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
" " 1¼ years	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" " 1 year	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Until 18	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

OFFENCE.

For stealing	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
breaking and entering	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
stubbornness, idleness, and disobedience	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
truancy	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
assault	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
lewdness	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
putting obstructions on railroad	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
malicious mischief	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
incendiarism	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
drunkenness	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
stealing horses	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

At the age of 7 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
" 8 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
" 9 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
" 10 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	11

At the age of 11 years	13
“ 12 years	18
“ 13 years	29
“ 14 years	28
“ 15 years	30
“ 16 years	20

PRESENT STANDING OF PUPILS IN SCHOOL.

Reading.

	Boys.	Girls.
General reading	49	16
Reading in Fifth Reader	17	
“ Fourth Reader	16	3
“ Third Reader	11	2
“ First Reader	6	

Writing.

Instructed in penmanship	99	21
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Arithmetic.

Studying proportion	15	4
“ interest	22	2
“ fractions	15	6
“ first principles	10	5
“ mental	99	21

Geography.

Studying Manual of Geography	29	11
“ Elementary Geography	38	6

History.

Studying History of United States	49	16
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Physiology.

Studying Smith's Physiology	49	13
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Civil Government.

Studying Civil Government	42	3
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Philosophy.

Studying Philosophy	35	4
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FARM.

The products of the farm are as follows :

125 tons hay	\$1,800.00
60 tons corn-fodder	240.00
100 bushels potatoes	75.00
535 bushels ears of corn	160.00
250 bushels carrots	60.00
75 bushels green peas	50.00
50 bushels green beans	40.00
60 bushels cucumbers	40.00
50 bushels tomatoes	15.00
100 bushels sweet corn ears	100.00
300 bushels turnips	80.00
30 bushels beets	25.00
3,500 heads cabbage	165.00
3,050 pounds pork	180.00
500 heads celery	25.00
1 ton squash	40.00
Pigs and live stock sold	392.00
Lettuce, radishes, &c.	15.00
Milk and butter	1,000.00

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

13 grade cows	\$650.00
4 Short-horn cows, thoroughbred	245.00
3 grade two-year-old heifers	75.00
1 grade heifer calf	15.00
2 grade one-year-old Durham heifers	40.00
2 Jersey cows	150.00
1 three-year-old Durham bull	150.00
2 Durham bull calves	40.00
1 one-year-old Durham heifer	20.00
1 one-year-old Durham bull	35.00

1 Holstein bull calf	\$80.00
17 swine	210.00
4 horses	525.00
2 yokes oxen	350.00

HAY, PROVISIONS, ETC.

76 tons hay	\$1,300.00
50 bushels potatoes	45.00
80 barrels flour	420.00
2 barrels pork	34.00
Kerosene	6.00
Sugar, tea, coffee, molasses	75.00
Salt, spices, etc.	10.00
150 cords wood	600.00

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND COOKROOM.

Cooking-stove and baker	\$18.00
140 chairs	40.00
Crockery	30.00
Knives and forks	15.00
Iron and tin ware	30.00
Tables	40.00
Bread-trough, clock, etc.	10.00
Table-covers	20.00
Meat-cutter	1.00
Movable closets	8.00
Lamps and lanterns	5.00

FAMILY COOKROOM AND DINING-ROOM.

Franconia range and furniture	\$150.00
Refrigerators	40.00
Dining tables and chairs	50.00
Knives and forks	15.00
Crockery	40.00

CHAIR SHOP.

Work-stands	\$120.00
Clock	3.00

PRINTING-OFFICE.

Press, type, etc.	\$100.00
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CARPENTER SHOP.

Lathe	\$35.00
Three sets carpenter's tools	140.00
Benches, etc.	40.00

HOSIERY MILL.

Knitting-machines, etc., and engine	\$3,600.00
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SHOE SHOP.

Shoes	\$90.00
Leather and findings	15.00
Lasts and tools	10.00
Benches	5.00

GIRLS' SEWING-ROOM.

Work-table and cover	\$10.00
Chairs and lounge	25.00
Buttons, needles, thread, etc.	10.00
Cloth on hand	100.00
Boys' clothing	800.00
Girls' clothing	250.00
Eight sewing-machines	100.00

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND FARMING UTENSILS.

1 carryall	\$125.00
1 rack wagon	20.00
2 horse carts	75.00
2 farm wagons	80.00
2 two-horse wagons	70.00
2 ox carts	70.00
1 express wagon	30.00
1 buggy wagon	45.00
1 large spring wagon	30.00
1 six-horse barge	150.00

1 booted buggy	\$25.00
1 light buggy	35.00
Sleigh	6.00
Double sleigh	60.00
4 horse sleds	40.00
12 harnesses, 4 robes	240.00
Stone-drags, wheelbarrows, grindstone, 2 seed-sowers .	20.00
10 plows, 5 harrows, 2 cultivators	120.00
1 Kemp manure-spreader	60.00
Iron bars, manure-forks, 2 bush-scythes, and snaths .	20.00
Hay-cutter, shovels, spades, hoes, picks	60.00
2 mowing-machines	80.00
1 pair cart-wheels, whiffletrees, eveners, and chains .	25.00
2 platform scales, hay scale, scale beams, ropes, and blocks	40.00
3 bush-hooks, 2 spread chains and yokes	15.00
Horse-rake and tedder, axes, saws, ox-yokes and chains	35.00
Pitchforks, rakes, drills, wedges, and stone-hammer .	12.00
Ladders, carpenters' and piping tools	60.00
Grain and meal chests and fanning-mill	8.00
Steam box, kettles, etc.	40.00
Lead pipe and old iron	6.00
1 horse-power, 1 ensilage-cutter	125.00
Circular-saw and frame	25.00

SLEEPING-HALLS.

Bedsteads and bedding	\$500.00
Crosby bed	10.00

SCHOOLROOMS.

65 settees	\$135.00
70 double desks and chairs	40.00
Blackboards, clock, and teachers' desks	20.00
School books, slates, etc.	70.00
Lamps and hangings	10.00
Bookcase and library books	100.00
Cabinet organs	60.00
House plants	25.00

OFFICERS' ROOMS.

Furniture, beds, and bedding	\$520.00
Nine wardrobes	45.00

OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

Tables, chairs, lounges, desks	\$130.00
Books and bookcases	300.00
Stationery and stamps	20.00
Safe	50.00
Fire extinguishers, fire escape	90.00
Clock, hanging-lamps, flowers	50.00

RECEPTION-ROOM AND GUEST-CHAMBER.

Carpets and curtains	\$130.00
Center and side tables, sofas, chairs	130.00
Beds and bedding	40.00
Lamps, stove, etc.	25.00

 DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED FROM
 APRIL 1, 1887, TO APRIL 1, 1888.

1887.

April 1.	From state treasurer, quarterly appropriation	\$1,500.00
4.	Manchester, for board	606.43
	Manchester, for labor on highway	25.37
5.	Keene, for board	39.00
	Somersworth, for board	19.50
	Dover, for board	39.00
6.	Merrimack county, for board	121.50
	Claremont, for board	19.50
	Nelson, for board	18.86
7.	Laconia, for board	19.50
	Cheshire county, for board	136.50
	Grafton county, for board	123.64
8.	Concord, for board	23.36

April	8.	From Rockingham county, for board . . .	\$136.50
		Exeter, for board	36.00
	9.	Chester, for board	3.00
	11.	Hillsborough county, for board . . .	236.57
		A. F. Blood, for calf	10.00
		Plymouth, for board	19.50
	13.	G. W. Smith, for board	39.00
		Walter Heywood Chair Co., for team- ing	5.00
	16.	Nashua, for board	102.00
	19.	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide . . .	10.08
	20.	Peter Riley, for rags	7.74
	22.	Belknap county, for board	23.78
	25.	Carroll county, for board	19.50
		Landaff, for board	15.64
	26.	Manchester Stocking Co., labor in hosiery	175.50
	27.	Mrs. Nathaniel White, to purchase library books	15.00
	30.	Ossipee, for board	24.65
		Rumney, for board	19.50
May	2.	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board . .	10.00
		E. J. Hibbard, for board	8.00
	3.	Troy, for board	19.50
		sale 1 ton hay	18.00
		F. P. Brickett, for rent	10.00
		H. Corliss, for hay	8.50
	7.	Portsmouth, for board	97.50
	13.	Mr. Robinson, for hay	9.35
	18.	E. F. Frost, for board	6.00
	23.	Concord Railroad corporation, for damage from fire	10.00
		J. C. Ray, for calf, 80 lbs.	3.00
	29.	Pelham, for board	19.50
	31.	E. J. Hibbard, for board	8.00
June	1.	Nathan Parker, for plowing	4.25
	5.	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board . .	8.00
	7.	Newport, for board	78.00

June 13.	From Hon. Daniel Clark, for keeping horse	\$18.75
17.	Elmus Ordway, for slabs . . .	3.50
20.	E. F. Frost, for board . . .	4.50
22.	Hill & Co., for hay . . .	18.63
	John B. Clarke, for horse . . .	100.00
	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide . .	13.21
30.	C. D. Boynton, for barrel flour .	5.45
	C. D. Boynton, for 1½ cords wood .	8.00
	Henry W. Brown, for milk . .	5.00
	sale of cream . . . . .	.60
	J. C. Ray, for second-hand harrow .	10.00
July 1.	state treasurer, quarterly appropriation	1,500.00
	Merrimack county, for board . .	99.43
2.	Sullivan county, for board . .	12.00
	Belknap county, for board . .	17.36
	Plymouth, for board . . .	19.50
	Cheshire county, for board . .	90.00
	Grafton county, for board . .	103.50
	Chester, for board	19.50
4.	F. H. Brickett, for rent . . .	10.00
	E. J. Hibbard, for board . . .	8.00
	Nelson, for board	19.50
5.	Springfield, for board . . .	51.43
6.	Keene, for board	39.00
	Pittsfield, for board	70.50
	Laconia, for board	19.50
	Manchester, for board . . .	662.93
7.	Coös county, for board . . .	58.50
	Nashua, for board	92.36
8.	Claremont, for board . . .	19.50
9.	G. W. Smith, for board . . .	39.00
11.	Hillsborough county, for board .	240.00
	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board .	4.00
	Portsmouth, for board . . .	93.00
	Rockingham county, for board . .	256.10
13.	S. K. Pierce & Son, for chairwork .	461.67
	Troy, for board	19.50
	Henry W. Brown, for hay . .	5.00

June 13.	From interest on Miss Louise Penhallow fund	\$50.00
18.	Landaff, for board	19.50
19.	Samuel Hall, for plowing	6.00
20.	J. C. Ray, for old mowing-machine	10.00
	Carroll county, for board	19.50
25.	Samuel Hall, for interest on note	90.00
	E. F. Frost, for board	6.00
	Colebrook, for board	23.93
	J. C. Ray, for cask of lime	1.10
	S. E. Reynolds, for barrel of flour	5.45
26.	Croydon, for board	18.00
28.	Strafford county, for board	136.50
Aug. 1.	E. J. Hibbard, for board	8.00
	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board	6.00
8.	Concord, for board	24.00
10.	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide	5.16
	Parent & Trudeau, for cabbage	23.95
11.	Colebrook, for board	19.50
	Weare, for board	39.00
	Parent & Trudeau, for cabbage	6.90
17.	E. F. Frost, for board	3.00
19.	Plainfield, for board	25.50
	Parent & Trudeau, for cabbage	5.40
27.	S. K. Pierce & Son, for chairwork	480.62
30.	Pelham, for board	19.50
Sept. 1.	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board	8.00
2.	E. J. Hibbard, for board	8.00
	W. W. Darrah, for cabbage	3.75
	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide	4.18
8.	David Kimball, for barrel flour	5.45
13.	J. C. Ray, for pigs	42.00
30.	sale of cream . . . . .	.89
	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board	7.00
	E. J. Hibbard, for board	8.00
	J. C. Hill, for board	8.00
	R. E. Wheeler, for beef and hide	35.49
	C. D. Boynton, for hay and wood	25.52

Sept. 30.	From Henry W. Brown, for hay and milk .	\$10.00
	Manchester Stocking Co., for labor in hosiery	701.34
Oct. 1.	state treasurer, quarterly appropriation	1,500.00
	Manchester, for board	642.65
	Josiah Carpenter, for labor	9.25
3.	Chester, for board	19.50
4.	Cheshire county, for board	78.00
	Keene, for board	43.50
	Grafton county, for board	85.93
5.	Littleton, for board	13.50
6.	Laconia, for board	19.50
	Rumney, for board	39.00
	Sullivan county, for board	34.50
	Merrimack county, for board	97.50
	Nelson, for board	19.50
	F. H. Brickett, for rent	5.00
7.	Nashua, for board	129.64
8.	Plymouth, for board	19.50
	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide	4.50
10.	Hillsborough county, for board	249.43
11.	Newport, for board	78.43
	Claremont, for board	19.50
	Portsmouth, for board	78.00
	Colebrook, for board	19.50
12.	Nathan Parker, for board	1.50
16.	S. K. Pierce & Son, for chairwork	415.05
	G. W. Smith, for board	39.00
17.	Strafford county, for board	66.00
21.	Rockingham county, for board	229.93
25.	Belknap county, for board	19.50
27.	Troy, for board	7.93
29.	Carroll county, for board	19.50
	Landaff, for board	19.50
Nov. 1.	Coös county, for board	19.50
	J. C. Hill, for board	8.00
3.	Pittsfield, for board	19.50
	Mrs. S. M. Davenport, for board	12.60

Nov. 11.	From Concord, for board	\$65.14
16.	Croydon, for board	19.50
19.	F. H. Brickett, for rent	5.00
Dec. 1.	J. C. Hill, for board	8.00
10.	F. H. Brickett, for rent	5.00
15.	coupons on bonds from Wilkins fund	205.00
	interest from Moody Kent fund .	195.00
	interest from ex-Gov. Fred'k Smyth memorial fund	20.00
20.	S. K. Pierce & Son, for chairwork .	414.72
	J. C. Holt, for carriage	45.00
31.	Henry W. Brown, for hay, flour, and milk	22.00
	C. D. Boynton, for wood and flour .	15.35
	Manchester Stocking Co., for labor in hosiery	297.64
1888.		
Jan. 1.	state treasurer, for quarterly appro- priation	1,500.00
	Littleton, for board	19.50
3.	Newport, for board	19.50
	Laconia, for board	19.50
	Somersworth, for board	15.43
4.	Manchester, for board	619.08
	Dover, for board	45.43
	J. C. Hill, for board	7.00
5.	Grafton county, for board	108.43
	Chester, for board	19.50
6.	Concord, for board	74.50
	Carroll county, for board	19.50
7.	sale old junk	17.15
	Cheshire county, for board	78.00
	Rockingham county, for board . .	214.50
	Nelson, for board	19.50
9.	Pittsfield, for board	19.50
10.	Weare, for board	39.00
	Hillsborough county, for board . .	234.00
11.	Strafford county, for board	58.50

Jan.	11.	From Keene, for board	\$58.50
	18.	Nashua, for board	195.00
	20.	Belknap county, for board . .	19.50
		S. K. Pierce & Son, for chairwork .	442.08
	21.	Landaff, for board	19.50
		Portsmouth, for board	78.00
	23.	Claremont, for board	19.50
		Luther Campbell, for hay	16.00
		G. W. Smith, for board	39.00
	31.	Hooksett, for board	31.28
Feb.	2.	Sullivan county, for board . .	26.36
	11.	Colebrook, for board	19.50
		J. C. Hill, for board	10.00
	18.	Kimball & Gerrish, for hide . .	5.87
	29.	United States, for board	46.90
Mar.	6.	J. W. Peppard, for two shoats . .	13.56
		J. C. Hill, for board	8.00
		coupons on bonds from Wilkins fund	115.00
	9.	Henry W. Brown, for hay, grain, and milk	19.05
		Ezra W. Kimball, for hay	12.48
	18.	Manchester, for breaking roads . .	6.50
	28.	S. K. Pierce & Son, for chairwork .	427.80
		S. K. Pierce & Son, for freight . .	83.73
		J. C. Hill, for board	6.50
	31.	J. Nichols & Son, for hay	14.00
		Carl E. York, for beef	74.48
		C. D. Boynton, for $5\frac{1}{8}$ cords of wood	23.13
		Thos. W. Lane, for hay	8.10
		Manchester Stocking Co., for labor in hosiery	170.07
		sale of cream	1.25

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF CASH PAID.

POST-OFFICE.

1887.

For box rent from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$7.00
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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

For rent three seats from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$33.60
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STEVENS & CLOUGH.

Mar. 28. For lot manure	\$10.00
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W. P. FARMER.

April 20. For 1,000 lbs. Buffalo phosphate	\$19.00
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MANCHESTER DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO.

April 1. For messenger service	\$0.25
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JAMES H. BROWN.

April 23. For 20 days' painting	\$30.00
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CHARLES H. KIMBALL.

April 26. For repairs on drum	\$2.05
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JOHN DANFORTH.

April 27. For one cow	\$55.00
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J. GARVIN.

April 29. For three shoats	\$20.00
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M. S. STEVENS.

April 30. For 1½ months' labor as gardener	\$35.00
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JOHN C. LINEHAN.

For traveling expenses as trustee one year	\$4.00
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J. P. JAMESON.

May 6.	For 764 lbs. straw	\$5.34
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E. W. MANN.

May 7.	For services as overseer of chair shop . .	\$16.50
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GEORGE W. CHENEY.

May 14.	For services as night watchman	\$27.47
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S. P. CANNON.

May 20.	For nursery stock	\$3.50
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DAVID KIMBALL.

1886.

Nov. 1.	For pasturing cattle	\$39.00
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CHARLES H. BUNTON.

For shoeing oxen from May 5, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$29.28
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B. F. WITHAM.

1887.

Jan. 24.	For 400 lbs. cod	\$15.50
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DAVID P. LOVERING.

May 27.	For 14½ lbs. chicken	\$2.32
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T. F. HANNAFORD.

May 31.	For three dozen No. 5 Hurl brooms . .	\$6.00
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C. H. MARTIN & CO.

Feb. 14.	For 2 qts. syrup senna, \$1.00 ; 2 qts. ammonia, 70 cts. ; troches	\$1.94
	1 qt. glycerine, 1 box porous plasters	2.40
April 23.	50 lbs. Mars. green, \$7.50 ; cherry stain	7.90

May 24.	For 1 qr. tr. Jamaica ginger, \$1.10; 1 qt. ess. pepper- mint, \$1.10; 1 qt. pare- goric	\$2.95	
	1 qt. sarsaparilla, \$1.60; gal. witch hazel	3.10	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Anodyne liniment, 75c; doz. Payson's india ink	2.75	
	2 medicine droppers, 10c; 100 Scheiff C. C. pills .	.67	
	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. Boschee's German syrup	1.50	
		<hr/>	\$23.21

WALTER GREEN.

June 3.	For one cow	\$41.50
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J. N. AUGER.

July 12.	For 271 gals. soft soap . . .	\$29.81	
	Credit grease	3.07	
		<hr/>	\$26.74

CONCORD RAILROAD CORPORATION.

For freight from April 4, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$335.75
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UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

April 19.	For advertising annual examina- tion	\$3.50	
1888.			
Jan. 18.	"Manchester Daily Union" from Jan. 18 to April 18, 1888	1.50	
		<hr/>	\$5.00

HEAD & DOWST.

1887.			
Mar. 28.	For labor and lumber per bill rendered	\$98.94	

April 4.	For 172 ft. sapling, \$3.44; 609 ft. spruce, \$9.14; labor	\$17.73	
Sept. 20.	175 ft. spruce timber, \$2.80; labor . . .	7.80	
		<hr/>	\$124.47

FLEISCHMANN & CO.

For 96 lbs. compressed yeast, from April 1, 1887, to March 1, 1888	\$33.60
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GEORGE M. WHITAKER.

For "New England Farmer" from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887	\$4.00
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E. T. JAMES.

For baiting and stabling horses from July 5, 1886, to March 31, 1888	\$21.75
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J. P. FELLOWS & CO.

For blacksmith repairs on sleds, sleighs, wagons, chains, irons, farming tools, etc., from March 1 to Sept., 1887	\$143.50	
shoeing horses from March 1 to Sept., 1887 . . .	17.22	
	<hr/>	\$160.72

J. C. RAY.

June 29.	For 2 M. hard pine plank, \$40; 75 chestnut posts . . .	\$47.50	
	31½ lbs. butter . . .	7.81	
Oct. 25.	3 bu. pears, \$2.40; 2½ bu. potatoes, \$2; 3 bu. apples	5.80	
1888.			
Mar. 30.	342 cords of mixed wood at \$2.50	855.00	
		<hr/>	\$916.11

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

For telephone rental and service from April
1, 1887, to April 1, 1888 . . . \$78.43

BROWN & WALLACE.

1887.
April 1. For drawing wood \$157.50

MOORE & PRESTON.

April 26.	For 14 $\frac{2040}{2240}$ tons egg coal .	\$97.00	
July 27.	2,400 lbs. egg coal, 2,400 lbs. stove coal . . .	17.40	
Sept. 6.	3,535 lbs. stove coal, 15 $\frac{1300}{2240}$ tons egg coal . . .	113.58	
Dec. 3.	5,065 lbs. stove coal, 2,100 lbs. furnace coal . . .	28.00	
1888.			
Jan. 2.	For 1 ton stove coal . . .	\$8.50	
		<hr/>	
		\$264.48	
	Credit 1,060 lbs. hay . . .	9.54	
		<hr/>	\$254.94

MANCHESTER WEEKLY BUDGET.

1887.
April 23. For advertising annual examination . . . \$0.75

D. J. MURPHY.

Sept. 24. For labor and stock, repairing and fitting up
water closets \$107.04

SANBORN CARRIAGE CO.

For repairs on wagons, carriages, sleighs,
etc., from Oct. 1, 1886, to Sept. 30, 1887 \$91.55

C. D. BOYNTON.

May 1. For 145 gals. vinegar, \$21.75; 213 gals.
cider \$43.05

JOSEPH O. TREMBLAY.

Sept. 26.	For shoeing horses	\$5.50
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GEORGE E. HALL.

June 10.	For prescriptions and medicine to date	\$8.65
Dec. 29.	2 gals. witch hazel, \$3; qt. alcohol, prescriptions	4.70
		<hr/> \$13.35

W. S. JEWELL.

April 11.	For 3 sacks salt, \$2.25; 50 lbs. coffee, \$11; bbl. flour	\$17.95
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J. H. PIERCE & CO.

April 19.	For 1 hhd. molasses, \$44.60; 1 bbl. syrup	\$59.68
1888.		
Mar. 5.	1 chest Japan, \$7.80; bbl. syrup, \$17.99; 50 lbs. Java	38.79
		<hr/> \$98.47

MORSE, WILSON & CO.

1887.

April 6.	For 134 yards century cloth, \$11.39; 2 pieces oil-cloth, 9 doz. braces	\$17.09 14.63
		<hr/> \$31.72

J. F. WOODBURY & CO.

For horseshoeing from April 6, 1887, to Jan. 5, 1888	\$30.25
ointment	1.00
	<hr/> \$31.25

DODGE & STRAW.

Jan. 4.	For 5 prs. rubber boots, \$10.10; 3 prs. rubbers	\$11.06
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April 14.	For 18 prs. shoes, \$21.80 ; 11 prs. tennis shoes . . .	\$30.60	
Dec. 15.	1 pr. shoes, \$1.10 ; 1 pr. boots	3.35	
1888.			
Jan. 21.	2 prs. felt boots \$2.50 ; 2 prs. slippers	4.30	
		<hr/>	\$49.31

CHARLES F. SPRAGUE.

1887.			
April 14.	For 1 sacque for girl, \$3.25 ; 43½ yds. $\frac{1}{4}$ cotton . . .	\$14.13	
June 9.	70½ yds. cotton	6.26	
Oct. 6.	149½ yds. cotton, \$9.70 ; garment, \$5 ; 2½ yds. cashmere	15.01	
Dec. 9.	79½ yds. print, \$6.36 ; 123 yds. cotton	22.52	
1888.			
Mar. 20.	45¾ yds. homespun, \$17.16 ; 54 yds. jean, \$4.86 ; 68 yds. cambric	25.42	
		<hr/>	\$83.34

TEMPLE & FARRINGTON.

1887.			
April 27.	For 26 volumes for ex-Gov. Smyth memorial prizes . . .	\$26.81	
July 4.	fireworks	3.00	
Oct. 11.	2,000 envelopes printed, \$6.40 ; box slate pencils . . .	6.77	
Dec. 24.	93 books, \$32.48 ; 13 games . . .	33.78	
1888.			
Jan. 18.	1,000 ½-letter sheets, \$6.50 ; 4 packs envelopes	7.10	
		<hr/>	\$77.46

F. A. HAWLEY.

1887.			
June 9.	For 41½ yds. $\frac{1}{4}$ cotton	\$10.82	

July 16.	For 96 yds. cotton, \$5.30 ; 5 $\frac{3}{4}$		
	doz. hose, \$6.44 ; fly net	\$12.19	
			\$23.01

J. O. CLARK.

June 29.	For 1 pr. oxen		\$153.00
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J. H. WIGGIN & CO.

April 2.	For 1 bbl. flour, \$5.50 ; 226		
	lbs. y. c. sugar . . .	\$18.79	
16.	box raisins, 3 lbs. oyster		
	crackers, soap . . .	1.30	
26.	bbl. flour, \$5.25 ; bbl. gr.		
	sugar	25.65	
28.	4 gals. oysters, \$6 ; 38 lbs.		
	butter, \$9.12 ; 2 doz.		
	yeast cakes	15.44	
May 5.	20 lbs. coffee, \$7 ; bbl.		
	crackers, \$3 ; 80 bars		
	soap	12.80	
23.	11 lbs. steak, \$1.65 ; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	mustard, \$2.25 ; bird		
	seed	4.29	
24.	340 lbs. y. c. sugar, \$18.70 ;		
	salt, \$1.77 ; 46 lbs.		
	cheese	24.38	
June 11.	box soap, \$2.50 ; 6 boxes		
	strawberries, \$1.02 ; cof-		
	fee	4.14	
17.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. steak, 11 lbs. veal .	2.70	
30.	242 lbs. gr. sugar, \$15.43 ;		
	48 gals. molasses . . .	33.86	
July 2.	14 lbs. soap, 6 bottles blu-		
	ing, box lemons . . .	5.70	
16.	345 lbs. c. sugar, \$20.27 ;		
	305 lbs. gr. sugar . . .	40.48	
30.	17 lbs. insect powder, \$6.56 ;		
	3 doz. eggs, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. steak	8.20	

Aug. 22.	For 319 lbs. gr. sugar, \$21.13;	
	6½ lbs. steak . . .	\$22.07
Sept. 27.	1 box soap, \$3.75; 50 lbs.	
	coffee, \$12.50; 6 lbs. tea	37.91
Oct. 4.	6 lbs. Java coffee, \$2.10;	
	matches, 6½ lbs. steak .	3.88
22.	40 lbs. starch, \$2.80; 40	
	lbs. fish, \$3.60; box soap	10.95
	51 lbs. tea, \$17.80; 10 lbs.	
	cassia, \$3; 36 lbs. coffee	29.80
Nov. 5.	46 lbs. crackers, \$2.76; 7½	
	lbs. turkey, \$1.45; 6	
	lbs. starch	4.76
Dec. 23.	1 bbl. crackers, \$2.92; 60	
	lbs. candy, \$6; 6 lbs.	
	cream tartar	11.02
31.	5 bbls. flour, \$26.75; 5 lbs.	
	steak	27.50
1888.		
Jan. 7.	6 lbs. sulphur, 10½ lbs.	
	steak, \$3.56; 43 lbs.	
	starch, \$2.15; 5 lbs. soap	5.71
Feb. 4.	5 lbs. raisins, crackers, 1½	
	doz. gelatine, matches .	3.07
Feb. 24.	110 bbls. flour	579.70
	2 bbls. sugar, \$34.67; bu.	
	c. salt, Bristol brick .	35.75
Mar. 23.	53 lbs. crackers, \$2.92; 12	
	lbs. cream tartar, \$4.20;	
	30 lbs. rice, 2.40; salt .	10.32
		<hr/>
		\$980.17
	Credit 3 bu. peas, 105 lbs. cabbage	3.82
		<hr/>
		\$976.35

TALBOT & CO.

1887.		
April 28.	For 7 suits for boys . . .	\$16.75
Dec. 22.	22 caps, \$4.18; 12 hats,	
	\$1.85; braces	6.28

Dec. 22.	For 15 suits, \$18.75 ; 9 over-		
	coats	\$45.50	
1888.			
Mar. 22.	65 suits	294.24	
		<hr/>	\$362.77

PIKE & HEALD.

1887.			
April 18.	For 12-qt. covered pail, 2-gal.		
	oil-can with pump . . .	\$2.50	
June 18.	repairing pump, steam and		
	water pipes, etc. . . .	7.58	
Aug. 31.	41 lbs. zinc, 9 lbs. English		
	pipe, 2 elbows	4.28	
Sept. 6.	labor and stock piping .	25.27	
24.	2 dippers, 1 gal. benzine .	.77	
Oct. 4.	set wood fixtures, \$4.80 ; 2		
	lock nuts, enameled kettle	5.65	
15.	1 long and 2 short centers,		
	3 covers, 1 back strip .	4.00	
29.	1 stove, and pipe for pastry		
	oven, and labor	10.30	
Nov. 12.	2 iron bean pots . . . .	.70	
1888.			
Jan. 20.	6 mops, \$1 ; oval bowl,		
	\$1.50 ; two dishpans,		
	\$1.16 ; egg beater . . .	4.53	
Mar. 22.	½ doz. dustpans, \$1.50 ; 2		
	pails, \$1.04 ; 3 dippers .	3.74	
	labor and stock repairing		
	water pipes, pump, etc. .	12.59	
		<hr/>	\$81.91

GEORGE W. DODGE.

1887.			
April 25.	For 58 prs. shoes, \$65.05 ; 2		
	bottles blacking	\$65.25	
July 27.	55 prs. shoes	59.65	
Sept. 10.	9 prs. shoes, 1 pr. slippers,		
	1 doz. boxes blacking . .	11.55	

Dec. 24.	For 1 pr. rubber boots, \$2.93; 24 prs. rubbers, \$6; 2 prs. shoes	\$11.13	
1888.			
Jan. 4.	2 prs. la. boots, \$2.34; 3 prs. wool boots . . .	6.09	
Feb. 22.	12 prs. rubber boots, \$28.20; rubbers	33.45	
		<hr/>	\$187.12

BARTON & CO.

1887.			
April 21.	For 22½ yds. flannel, \$5.40; 48½ yds. print . . .	\$7.81	
May 20.	237½ yds. seersucker, \$11.28; 2½ gross but- tons, doz. cotton . . .	12.76	
July 8.	577½ yds. shirting, \$50.53; 364 yds. cotton . . .	91.86	
Aug. 12.	108½ yds. silesia . . .	8.14	
Dec. 22.	28¾ yds. nainsook, \$288; 1¾ yds. oil-cloth . . .	3.63	
		<hr/>	\$124.20

DE WOLFE, FISKE & CO.

June 23.	For 13 volumes from Mrs. Na- thaniel White . . .	\$15.00	
	41 volumes from Miss Lou- ise Penhallow fund . .	42.88	
		<hr/>	\$57.88

I. S. YORK.

For repairing harnesses from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$19.65
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J. STICKNEY.

April 19.	For 32 ft. leather belt, \$1.44; pr. pure gum boots . .	\$4.44	
May 17.	9 yds. enameled cloth, \$2.52; paper bags . .	2.72	

Aug. 19.	For 1 side sole leather, \$5.18 ; 3 bottles leather cement	\$5.43
Sept. 13.	2 qts. neat's-foot oil, 2 knives, 1½ lbs. copper rivets	1.45
15.	1 pa. harness needles, 2 chamois skins	1.10
Oct. 11.	7 lbs. zinc nails, 4 qts. shoe pegs, 24½ lbs. sole leather, \$5.88	6.68
Nov. 24.	50 ft. leather belting, \$5.25 ; foot-ball . . .	6.75
Dec. 2.	side lace leather, \$1.50 ; 50 feet leather belting .	12.75
29.	2½ lbs. calfskin, \$2.13 ; 30 lbs. sole leather, \$7.50 ; bunch lacing	10.63
1888.		
Jan. 7.	7 prs. lasts, \$1.75 ; 4 knives, 3 bunches bristles	2.65
	1 doz. awls, 2 whetstones, 4 lbs. nails, 10 awl handles	1.45
12.	side sole-leather, \$3.97 ; 1 lb. beeswax, 1 qt. black- ing	4.62
16.	2 calfskins, \$4.89 ; 1 doz. peg awls, emery strap .	5.24
Feb. 16.	2 gals. neat's-foot oil, \$2.20 ; sole and last tacks, paper	2.45
20.	37 lbs. leather, \$7.11 ; cop- per rivets, 2 lbs. zinc nails	7.61
Mar. 27.	22 lbs. sole leather, \$5.06 ; ½ doz. wax, 1 yd. en- ameled cloth, awls . .	5.46
		<hr/>

\$81.43

E. M. SLAYTON.

1887.

April	1.	For 6 bags beans, \$21.53 ; 2 cases eggs, \$9.30 ; keg syrup	\$35.08
May	4.	37 lbs. lard, \$2.78 ; 32 lbs. butter, \$7.04 ; 61 lbs. cheese	18.97
	24.	104 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. butter, \$15.45 ; 5 bags beans, \$22.04 ; eggs	39.99
June	4.	1 case eggs, \$4.35 ; 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. butter	11.31
July	2.	1 bbl. pork, \$17 ; 1 case eggs, \$8.33	25.33
		89 lbs. butter, \$13.35 ; 10 butter tubs	16.65
	16.	5 bags beans, \$22.98 ; 1 bbl. pork	40.48
Aug.	31.	1 case eggs, \$5.40 ; 7 tubs butter	43.36
Sept.	19.	55 lbs. cheese	7.15
Oct.	1.	2 bags pea beans, \$13 ; 1 bbl. pork	32.00
	22.	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes, \$154.13 ; 4 bags beans	183.96
Nov.	23.	148 lbs. turkey, \$23.68 ; 181 lbs. butter	59.88
Dec.	6.	4 bags beans, \$28.46 ; 50 lbs. lard	32.34

1888.

Feb.	4.	54 lbs. cheese, \$7.56 ; 50 lbs. lard, \$4.13 ; 6 bags beans	56.01
Mar.	17.	1 bag peas, \$2.60 ; 50 lbs. lard	6.60
	31.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ case eggs	10.50

 \$619.61

C. T. ALLEN.

1887.

April	9.	For 9 qts. oysters, 11½ lbs. crackers, 10 lbs. halibut .	\$5.70
May	7.	10 lbs. mackerel, \$2; 5½ lbs. steak, 6¾ lbs. lobster	3.62
	20.	30¾ lbs. halibut, \$3.57; 50 lbs. haddock, \$2; 18 oranges	6.17
	30.	10½ lbs. of steak, \$1.58; 14½ lbs. fowl, \$2.61; 6 lbs. lobster	4.79
June	3.	50 lbs. haddock, \$2.50; 12½ lbs. halibut, \$1.75; 6 lbs. mackerel	4.97
	8.	6½ lbs. steak, 10 doz. eggs, 11½ lbs. fowl	4.71
	10.	50 lbs. haddock, 12½ lbs. halibut, 3 lbs. shad	4.90
	18.	8 lbs. salmon, 2¼ lbs. steak, 12 lbs. mackerel	4.50
	24.	50 lbs. cod, \$2; 12 lbs. halibut, \$1.80; 7¼ lbs. salmon	5.61
	29.	9¾ lbs. steak, 12 lbs. halibut, 12 lemons	3.49
July	9.	10¾ lbs. salmon, 29½ lbs. beef, 7 lbs. lobster	8.38
	22.	10 lbs. mackerel, 40 lbs. haddock, 10 lbs. halibut	4.70
Aug.	6.	14½ lbs. salmon, 8 lbs. mackerel, blue fish	7.06
	19.	17½ lbs. halibut, 15 lbs. fowl, 6 lbs. steak, 24 lemons	8.17
Sept.	3.	3 qts. oysters, 2½ lbs. crackers, 13¼ lbs. chicken	4.61

Sept.	10.	For 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. halibut, 8 lbs. steak, 3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers	\$3.42
	30.	10 qts. oysters, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. crackers, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. halibut	5.62
Oct.	1.	18 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. fowl, \$1.87 ; 3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers .	3.22
	8.	35 lbs. sweet potatoes, \$1.25 ; 3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers	2.60
	12.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef, \$2.70 ; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chicken, \$2.57 ; 5 lbs. grapes	6.02
	14.	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. halibut, \$2.33 ; 3 qts. oysters, 4 lbs. crack- ers	3.78
	22.	sweet potatoes, \$1.77 ; 24 lbs. mackerel, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. fowl, \$1.91	6.62
	28.	40 lbs. cod, \$2.40 ; 3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers .	3.75
Nov.	4.	1 bbl. sweet potatoes, \$3.75 ; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. halibut	4.84
	12.	16 lbs. chicken, \$3.04 ; 6 qts. oysters, 6 lbs. crackers	5.74
	18.	45 lbs. haddock, \$2.25 ; 13 lbs. halibut	4.42
Dec.	3.	3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crack- ers, 20 lbs. cod	2.35
	10.	11 lbs. fowl, \$1.76 ; 12 lbs. halibut, \$2.40 ; 3 qts. oysters, 4 lbs. crackers .	5.61
	17.	7 lbs. steak, \$1.05 ; 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. chicken, 3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers	3.17
	31.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. turkey, \$1.75 ; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. fowl, \$1.73 .	3.48

1888.

Jan. 12.	For 16½ lbs. steak, \$3.36 ; 50 lbs. cod	\$5.86	
26.	45 lbs. turkey, \$8.10 ; 17 lbs. beef, \$2.55 ; 10 lbs. halibut	12.35	
Feb. 18.	3 qts. oysters, \$1.05 ; 3 lbs. crackers, 1 bag c. f. salt	2.25	
25.	6½ lbs. sausage, 3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers, 5 doz. eggs	3.73	
Mar. 17.	6 qts. oysters, \$2.10 ; 6 lbs. crackers	2.70	
		<hr/>	\$172.91
	Credit 3 bush. peas, 3½ doz. corn	2.62	
		<hr/>	\$170.29

HIGGINS BROTHERS CO.

1887.

April 4.	For 2 chairs, \$2 ; 6 doz. mugs, \$5.75 ; basket	\$8.00	
13.	3 sets knives and forks, \$2.04 ; 2 globes, \$1.50 ; smoke bell	3.69	
26.	3 window shades, \$4.80 ; 5 doz. plates, \$4 ; 2 doz. goblets	10.80	
	3 slop-pails, \$1.20 ; 1 doz. pitchers	6.45	
July 14.	2 doz. ind. butters, 250 lbs. excelsior, \$6.25	6.91	
Sept. 10.	2 doz. jars, \$2.50 ; 2 lamps	4.30	
14.	upholstering sofa, \$5.75 ; 1 doz. chimneys	6.75	
Oct. 12.	labor and stock making mattresses	24.85	

Oct. 13.	For 3 doz mugs, \$2.70 ; 3 doz. knives and forks, \$3 ; 2 doz. ind. butters .	\$6.36
21.	brass lamp, \$1.25 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. hd. founts, \$1.20 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. burners	3.95
	2 doz. chimneys, \$2.40 ; 2 w. w. cots	9.40
Dec. 5.	3 doz. plates, \$2.55 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. wicks	2.63
1888.		
Jan. 2.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. chimneys, \$5.78 ; lantern globe	7.28
Feb. 8.	3 doz. plates, \$2.70 ; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. mugs, \$3.59 ; hall lamp globe	7.29
Mar. 30.	6 sets knives and forks, \$3.20 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. burners, 4 spoons, 1 roll cord .	5.45
		<hr/> \$114.11

SMITH & WHITEFIELD.

1887.

April 1.	For cutting and drawing 63 cords hard wood	\$94.50
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TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

April 22.	For advertising examination	\$1.50
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CLOUGH & CO.

April 27.	For 294 lbs. ham, \$33.55 ; 25 lbs. lard	\$35.80
Nov. 15.	76 lbs. ham, \$8.52 ; 112 lbs. lard	17.21
		<hr/> \$53.01

DRAKE & DODGE.

1887.

May 10.	For 243 lbs. coffee	\$14.58
July 11.	109 bbls. Pillsbury flour, \$594.05 ; cask lime .	595.15

Aug. 13.	For 6 bags meal, \$6.72 ; 4 bags corn, \$4.88 ; bag oats, 2 bags salt	\$14.70	
Nov. 18.	112 lbs. cod, \$4.48 ; 2 casks cement, \$3.10 ; 2 doz. mustard	11.38	
Dec. 21.	12 lbs. gr. cloves, 12 lbs. cassia, 12 lbs. allspice .	6.84	
1888.			
Jan. 9.	10 bbls. Pillsbury flour .	56.00	
		<hr/>	\$698.65

WESTON & HILL.

1887.			
April 13.	For 1 sacque for girl		\$3.00

SEARS & CO.

June 21.	For 5 lbs. nutmeg, \$3.40 ; keg soda, \$4.20 ; box pimento 25 lbs. ginger, \$2.50 ; 15 lbs. pepper, \$2.85 ; box raisins	\$8.20	7.45
	30 lbs. coffee, \$9.30 ; 100 lbs. rice, \$6.20 ; bbl. salt	17.30	
	50 lbs. prunes, \$2.75 ; cart- ing	3.00	
Nov. 2.	2 bbls. sugar, \$29.53 ; box raisins, \$4.80 ; salt .	36.63	
	1 hhd. molasses, \$36.25 ; bbl. sweet potatoes .	40.75	
	71 lbs. coffee, \$14.52 ; chest tea, \$8.81 ; 2 boxes soap	32.38	
		<hr/>	\$145.71

CAVANAUGH BROS.

1887.			
April 11.	For 2 trunks, \$4.35 ; 2 whips, \$2 ; socket, sponge, and soap		\$7.60

June 8.	For 1 pr. patented ankle boots, \$1.50 ; 2 flag collars, \$1.50 ; pr. check loops .	\$3.25	
July 11.	2 rubber rolls, ankle boot .	2.00	
Aug. 17.	flag collar, 75c. ; whip, \$1.25 ; bandages .	2.50	
Oct. 4.	combs and brushes, repairing bridle and trace .	3.75	
Nov. 15.	2 blankets, \$7.75 ; 2 gray felts, \$3 ; 1 whip .	12.00	
Dec. 22.	1 sweat collar, 2 blankets, \$7	7.75	
1888.			
Jan. 4.	2 blankets, \$8 ; buckles, slides, rings .	8.90	
Mar. 26.	1 hitch rein, 1 flag collar, whip .	2.85	
		<hr/>	\$50.60

MANCHESTER GAS-LIGHT CO.

1886.

Dec. 17.	For 12 No. 1 fire brick	\$0.78
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MANCHESTER ONE-PRICE CLOTHING CO.

1887.

Jan. 31.	For 12 boxes collars, \$1 ; pr. pants, \$2.50 ; hat, gloves	\$4.50	
April 26.	5 suits, 32.50 ; 22 hats, \$11.50 ; 12 prs. socks .	45.10	
Nov. 1.	3 suits, \$17 ; 36 hats, \$13.50 ; pr. pants .	32.00	
Dec. 15.	1 box collars, 1 tie .	.35	
1888.			
Mar. 27.	2 prs. gloves, 1 hat .	2.00	
		<hr/>	\$83.95

U. S. & CANADA EXPRESS CO.

For boxes, bundles, etc., from April 1, to Nov. 19, 1887	\$16.20
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THORP & BARTLETT.

1887.

May 17.	For repairing tin ware, \$1.25 ; 10 pans, \$2.10 ; 6 dust- pans	\$3.95	
June 29.	1 doz. pans, \$2.75 ; 4 sprinklers, \$1.60 ; 4 ba- sins, tunnel	4.60	
30.	10 lbs. pipe, \$1 ; 2 pails, 1 doz. 10-qt. pans	3.70	
July 6.	galvanized iron hod, pipe and ell	3.35	
Aug. 19.	1 lantern, 2½ lbs. solder, re- pairs	1.50	
		<hr/>	\$17.10

JOHN E. TOWLE & CO.

July 2.	For 40 lbs. lard, \$3.10 ; 92 lbs. ham, \$10.12 ; barrel . . .	\$14.22	
1888.			
Mar. 31.	59 lbs. lard, \$4.51 ; 111 lbs. ham, \$12.21	16.72	
		<hr/>	\$30.94

GEO. H. TANSWELL.

1887.

Jan. 19.	For 6 blankets, \$11.22 ; 4½ yds. cretonne	\$11.78	
	Credit 1,040 lbs. hay	9.36	
		<hr/>	\$2.42

CLARK & ESTEY.

April 12.	For 4 spools twist, 2 doz. combs, 2 trimmed hats, \$2.75 . . .	\$3.53	
14.	1 bag marbles, 2 doz. tops and strings, 1 doz. balls . . .	3.33	
26.	21 boxes collars, \$1.67 ; 2½ gro. buttons	2.64	

June 22.	For 23 doz. cotton, \$11.50 ; 12 papers needles, 12 papers pins	\$12.23
July 5.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. yarn, 10 doz. machine cotton	5.30
Aug. 8.	cartoon collars, buttons, 1 piece elastic	1.60
Sept. 26.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. undervests, \$9.33 ; 2 skeins cotton	9.72
29.	6 doz. machine cotton, \$2.88 ; doz. harmonicas	4.38
Oct. 4.	3 doz. combs, 2 gr. gro. buttons, 3 spools twist	2.70
6.	1 doz. undervests, \$4 ; 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. crash, doz. papers pins	5.12
Dec. 22.	gloves, mittens, scarfs	31.15
	$\frac{2}{3}$ doz. toboggan caps, 2 trimmed hats	6.20
	32 $\frac{5}{12}$ doz. handkerchiefs, \$13.59 ; 11 pieces ribbon	23.81
	30 boxes paper, \$2.79 ; dominos, harmonicas	5.65
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. collars, \$2.13 ; 2 doz. needle-books	3.09
	6 yds. tarletan, 5 books . . . . .	.95
1888.		
Jan. 9.	5 doz. machine cotton, \$2.40 ; 6 doz. combs, \$1.86 ; 4 prs. gloves	5.94
Mar. 22.	3 gro. buttons, 7 doz. machine cotton, \$3.36 ; braid, pins	4.64
		<hr/>
		\$131.98

WILSON & RAND.

1887.

Mar. 29.	For 63 lbs. beef	\$7.08
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J. G. LAKE.

Mar. 17.	For 2 prs. rosettes, repairing bridle, 1 front . . .	\$1.60
July 6.	1 rope tie, 3 hitch-reins, whip	2.50
Sept. 26.	5 sheets, \$5.50 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. surcingles, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cards .	9.15
	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. brushes, 2 pairs rosettes, 2 fronts . . .	2.75
Oct. 31.	4 horse blankets, \$6.48 ; sponge	7.08
1888.		
Jan. 21.	harness repairs, 4 collars, 1 boot, 1 whip . . .	7.85
Feb. 28.	can ointment, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. cards, 2 doz. brushes . . .	3.59

 \$34.52

JOHN B. VARICK CO.

1887.

April 2.	For 4 sets blind hinges and fasts, rope halter . . .	\$1.05
5.	1 doz. brooms, \$2.25 ; 4 gals. boiled oil, 10 lbs. Mars. green	6.35
7.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. whitewash brushes, \$7.50 ; 1 qt. shellac and can	8.39
9.	2 qts. benzine, 1 gal. alco- hol, 3 lbs. ult. ma. blue 1 lb. rivets, 7 dusters, 1 lb. col. red	3.14 3.86
11.	2 sheets emery cloth, 14 lbs. sheet zinc, 2 glass cutters	1.30
12.	1 doz. iron buttons, 10 lbs. calcined plaster, butcher's steel	1.05

April 15.	For 2 lbs. cast steel, 2 qts. varnish, plow point . . .	\$2.22
	step-ladder, \$2.25; 1 cask nails, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ box glass	6.00
	6 lbs. Castile soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. whisk brooms, two-quart can	1.73
18.	vegetable, grass, and clover seed	54.50
19.	1 lock, 2 paint brushes, 2 lbs. India red, 1 lb. Prussian blue	1.82
20.	50 lbs. lead, \$3.25; 29 lbs. sheet zinc, \$2.03; 1 lb. nails	5.44
22.	1 No. 2 Yankee plow, \$12; $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. steel rakes . . .	13.25
23.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. hoes, \$1.75; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Phoe. lead, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. turpentine	3.46
25.	25 lbs. white lead, \$1.62; wringer and handle . .	5.52
27.	3 prs. butts, 2 locks, 1 gross screws, 8 gals. paraffine oil	4.18
May 2.	1 doz. brooms, \$2; 2 doz. base balls, bats, etc. .	31.25
5.	2 wrenches, 36 bolts, bit, oiler, hatchet	3.35
7.	rivets, red chalk, blind hangers, files . . . .	.75
18.	1 comb, board to manure spreader, \$1.75; 4 drills	1.95
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. copper rivets, 2 lbs. solder, 5 lbs. cotton twine, etc.	1.90
24.	2 gross screws, 3 gals. paraffine oil, 2 scythe rifles	1.87

June	9.	For 1 grindstone, \$4.50 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. scythes, 1 doz. hand rakes, \$3.25 . . .	\$9.16
	22.	61 lbs. lath yarn, \$7.01 ; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. sash cord . . .	7.89
	29.	1 set casters, 18 bolts . . .	.59
	30.	2 drag-rakes and $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. teeth, 2 three-tine forks 1 pa. bird seed, 10 lbs. Paris green	2.15 2.08
July	1.	4 gals. oil, \$3.20; $\frac{2}{3}$ doz. bats, glass	5.67
	2.	50 lbs. white lead, 25 lbs. putty, 2 lbs. Venetian red	4.24
	15.	95 hay caps, \$24.70 ; bolts, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ lbs. wool twine	25.06
	19.	4 doz. shoe knives, 1 doz. awls, 1 doz. chisel handles	4.70
	20.	4 rakes, 2 scythe stones, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr. chains, iron block	2.50
	23.	2 razors, hammock, 1 lb. rivets, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. iron burs	2.24
Aug.	1.	1 lb. lamp-black, 3 gals. paraffine oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. harness hooks	1.16
	3.	1 gal. alcohol, 1 lb. turnip seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. bits	4.63
	17.	1 file, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. lead pipe, dog chain and collar . . .	2.15
Sept.	16.	4 prs. butts and screws, 2 door springs, shoe rasp . . .	1.36
	19.	1 doz. brooms, \$2.50 ; 119 lbs. grass seed and bag . . .	10.02
	20.	1 gal. turpentine and can, 1 gal. alcohol	3.25
	27.	1 box glass, \$3 ; 6 drills . . .	3.36
Oct.	8.	1 doz. pails, \$1.88 ; 1 gal. alcohol, \$2.50 ; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. wind. line	4.70

Oct.	18.	For 1 pr. strap hinges, 1 rim-lock, 2 steel keys . . .	\$0.62
	31.	5 gals. sperm oil, \$5.36; 3½ gals. paraffine oil and can	6.47
Nov.	18.	25 lbs. putty, 50 lbs. lath yarn, \$4.75; 50 bolts . .	6.36
	26.	3 doz. shoe knives, \$3; 2 files, 1½ in. auger bit . .	3.61
Dec.	17.	2 boxes glass, \$5.67; 4 locks, 84 un. car bolts . .	8.65
	22.	2 prs. yoke springs, ½ doz. snaps, 2 gross screws . .	.91
	24.	1 doz. clipper sleds, \$6; 12 prs. skates, \$7.20; 1 lb. cord	13.38
	30.	2 gals. neat's-foot oil, \$2; 1 gross screws, 6 lbs. bird seed	2.62
1888.			
Jan.	4.	37 lbs. lath yarn, \$3.70; 2 cow ties, set bells . . .	4.80
	7.	1 doz. brooms, \$2.25; 1½ doz. pails, \$4.35; ½ doz. plant food	8.10
Feb.	6.	8 gals. paraffine oil, \$1.60; nail puller, \$3; pliers, 1 lb. wire	5.10
Mar.	5.	1 pr. hair-clippers, \$3; 11 sheets emery cloth, ¾ lb. steel	3.56
	19.	½ doz. cattle cards, 1 pol. iron, vegetable seeds . .	1.41
	21.	1 doz. scrub-brushes, \$1; butcher-knife, 1 doz. awls and handles . . .	1.70
	28.	67 lbs. lath yarn, \$6.70; 1 cask nails	8.95
			<hr/> \$337.48

E. F. WILSON.

1887.

May 17.	For 648 lbs. beef	\$51.84
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PARTRIDGE BROS.

May 27.	For 95 lbs. rye meal, 3 bags corn	\$5.45
July 28.	4 bags corn, \$4.40 ; 2 bags meal ; \$2.20 ; 6 bags oats	12.60
Dec. 16.	100 lbs. rye meal, \$1.75 ; 10 bags meal, 10 bags cr. corn, 5 bags oats	32.75

1888.

Feb. 29.	24 bags meal, \$33.80 ; 12 bags corn, \$16.10 ; 23 bags oats, \$24.90 ; 400 lbs. shorts	79.80
Mar. 28.	1,200 lbs. shorts, \$15 ; 20 bags oats, \$20 ; 15 bags corn, \$19.50 ; 33 bags meal	97.40
		<hr/> \$228.00

THOMAS A. LANE.

1887.

May 13.	For repairs on steam pipes	\$5.11
Aug. 17.	globe and angle valves, etc., labor on force pump	3.40
Oct. 5.	3 angle valves, \$1.50 ; self-closing bibb, \$2 ; 4 mall ells	3.98
21.	1 flue brush, \$2 ; hose end, 1 bushing	2.20
Nov. 26.	pump packing, \$4 ; Akron trap, \$4.12 ; gauge glass	8.32
Dec. 15.	6 tees, 1 strainer, lubricator, etc.	3.50
17.	labor and stock piping in November and December	16.69
		<hr/> \$43.20

PETER GAINES & CO.

July 9.	For $\frac{1}{2}$ gro. bluing, \$5 ; box hard soap	\$9.00	
	1,799 gallons soft soap from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1887	142.80	
		<hr/>	
		\$151.80	
	Credit bones and grease	13.84	
		<hr/>	\$137.96

C. H. HUTCHINSON.

April 12.	For 4 pulleys, \$2.83 ; labor	\$4.15
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HORACE MARSHALL.

April 20.	For 245 lbs. butter, \$34.68 ; 5 $\frac{18}{60}$ bu. beans	\$42.32	
Aug. 9.	202 lbs. butter, 54 lbs. cheese	39.69	
		<hr/>	\$82.01

C. W. CLEMENT.

For extracting teeth for inmates from January to March 18, 1888	\$5.50
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A. N. CLAPP.

For 7 bbls. kerosene from April 18 to December 31, 1887	\$36.17
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MANCHESTER HARDWARE CO.

April 1.	For 2 blind brushes, \$1.36 ; hooks and eyes for blind hinges	\$1.61
5.	10 lbs. Mars. green, \$1.80 ; putty knife, sand paper .	2.27
6.	11 lbs. hinges, \$1.10 ; gro. screws, 2 lbs. nails, doz. loops	1.69
7.	2 doz. sill staples, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. catches, 2 gals. spirits turpentine	1.95

May 4.	For 1 Acme harrow, \$23 ; paint brush, goad stick . . .	\$23.77
7.	1 ca. nails, \$2.50 ; whip lash, plow clevis and point	4.15
9.	2 spg. teeth for harrow, \$1.50 ; hook for plow, bolt	1.74
27.	cultivator wheel, \$1.50 ; scythe, pick, and handle	2.90
June 6.	2½ lbs. carrot seed, \$1.25 ; gro. screws, ax and han- dle	2.50
27.	wedge, razor, brush, soap .	.75
	1 pr. oars, package plant food	1.75
July 12.	1 pr. 8-inch B. D. hangers, 1 chamois skin . . .	1.25
14.	6 lbs chloride lime, goad stick, 4-qt. freezer .	3.27
19.	9 ft. belting, doz. belt hooks, 1 awl . . . . .	.74
Aug. 4.	7 ¹ / ₁₆ lbs. copper wire, 2 locks, 13 lbs. rd. iron . . .	1.02
26.	leather lash, 4 lbs. black lead, packing . . .	2.60
Oct. 17.	½ doz. lanterns and wicks, \$7.06 ; 15 lbs. band iron	7.51
22.	1 cask nails, 2.25 ; 1 drive punch, cold-chisel, 5 lbs. glass	2.98
23.	1 pr. glazier points, gro. screws, whip . . .	.61
Nov. 1.	1 doz. tie chains, \$3.12 ; 6 lantern globes, \$2.10 ; 4 files	5.60
Dec. 5.	10 lbs. sash cord, \$2 ; 2 lbs. glass	2.13

Dec. 7.	For 12 ft. molding, gimlet, twist-bit	\$1.21	
8.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. sheet lead, \$1.17; can elastic cement, 1 M copper tacks	1.87	
12.	12 lbs. nails, hasp, and sta- ple, box red chalk . . . . .	.73	
22.	1 ox goad, leather lash, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. team-bits	1.03	
1888.			
Jan. 13.	1 pr. door sheaves, 2.25; paring-machine, 2 $\frac{3}{6}$ doz. bolts	3.62	
Feb. 14.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. ax-handles, \$2.52; 2 wedges, 6 lbs. litharge	3.14	
17.	1 pt. LePage glue, 1 stake iron . . . . .	.50	
Mar. 27.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. hinges, 1 gal. blue paint, \$1.30	1.57	
		<hr/>	\$86.46

O. D. CARPENTER.

For whitewashing, mason repairs and stock from April to November, 1887	\$60.00
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TOM. W. ROBINSON.

1887.		
April 2.	For 210 lbs. beef	\$15.75

PETTEE & ADAMS.

April 7.	For 5 bags meal, 5 bags corn, 3 c. s. meal, 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. oats	\$23.69
9.	1 ton sand plaster, 1 cask lime, 2 bbls. plaster	6.90
19.	2 bags meal, 2 bags oats, 1 bag salt, 300 lbs. bran	8.30
21.	10 bags meal, 10 bags corn, 5 bags oats, cask cement	26.90

May 31.	For 23 bags meal, 9 bags corn, 16 bags oats, 6 bags feed, 895 lbs. bran	\$65.47	
June 24.	20 bags corn, 15 bags meal, 3 bags c. s. meal, 5 bags oats	46.25	
July 16.	1 bag rye meal, 800 lbs. middlings, 8 bags meal, 5 bags oats	22.40	
Aug. 6.	5 bags corn, 5 bags meal, 5 bags c. s. meal, 400 lbs. bran	16.90	
20.	10 bags corn, 9 bags oats, 15 bags meal	35.55	
Sept. 26.	16 bags corn, \$19.20; 10 bags oats, \$8.50; 25 bags meal, \$27.90; 380 lbs. bran	59.50	
Nov. 31.	meal, corn, oats as per bills rendered in Oct. and Nov.	162.01	
Dec. 17.	10 bags meal, \$14; 10 bags corn, \$13.50; 20 bags oats, \$18.40; 1 bag salt	46.75	
1888.			
Jan. 30.	19 bags corn, \$25.65; 31 bags oats, \$29.85 . . .	55.50	
	23 bags meal, \$31.05; cask cement, \$1.70; 400 lbs. bran	37.75	
		<hr/>	\$613.87

L. T. MEADE.

For "Boston Daily Journal" from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$6.00
"Manchester Daily Mirror" from April 1, 1887, to Jan. 18, 1888	4.80

For "Manchester Daily Union"		
	from April 1, 1887, to Jan.	
	18, 1888	\$4.80
"Leslie's Illustrated" from		
	April 1, 1887, to Oct. 18,	
	1887	2.16
"Harper's Magazine" from		
	April 1, 1887, to December,	
	1887	2.70
June 22.	2 doz. pens, 2 doz. lead pen-	
	cils	1.10
July 6.	3 bats, 4 balls, 3 masks .	5.00
1888.		
Mar. 31.	blank book, \$1.75; papers,	
	magazines	4.39
		<hr/>
		\$30.95

LEWIS K. MEAD.

1887.		
June 11.	For cough syrup, liniment, gum	
	arabic, sugar of lead .	\$1.55
Aug. 12.	2 lbs. insect powder, 1 lb.	
	chlorate potassa . . .	1.45
Sept. 23.	5 prescriptions, \$2.30; gal.	
	alcohol	5.05
Dec. 7.	7 prescriptions, \$1.95; gal.	
	alcohol	4.70
1888.		
Feb. 27.	4 prescriptions . . . . .	.95
		<hr/>
		\$13.70

M. A. CHASE.

1887.		
July 4.	For 60 catechisms on alcohol	\$2.60

J. K. RHODES.

July 20.	For services as night watchman 1 week .	\$7.00
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KILLEY & WADLEIGH.

1886.

Nov. 2.	For 122 lbs. timothy seed, \$7.65 ; 2 pr. ox-bow pins	\$7.85
8.	25 lbs. putty, 10 lbs. nails, 2 brooms, 3 door strips	3.63
18.	1½ doz. brooms, \$3 ; 1½ gro. screws, ½ doz. burners .	4.35
25.	1 foot-ball, \$1.08 ; 1 Flo- bert rifle, \$4 ; 6 lbs. nails, bolts	5.39
Dec. 13.	2 lbs. glass, 2 lbs. sash cord, 5 prs. stake chains .	3.07

1887.

Jan. 26.	18 lbs. steel bars, 2 feed baskets, 6 chain links .	3.74
Mar. 7.	1 scrub brush, box clothes- pins, 2 balls twine . . .	1.80
April 9.	2 gals. machine oil, ¼ lb. radish seed, 5 lbs. nails .	1.00
16.	2 gals. spirits turpentine, \$1.20 ; 50 lbs. white lead, \$3.25 ; 3 coal hods .	7.45
June 17.	3½ doz. rivets, cold-chisel, 17 sections, 1 wrench .	2.70
	5 cultivator teeth, \$1.50 ; 1 h. brush, \$1.25 ; file, oiler	3.17
20.	1 whip, \$1.10 ; paint brush, 10 lbs. nails, 2 bolts, 2 springs	2.57
July 15.	1 wagon jack, \$1.75 ; ¼ gal. shellac, 3 garden trowels	2.98
Aug. 22.	5 baskets, \$2.25 ; 17½ lbs. rope, \$2.28 ; lock . . .	4.93
Sept. 7.	2 brooms, 7 lbs. calcined plaster, 6 lbs. glass . .	1.72
21.	5 gals. oil, 10 lbs. nails, 2 lbs. galvanized staples .	1.69

Oct.	1.	For 2 hitch halters, 50 lbs. lead, 3 prs. hinges . . .	\$3.92	
	12.	50 lbs. cable chain, \$4.40 ; 2 stable brooms, \$1 ; rat trap	6.25	
	19.	1 pr. ox bows and pins, cask nails, \$2.25 ; hold- back iron	3.17	
Nov.	8.	4 set blind trimmings, gro. screws, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. ax-handles	1.34	
Dec.	12.	4 5-tine forks, \$3 ; 6 lbs. clinch nails, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. wedges	3.36	
	29.	2 sleds, \$2 ; cant-hook, \$1.50 ; file	3.70	
	30.	6 lbs. nails, 1 lb. copper rivets, feed basket . . .	1.45	
1888.				
Jan.	30.	1 box glass, \$3 ; 2 feed bags, \$1.80 ; drawer lock	4.90	
Feb.	18.	8 bolts, 14 lbs. putty, hal- ter, chest lock	1.12	
Mar.	17.	1 doz. brooms, \$2.25 ; cask nails, \$2.35 ; dog collar .	5.10	
				<hr/>
				\$92.35

CHAS. H. THAYER.

1887.

Jan.	12.	For 1 pr. rubber boots, 5 prs. shoes, 7 prs. slippers . . .	\$13.50	
Oct.	11.	10 prs. shoes, 2 prs. boots	19.25	
				<hr/>
				\$32.75

A. F. TOBINE.

July	25.	For 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' labor haying	\$9.50
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D. A. BUTTERFIELD.

July	30.	For 640 lbs. straw, \$4.48 ; bbl. apples . . .	\$5.48
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J. H. LAMPREY.

Aug.	1.	For 120 lbs. honey	\$12.00
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R. M. ROLLINS.

June 24.	For 1 Buckeye mowing-machine		\$57.00
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WILLIAM FERREN.

July 4.	For 12 lbs. candy, 15½ doz.		
	cakes	\$3.35	
Aug. 13.	cakes and candy	2.51	
		<hr/>	\$5.86

TRISTRAM BARNARD.

June 1.	For 2,840 lbs. oat straw	\$18.46
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WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.

Aug. 27.	For 1 Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine .	\$40.00
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R. D. SLEEPER.

Sept. 3.	For services as night-watchman 7 weeks .	\$63.00
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FRANK HUTCHINSON.

Sept. 8.	For wagon and harness	\$60.00
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B. C. RYDER.

Sept. 15.	For use of steamboat	\$5.00
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AMESDEN BARNARD.

Dec. 17.	For 15 bbls. apples	\$18.70
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MANCHESTER HORSE RAILROAD.

Sept. 18.	For 1 lot manure	\$2.00
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WINSLOW, RAND & WATSON.

Sept. 23.	For 1 chest Japan tea, \$13.42; hhd. molasses	\$59.50
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WALKER & PRATT MANUFACTURING CO.

Aug. 27.	For 1 Franconia range and furniture	\$135.00
1888.		
Mar. 1.	1 set w. f. brick for range	1.00
		<hr/>
		\$136.00

A. J. LANE.

1887.

Aug. 4.	For 52 lbs. starch, \$2.32 ; 32½	
	lbs. tapioca	\$3.95
	17 lbs. cream tartar, \$5.10 ;	
	2 boxes soap, \$8 ; 1	
	bucket	13.20
	12 lbs. pepper, \$1.80 ; 66	
	lbs. rye flour, \$1.49 ; 8	
	mops	4.29
	32⅞ lbs. coffee, \$7.24 ; 21	
	pa. buckwheat, \$1.65 ;	
	½ doz. lemons	9.61
	18 brushes, \$2.25 ; lb. ca-	
	nary seed, 3 pa. farina .	2.81
	1 hhd. molasses, \$26.75 ;	
	molasses gate	27.25
	42 gals. vinegar, \$5.25 ; 1	
	bu. beans	7.00
		<hr/>
		\$68.11

GINN & CO.

Sept. 17.	For 40 Wentworth's Grammar School Arith-	
	metics	\$25.20

WILLIAM WARE & CO.

Sept. 19.	For 30 Franklin Readers	\$8.43
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LEE & SHEPARD.

Sept. 16.	For 36 Higginson's United States Histories	\$36.00
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HAWLEY & GILBERT.

Sept. 26.	For 40 yds. gray flannel, \$7.20 ;	
	5½ yds. homespun	\$9.56
Oct. 28.	62¼ yds. crash, 1 doz. tow-	
	els, 6 sheets wadding	8.75
Dec. 9.	52 yds. cretonne, \$3.25 ;	
	49½ yds. cambrie, \$2.34 ;	
	2 doz. handkerchiefs	7.09

1888.

Feb. 24.	For 13 yds. table linen, \$6.18 ;	
	123½ yds. crash . . .	\$16.85
Mar. 20.	37¾ yds. denim, 85.48 ; 2	
	doz. towels	8.48
		<hr/>
		\$50.73

L. M. FRENCH, M. D.

For professional attendance on inmates from	
May 27 to August 10, 1887	\$7.00

G. A. CLARK.

1887.

Aug. 23.	For filing 15 saws	\$2.25
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JOHN B. CLARKE.

April 20.	For advertising examination	\$4.00
1888.		
Jan. 18.	"Daily Mirror and Amer- ican" from January 18 to April 18, 1888	1.25
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		\$5.25

C. E. COX.

1887.

Oct. 6.	For 1,038 lbs. beef	\$76.29
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CARL E. YORK.

July 1.	For 38 lbs. fresh fish, 118½ lbs. salt cod	\$8.73
4.	1 box lemons, 6¼ lbs. sal- mon, 47½ lbs. crackers	8.79
5.	6 packages chocolate, 2 lbs. cocoa, 6 lbs. p. sugar	3.68
13.	44½ lbs. beef, bu. potatoes, 40½ lbs. ham	11.27
14.	6½ lbs. salmon, 6 cucum- bers, vanilla, 5 doz. eggs . . .	3.28

July	14.	For 6 boxes raspberries, 1 doz. gelatine, salt . . .	\$3.03
	20.	45 gals. vinegar, \$6.75 ; 6 lbs. cream tartar, 24 eggs	9.21
	27.	6½ lbs. steak, 18 mackerel, 10½ lbs. halibut, melon .	4.43
Aug.	13.	24 lemons, 2 melons, 12½ lbs. steak	3.00
	26.	10 lbs. halibut, 2 mackerel, 6½ lbs. beef	3.24
Sept.	9.	330 lbs. sugar, \$18.97; 48 gals. vinegar, \$7.68 ; 26 lbs. coffee	35.35
	12.	1 bbl. sweet potatoes, \$4.25 ; 225 lbs. sugar, \$15.47 ; 2 lbs. cloves .	20.42
	24.	12 mackerel, oysters, and crackers	2.65
Oct.	3.	9½ lbs. steak, 40 lbs. cod, sweet potatoes . . .	4.64
	7.	2½ lbs. halibut, grapes, cheese, doughnuts . .	1.22
	25.	209 lbs. sugar, \$14.89 ; 25 lbs. coffee, \$7.50 ; 5 doz. eggs	23.67
	29.	11 lbs. fowl, bag salt, pears	2.91
Nov.	19.	3 qts. oysters, 3 lbs. crackers	1.35
	23.	52 lbs. chickens, \$7.80 ; 40 lbs. crackers, \$2.35 ; 6 papers dressing . . .	10.80
Dec.	2.	6½ lbs. steak, mackerel, pk. pears	3.04
	19.	48 gals. vinegar, \$7.68 ; 20 lbs. pop corn . . .	8.68
	29.	4 lbs. steak, 6½ lbs. sausage, candles, freight . . .	2.28

1888.

Jan.	4.	For 15 lbs. coffee, \$4.95 ; 389 lbs. y. sugar.	\$29.27
	7.	3 boxes soap, \$12.30 ; 26½ lbs. turkey, \$3.98 ; 11½ lbs. chicken, \$1.50 ; 24 lemons	18.02
	14.	15 lbs. fowl, \$2.10 ; 24 eggs, 74 lbs. lard, \$6.48 ; 7¼ lbs. cheese	10.24
	21.	235 lbs. sugar, \$18.22 ; 16 lbs. coffee, \$5.44 ; va- nilla, cream tartar	26.26
	27.	36 lbs. codfish, \$3.16 ; 20 lbs. fowl, \$2.80 ; salt	6.86
Feb.	3.	12 lbs. codfish, 3 qts. oys- ters, 3 lbs. crackers	2.01
	9.	11 lbs. chicken, \$1.87 ; 39 lbs. turkey, \$6.63 ; 41 lbs. crackers, \$2.05 ; 20 lbs. coffee	17.35
	10.	7 lbs. beef, \$1.40 ; 57½ lbs. fish, \$3.65 ; 6 cans peaches	6.73
	24.	50 lbs. fish, \$4 ; 3½ lbs. crackers, 3 qts. oysters	5.40
	27.	16½ lbs. beef, \$2.93 ; 1 doz. farina, \$2.15 ; 7 lbs. halibut	6.20
Mar.	2.	201 lbs. cod, \$12.06 ; 11 lbs. halibut, \$1.76 ; doz. brooms	16.82
	8.	2 bbls. sugar, \$45.53 ; 6 qts. oysters, \$2.10 ; 3 lbs. crackers	48.03
	13.	6 lbs. cream tartar, \$2.10 ; box raisins, \$2.25 ; 6½ lbs. mutton	5.33

Mar. 26.	For 1 box soap, \$4.10 ; 20 lbs. coffee, \$6 ; 5 lbs. insect powder ; pk. onions .	\$11.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$385.19	
	Credit beef, cabbage, peas, po- tatoes, apples, pears . . .	95.76	
		<hr/>	\$289.43

WILSON, LARRABEE & CO.

1887.

Aug. 19.	For 240½ yards ticking, \$32.43 ; 3 doz. braces, 20 doz. ties	\$60.18	
Dec. 13.	1 doz. mittens, \$5 ; 6 doz. scarfs, \$9 ; handkerchiefs 132 yards india blue print, \$13.86 ; 25 boxes cotton	21.35 24.16	
		<hr/>	\$109.69

WILLIAM H. VICKERY.

For repairing locks and keys and filing saws from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1888 .	\$6.15
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HILL & CO.

For boxes, bundles, etc., by express from June 20, 1887, to Feb. 27, 1888 . . .	\$9.55
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THOMAS HICKEY.

For horseshoeing from July 5 to Sept. 28, 1887, \$7.25 ; lotion	\$8.00
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F. H. & W. H. EAMES.

July 19.	For 1 cake cuticura soap, 2 pre- scriptions	\$0.80	
Dec. 28.	6 prescriptions, \$3 ; pt. laudanum, \$1.50 ; sarsa- parilla	5.30	

1888.

Feb. 14.	For 5 prescriptions, \$1.95 ; 2 oz. blue vitriol, castile soap, cosmoline . . .	\$2.17	
			<u>\$8.27</u>

MANCHESTER STOCKING CO.

1887.

Sept. 30.	For 6 Branson knit'ng machines	\$300.00	
	1 Huse topper, \$1.00 ; steam press . . .	300.00	
	2 Tubbs & Humphreys seamers . . .	170.00	
Dec. 31.	4 Huse cylinders, \$12 ; 3 S. cylinders, \$24 ; 280 chain links, \$12.80 ; needles . . .	73.80	
	1 winder, 40 spindles, 180 bobbins . . .	100.00	
	1 exhaust fan, \$50 ; 1 ex- tractor, \$150 . . .	200.00	
	1 Fairbanks scales, \$20 ; 1 washer, 5 dye tubs, \$85	105.00	
	1 winder, 100 bobbins, \$20 ; 8 large baskets, \$8.25 .	28.25	
	80 doz. gents' half-hose boards . . .	76.00	
	30 doz. ladies' hose boards	28.50	
	125 doz. all-wool hose .	187.50	
			<u>\$1,569.05</u>

STILLMAN H. WOODBURY.

Oct. 15.	For 1 bbl. cranberries . . .	\$5.00
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S. E. REYNOLDS.

Aug. 30.	For 93½ lbs. butter, \$21.45 ; 1 bbl. pears . . .	\$24.96
Sept. 10.	3 bbls. pears, \$11.50 ; 10 bu. potatoes, \$8 . . .	19.50

Sept. 23.	For 6 bu. Seckel pairs, \$8 ; pas- turing oxen 14 weeks .	\$22.00	
Oct. 9.	2,650 ft. oak plank, \$53 ; 467 lbs. beef . . .	81.02	
Nov. 3.	908 lbs. beef, \$54.48 ; 179 gals. cider . . .	72.38	
10.	pasturing 2 prs. oxen .	27.00	
Dec. 16.	2,096 ft. chestnut lumber, $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 28 sticks . . .	46.98	
29.	29 cords wood, \$101.50 ; 468 lbs. beef . . .	129.58	
1888.	.		
Feb. 9.	29 bbls. apples, \$50.75 ; 940 lbs. beef, \$75.20 ; 80 lbs. tallow . . .	127.95	\$551.36

S. E. HOYT.

1887.			
Oct. 1.	For 1 two-year-old steer . . .		\$20.00

DANIEL W. BILL.

April 28.	For traveling expenses one year as trustee . . .	\$21.00	
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1888.

Jan. 9.	312 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. apple jelly, \$20.31 ; 20 gals. boiled cider . . .	31.31	\$52.31
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OLIVER PILLSEURY.

1887.			
April 28.	For traveling expenses as trustee one year .		\$4.00

J. W. PEPPARD.

April 28.	For traveling expenses as trustee one year .	\$15.00	
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T. W. RICHARDS.

Oct. 19.	For 115 lbs. beef . . .	\$6.90	
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BRYANT & SCATES.

Nov. 2.	For 105 lbs. butter, \$24.15 ; 54	
	lbs. cheese	\$31.44
	10 bbls. potatoes, \$26.25 ;	
	carting	26.75
		<hr/>
		\$58.19

C. E. MORRISON & CO.

Nov. 2.	For one-half box Tokay grapes	\$2.75
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DANIEL E. GILKEY & CO.

Nov. 2.	For 10 lbs. Silver Dollar potatoes for seed,	
	5 bags	\$8.20

HADLEY & CORWIN.

Nov. 2.	For 17 lbs. turkey	\$3.40
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A. M. ROLLINS.

Nov. 21.	For 1 bale shrubs, grapevines	\$7.00
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JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

Nov. 4.	For 9½ yds. dress goods	\$4.78
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SAMPSON, MURDOCK & CO.

Nov. 28.	For 1 Manchester directory	\$1.50
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A. A. JENKINS.

Nov. 23.	For repairing organ	\$2.50
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JAMES ELLEMAN.

Dec. 2.	For 15 bottles insect poison	\$5.00
1888.		
Mar. 28.	8 lbs. and 2 bottles insect	
	poison, \$5.75 ; express	6.20
		<hr/>
		\$11.20

PARKER, HOLMES & CO.

1887.

Nov. 3.	For 90 prs. boots and shoes	\$110.50
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EBEN CARR.

Dec. 8.	For 4 bbls. hen manure	\$5.00
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R. H. WHITE & CO.

Dec. 3.	For 10 prs. blankets	\$22.85
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EDWIN KIDDER.

Dec. 12.	For 168 lbs. beef	\$10.08
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WILLIAM S. WHIPPLE.

Dec. 13.	For 1,350 lbs. straw	\$10.12
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D. J. ADAMS.

Dec. 9.	For 5 key blanks and labor on lock	\$4.60
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JOHN H. VINCENT & CO.

Dec. 6.	For 12 new water barrels	\$24.00
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CALEB BOWKER.

Dec. 21.	For 6 white shirts	\$5.00
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SNOW & CO.

Dec. 21.	For 1 box oranges	\$3.00
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C. J. LITTLEFIELD.

Dec. 21.	For 221 lbs. turkey	\$36.83
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HARRIS, CALDWELL & CO.

Dec. 21.	For 50 lbs. mixed nuts	\$6.10
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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

For telegrams from Aug. 6 to December 30,	
1887	\$3.34

B. F. MARSH.

Dec. 12.	For 336 lbs. beef	\$16.80
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AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

For boxes, bundles, etc., from December 23 to March 31, 1888	\$6.27
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MAST, FOOS & CO.

Aug. 8. For double plunger, etc., for windmill . . .	\$2.75
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JOHN F. GILLIS.

Oct. 10. For 3 prs. rubber gum boots	\$8.25
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ELLEN A. WALLACE, M. D.

For professional attendance on inmates, \$13.50; ice bag	\$15.50
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CHALMERS-SPENCE CO.

Dec. 6. For patent removable asbestos pipe covering	\$14.28
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S. P. PIKE & CO.

Dec. 3. For 206 lbs. butter, \$36.13; 63½ lbs. turkey, \$9.57; 4 gals. oysters	\$48.90
1888.	
Feb. 20. 43½ lbs. ham, \$4.49; 216 lbs. butter	44.95
Mar. 23. 23½ lbs. turkey, \$3.53; 52 lbs. fish, \$2.60; 6 doz. eggs	6.85
	<hr/>
	\$100.70

PLUMER & HOLTON.

1887.	
Feb. 10. For 1 suit, \$5; 2 gro. buckles, 2 umbrellas	\$7.45
Dec. 19. 1 lot gloves, \$4.50; umbrella	5.75
	<hr/>
	\$13.20

J. HODGE.

April 4.	For 94 ft. sapling, 12 ft. chest-	
	nut, 1 box, labor . . .	\$4.63
Nov. 16.	104 ft. sapling, 36 stop-	
	beads, 36 parting beads .	6.17
		<hr/>
		\$10.80

A. C. WALLACE.

Oct. 20.	For 319 ft. chestnut	\$6.38
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O. C. MOORE.

Dec. 20.	For "Nashua Weekly Telegraph," 2 yrs. .	\$3.00
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R. E. WHEELER.

Nov. 3.	For 202 lbs. beef	\$20.20
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BURNS & POORE.

1888.		
Mar. 9.	For 5,565 lbs. egg coal	\$20.88

S. A. FELTON & SON.

1887.		
Dec. 31.	For 1 doz. floor brushes, \$6; 2 flue brushes, \$3.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. oven dusters	\$12.25

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.

	For horseshoeing from October to March 27, 1888	\$43.47
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JOHN J. JONES.

Dec. 30.	For 1 patent roaster	\$3.00
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HARLEY & ROBBIE.

Oct. 31.	For 48 prs. blankets	\$55.19
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E. FRYE.

	For blacksmith repairs on wagons, wheels, sleds, chains, etc., from Oct. 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888	\$66.64
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KNOWLES' STEAM PUMP WORKS.

Nov. 19.	For H. R. valves	\$1.80	
1888.			
Jan. 26.	valve-rod, rocker-bar, rocker connected, complete	6.10	
		<hr/>	\$7.90

BOYD BROTHERS.

1887.

Dec. 31.	For 1 pork barrel	\$1.75
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L. B. BODWELL & CO.

Feb. 9.	For 3,600 lbs. stove coal	\$12.60
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FREDERICK C. DOW.

May 24.	For 1 pr. boots, 1 pr. shoes	\$2.70
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W. D. LADD & CO.

Aug. 17.	For 1 bbl. crackers, \$2.55; turnovers	\$3.75
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D. P. SMALL.

Dec. 30.	For 2 doz. chair braces	\$1.92
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MAXWELL & CAMPBELL.

For grinding corn from March 1 to April 7, 1887	\$6.00	
4 tons of ice	12.00	
	<hr/>	\$18.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Oct. 17.	For insurance on buildings	\$105.00
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REPUBLICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

April 20.	For advertising examination	\$2.25	
	"Independent Statesman" from Jan. 1, 1888, to Jan. 1, 1889	1.25	
		<hr/>	\$3.50

WILLIAM H. PERRY.

1888.

Jan. 5.	For 1 yoke oxen	\$170.00
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JOHN H. FARMER.

Jan. 3.	For 167 lbs. butter, \$33.40 ; 2 yoke oxen, \$320	\$353.40
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CHALLIS & EASTMAN.

Jan. 9.	For 2 copies "Weekly Budget" from Jan. 1, 1888, to Jan. 1, 1889	\$3.00
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COLEMAN FLAHERTY.

Feb. 2.	For 17 days' labor shoemaking	\$12.75
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WILLIAM W. HUBBARD.

1887.

Sept. 16.	For 4,000 ft. chestnut plank, \$56; planing and jointing chestnut	\$66.00
	131 ft. boards, \$2.90 ; 54 ft. bead sheathing	4.79
		<hr/>
		\$70.79

WILLIAM LANDRY.

Dec. 31.	For 18 ft. stone	\$2.70
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F. H. LIBBY & CO.

	For butchering from April 7 to Dec. 30, '87	\$11.00
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S. C. FORSAITH & CO.

	For stock and repairing boilers from Jan., 1887, to Jan., 1888	\$158.05
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W. & B. DOUGLAS.

1888.

Feb. 1.	For impetus valve	\$10.00
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WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Feb. 18.	For 10 vols. for library, \$10.80; religious services 1 year, \$150	\$160.80
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GEORGE R. BROWN.

Mar. 18.	For 14 days' labor	\$14.00
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W. F. PAGE.

Mar. 4.	For 3,674 lbs. meadow hay	\$18.37
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JOHN N. FOSS.

1887.

Dec. 6.	For clipping 2 horses	\$4.00
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MARY H. THAYER.

1888.

Mar. 8.	For 12 prs. boots, \$12; 26 prs. shoes .	\$34.70
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L. A. SCOTT.

Mar. 19.	For 1 vol. "Temperance Movement" .	\$2.75
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J. B. JONES.

Mar. 23.	For 3,920 lbs. meadow hay	\$17.64
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W. G. BROWN.

Mar. 29.	For 80 Testaments, \$12; 12 Bibles . .	\$15.00
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ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY.

Mar. 19.	For 1 set lag-woods for horse power . .	\$3.00
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AMES PLOW COMPANY.

Mar. 14.	For 1 circular saw	\$25.00
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P. C. CHENEY CO.

Mar. 30.	For 1 Holstein bull, \$72.50; 1 cow . .	\$115.50
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BLAKE & STEARNS.

Feb. 27.	For 175½ yds. cassimere	\$96.53
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D. C. HEATH & CO.

Jan. 17.	For 6 Maury's Geographies	\$6.40
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STRATTON, MERRILL & CO.

Jan. 13.	For 10 bbls. flour	\$52.50
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WALWORTH MANUFACTURING CO.

Jan. 16.	For 1 National flue scraper	\$2.10
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FITCHBURG STEAM ENGINE CO.

Jan. 15.	For 1 crosshead and key	\$23.10
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W. P. GOODMAN.

1887.

Nov. 12.	For 6 hats, 8 balls	\$4.33
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J. S. HOLT & CO.

For 241 gals. soft soap in Feb- ruary and March, 1888	\$15.06
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Credit bones and grease	2.97
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\$12.09

THOMAS W. LANE.

Mar. 3.	For 1 Andrews's Civil Govern- ment, \$1.20; 2 Choice Selections	\$1.70
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July 2.	3½ qts. ink, \$2.05; 2 gr. pens, \$1.90; blank book	4.20
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Oct. 29.	5½ doz. copy-books, \$5.50; 2 boxes slate pencils	6.30
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Dec. 9.	1 gal. ink, \$1.25; 3 Mon- roe's Fourth Readers, \$1.50; 2 gr. pens	4.25
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1888.

Jan. 2.	12½ doz. P. D. & S. copy- books, \$12.50; ½ gr. penholders	13.40
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Mar. 21.	For 24 Greenleaf's Arithmetics, \$16.80; 9 Swinton's Geographies . . .	\$22.20	\$52.15
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SAMUEL BURNHAM.

Mar. 3.	For 5½ bbls. apples	\$5.50
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N. C. GARLAND.

1887.

Jan. 20.	For 1½ gals. oysters, \$2.20; 6 lbs. crackers, 2 celery .	\$3.15	
Sept. 7.	33¾ lbs. beef, \$5.37; 5 veal steak, 16 mackerel	3.07	
		<hr/>	
		\$11.22	
	Credit 1 bu. peas . . . . .	.50	
		<hr/>	
			\$10.72

JAMES BROTHERS.

	For baiting horses from Feb. 3, 1887, to March 28, 1888	\$4.00
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H. DE W. CARVELLE, M. D.

1888.

April 5.	For professional services to date . . .	\$40.00
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C. O. SHAUGHNESSEY & SON.

Mar. 30.	For blacksmith repairs on sled, evener, and whiffletree	\$6.50
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J. B. BARIL.

Jan. 31.	For 2 gals. witch hazel, \$3.50; 1½ lbs. hops, 4 oz. sweet spirits of niter . . .	\$4.40	
	prescriptions, \$2.20; Cuti- cura Resolvent, comb, tonic	4.00	
	½ pint glycerine, 1 pt. am- monia, box pills . . .	1.15	

Mar. 10.	For 4 prescriptions, \$2.40 ; gal. alcohol, \$2.50 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. arnica	\$7.15	
24.	2 gals. witch hazel, \$3.50 ; 2 bottles cough syrup, \$1.30 ; carbolic soap .	5.30	
		<hr/>	\$22.00

LIST OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FROM APRIL 1,
1887, TO APRIL 1, 1888.

1887.

April 8.	Expenses to Boston	\$3.25
23.	Parker Bros., for lantern	1.15
May 7.	Thermometer . . . . .	.25
8.	Expenses after Howard	3.00
17.	Tickets for boys to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"	1.20
	Straw & Lovejoy, for repairing clock	1.00
19.	Expenses getting cattle to pas- ture	4.75
30.	Perry Mason & Co., for two copies "Youth's Companion"	3.50
31.	Expenses getting oxen to Hills- borough	3.00
June 13.	Albert G. Day, for "Analecta" one year	1.00
15.	Expenses getting horse from Penacook	1.80
21.	Expenses to Boston	6.00
	Extra work and money paid inmates during quarter	11.40
	Inmates' car-fare during quarter	24.95
	Postage stamps during quarter	12.70
July 4.	Fire-works	3.10
	Expenses of boys to ball game	8.50

July	11.	Expenses to Concord . . .	\$1.25
	15.	Mileage ticket . . .	20.00
	18.	Mr. Harriman, for belting . .	.75
	28.	Horseshoeing . . .	.50
Aug.	1.	W. Prescott, for two halters . .	1.00
	6.	Expenses to Boston . . .	3.85
	8.	Clock line . . .	.15
	16.	Sewing-machine needles . . .	.31
		R. D. Gay, for border . . .	.25
	23.	Expenses to Canterbury . . .	4.20
		Shoeing horse . . .	.50
	26.	Expenses to Boston . . .	4.20
	27.	Spectacles for girl . . .	.50
Sept.	30.	Expenses to Hillsborough for cattle . . .	5.25
	1.	Expenses to Templeton and Otter River . . .	6.50
	13.	Simon Flanders, for grappling- irons . . .	1.00
	14.	Expenses to South Gardner, Dover, and Athol . . .	13.75
	30.	Telegraphing . . .	.35
		Inmates' car-fares during quarter	4.50
		Postage stamps during quarter .	13.93
		Extra work and money during quarter . . .	9.97
	Oct. 17.	Publishers "Springfield Repub- lican" . . .	1.50
Nov.	2.	Expenses to Boston . . .	5.75
	8.	O. P. Wilson, for umbrella . .	1.00
	14.	Mr. Morse, for barrel apples . .	1.75
	22.	Horse-bait and dinner . . .	1.00
Dec.	3.	Expenses to Boston . . .	6.38
	9.	Tax on pasture . . .	4.05
	10.	Expenses to Candia for oxen . .	2.30
	21.	Expenses to Boston . . .	4.23
	24.	Oiling two pairs harnesses . .	4.00
		Mr. Jones, for two Christmas trees . . .	1.00

Dec.	28.	Hack hire	\$1.50
		Inmates' car-fares during quarter	9.16
		Postage stamps during quarter .	12.50
		Extra work and money during quarter	7.50
1888.			
Jan.	4.	Expenses to Newport for oxen .	4.05
	11.	Coal shovel . . . . .	.15
	24.	Sheepskin . . . . .	.50
	30.	J. McCrillis, for sled beam .	.75
Feb.	7.	Expenses to Boston	2.75
	17.	Telegram to Portsmouth . . .	.25
	27.	"Daily Press" for 4 months .	1.00
Mar.	5.	A. L. Robinson, for bushel pop corn	1.70
	12.	Expenses to Boston	3.75
	23.	Six kettle scrubs . . . . .	.20
	26.	Lead pencils . . . . .	.10
	30.	Expenses to Goffstown for cattle	.60
	31.	Weighing hay . . . . .	.20
		Postage stamps during quarter .	14.00
		Extra work and money paid inmates during quarter .	6.55
			<hr/>
			\$283.43

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Paid	superintendent and treasurer	\$1,400.00
	matron	600.00
	principal teacher	350.00
	assistant teachers	288.00
	farmer	450.00
	overseer in chair shop	280.70
	overseer in boys' cookroom	351.00
	overseer in sewing-room	208.00
	overseer in laundry	159.00
	housekeeper	208.00

Paid watchman	\$281.25
assistant farmers	347.50
book-keeper	100.00
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	\$5,023.45

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

Cash balance in hands of treasurer April 1, 1887 . .	\$193.99
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CASH RECEIVED.

From state treasurer	\$6,000.00
For board	9,036.43
chairwork	2,641.94
labor in hosiery	1,344.55
From James McKean Wilkins fund . .	320.00
Moody Kent fund	285.00
Miss Louise Penhallow fund . .	50.00
ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, in memory of Mrs. Emily Smyth	20.00
Mrs. Nathaniel White, for library books	15.00
various sources	893.20
	<hr/>
	\$20,606.12
	<hr/>
	\$20,800.11

CASH PAID.

For ordinary expenses	\$12,747.62
salaries	5,023.45
improvements	1,199.00
machinery	1,381.55
insurance	105.00
library books from Miss Louise Pen- hallow fund	50.00

For ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth memorial prizes	\$26.00	
library books from Mrs. Nathaniel White	15.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,547.62
Cash balance April 1, 1888		\$252.49

BILLS RECEIVABLE.

For board	\$2,566.00	
From various sources	240.00	
	<hr/>	\$2,806.00
		\$3,058.49
Bills payable		100.00
		<hr/>
Available balance April 1, 1888		\$2,958.49

In the preceding pages will be found a carefully prepared statement of the standing of our school as to numbers, ages, studies pursued, etc.; also an itemized account of all money received as well as expended, inventory of stock, tools, products, etc. All accounts have been audited quarterly by the trustees, and approved, thereby giving the exact financial condition of the institution at the close of the year ending March 31, 1888.

Our farm produced bountifully all kinds of crops excepting potatoes and onions, which were an entire failure.

Many needed repairs and improvements have been made during the year. Substantial stone wall has been built to take the place of decayed board fences, Akron pipe has been used to replace several hundred feet of old eight-inch drain pipe, temporary shelter was built for the large crop of hay, and many minor repairs have been made, such as new flooring the boys' play-room, replanking their walk, sheds, etc., etc. The large boiler has been made substantially new by a complete set of flues and other repairs. We have also purchased a new water-tank to take the place of the old one, which had become unserviceable as a repository of the condensed steam, which is utilized to great advantage in supplying the boiler with hot water instead of cold.

LABOR.

About three years ago, with the appropriation of five thousand dollars kindly voted us by the Legislature, we erected a substantial brick building in connection with other available room in the old chair shop, sufficiently large, as we thought, to carry on some mechanical business which might be fairly remunerative, and at the same time be of advantage to the children. For nearly two years past part of the boys and girls have been engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Owing to the depressed state of this business throughout the country, we have been doing more chair-seating for the past six months, and but little labor in the hosiery. Chair-seating perhaps pays quite as well, but the work of simply weaving cane into chair frames is no advantage to boys except simply to teach them habits of industry and application. A boy or girl who understands operating any of the machines used in manufacturing hosiery can command work at any time when business is good. Several of our boys have obtained, after leaving the school, good situations in hosiery mills in neighboring towns. With the small appropriation of five thousand dollars we were able to start in a small way the manufacture of hosiery for other parties, who finished and put them into market at quite a good profit. Being confident after an experience of nearly two years, that we had better finish our goods, we asked the last Legislature for a small appropriation to aid us in putting up an addition to our workshop, under the same roof, making room for dyeing and finishing the goods. We also asked for a few hundred dollars for additional water facilities. The trustees also urged upon the legislative committee the importance of fire escapes on our main building, at an estimated expense of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is understood the committee reported unanimously to the House the resolution covering the estimated cost of water, building, machinery, and fire escapes, amounting to two thousand dollars, which passed that body without a dissenting voice. On the supposition that the resolution would not meet with opposition in the Senate, and as it was getting late in the season, we laid a substantial foundation for the contemplated building, purchased brick, lumber, and stone, and drew these materials to the grounds. No action, we are told, was taken upon the resolution in the Senate

until the last week of the session, when it was presented and passed to its second reading, and at the suggestion of a member was laid upon the table with the understanding that it would be called up again for passage or for amendment. For some reason which we are unable to explain, no further action was taken upon it. Whether the bill was antagonized, or whether in the hurry of the last days of the session it was forgotten by its friends, we do not know. One thing, however, is certain, we are left in a very undesirable situation, being under obligation to pay for the materials purchased with a view of using them for the State, and expecting the State to furnish the money to pay for them. The machinery, by the most rigid economy, has been paid for, but we do not know how we shall be able to pay for the brick, stone, and lumber. Until we receive some aid from the State, we shall be obliged to send our goods away to be finished, at a great inconvenience and considerable loss to the State.

General good health has prevailed among the children during the last twelve months. With the exception of two cases of diseases of the eye, and two or three accidents, we have not been obliged to have medical treatment for any of our large family.

Under the supervision of Miss Belle F. Seoville a good degree of progress has been made by the children in all branches of study which will enable them when they leave the institution to transact the ordinary business of life. Most of them are as well versed in the practical branches as those that graduate from our high schools.

The religious services on the Sabbath have been under the care of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, for which we pay them one hundred and fifty dollars a year. The speakers have generally been clergymen from the different churches in the city, who have kindly rendered their services in the interest of the children and for the benefit of the organization named. We trust the good seed sown by them will ultimately spring up, and their unpaid labors result in much good fruit. The Catholic children have been much benefited by the excellent instruction of Rev. Father Timon and others, who have imparted religious teaching once a month.

Before closing this report I cannot refrain from making reference to the death of Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, of Concord, for many years a member of our board of trustees, and for the last five years its

president. I think I can speak understandingly of his worth as I had an acquaintance with him for more than forty years. Mr. Pillsbury had occupied many important positions in public life, to which he brought excellent judgment and honest fidelity. His sympathies were always enlisted for the unfortunate or oppressed. The children of this school had in him a kind and loving friend. Solicitous always for their welfare, his words of encouragement and sympathy so often spoken to them will long live in their remembrance.

Mr. Pillsbury as president of the board, gave his best efforts for this great trust. Seldom absent from their quarterly meetings he will be greatly missed in their future councils.

Only two weeks elapsed when we were again called to mourn the loss of Col. J. Horace Kent, another efficient member of the board of trustees. Although he had more recently been appointed to act in this capacity, and had attended but few meetings of the board, he evinced great interest in the school and its welfare. His long and varied business experience was very valuable to the institution. His genial nature and encouraging words we shall not soon forget.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The boys again extend their heartiest thanks to Mrs. Nathaniel White, of Concord, for her renewed donation for the purchase of books for the library, and her kindly remembrance of them last Christmas in sending them a fine box of oranges and a box of candy; also for papers from Rev. H. J. Rhodes, and Mrs. Eben Dutton, of Epsom.

They again thank the publishers of the following named papers which are furnished them gratuitously: "Dover Enquirer," "Cheshire Republican," "New Hampshire People and Patriot," "Portsmouth Journal," "Plymouth Record," "Merrimack Journal," "Morning Star," "Our Dumb Animals," "Howard Times," and twenty-five copies of "Every Other Saturday."

The books purchased with the interest (twenty dollars) on the Smyth memorial fund have been much enjoyed by the children, and their heartiest thanks are extended to the Governor for his kindness and generosity.

We cheerfully acknowledge our appreciation of the willing and valuable services of our teachers and all others associated with us in this arduous work.

To the board of trustees, we are under renewed obligations for their support and approval of our efforts for the best interests of the school. That the institution may be blessed in the future as in the past is my sincere desire.

J. C. RAY, *Superintendent.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

JUNE, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1888.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REV. DANIEL C. ROBERTS, <i>President</i>	.	.	Concord.
HON. HOSEA W. PARKER, <i>Secretary</i>	.	.	Claremont.
HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES H. SAWYER	.	.	Dover.
HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON	.	.	Hanover.
AMOS M. KIDDER	.	.	Plymouth.
WILLIAM H. MITCHELL	.	.	Littleton.
MRS. ELIZA N. BLAIR	.	.	Manchester.
GEORGE H. ADAMS, <i>Treasurer</i>	.	.	Plymouth.

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened :

The eighteenth annual report of the Trustees of the State Normal School is respectfully submitted.

It is with satisfaction that the report of the Treasurer of the Board and the Principal of the school are laid before your honorable bodies this year as the essential part of this document. These exhibit the immediate effect of the favorable legislation of last year and the impulse which the school has already felt therefrom.

The town of Plymouth has responded to the act of the Legislature by restoring its appropriation this spring to the amount of two thousand dollars. As soon as the schools are dismissed the work of repair and enlargement will begin, and we hope to have better accommodations for next year. The best architects and builders advise against spending a great deal of money upon the old school building, as its original faults of structure are such as to make a new building in its place a very desirable consummation. The most of the appropriation will be expended upon a new part or extension in the form of an addition on the rear of the present school building, so constructed that as long as the present edifice remains the new portion will be used as a part of the system of school apartments with comfort and convenience, and when the time

comes to reconstruct the present building in a more substantial manner, in accordance with modern ideas, the wing to be built this year will form a harmonious part of the new structure. With the increase of numbers and interest the natural growth of the institution will recommend the extension of its room and the increase of its facilities in a future not at all remote.

We look forward confidently to the time as near at hand when the Normal School shall be a matter of pride to our State and win both confidence and generous dealing. We believe that the opportunity at Plymouth is unsurpassed in the United States as regards its possibilities. It is not improbable that people in the southern part of our State will continue to patronize the schools of Massachusetts, simply because they are more accessible to them; but as soon as the apparatus of the school at Plymouth has been brought to complete efficiency in equipment and material in accordance with the latest standards, no school can successfully compete with it as regards the true purpose and power of a normal school. Tried by the test of area of territory and the requirement of a central location, the present accessible and salubrious place will continue to present advantages which must enter seriously into any discussion of the question which is mooted sometimes of a possible change in the location of the school. The balance in the hands of the treasurer estimated for the close of the school year is accumulated, by careful administration, to meet the pressing needs of the school. The margin is necessarily small. We hope at an early day to be able to increase the teaching force.

The honorable members of the General Court and all others interested in the welfare of our Commonwealth, and especially in the development of our educational institutions, are respectfully invited to visit the school, examine its work, and make the acquaintance of its vigilant and efficient corps of instructors, to whom so much is due in the way of commendation and encouragement.

All of which, with the appendant reports, is respectfully submitted by

THE TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the State Normal School :

I respectfully submit my fifth annual report. The work of the year has been characterized by faithful service on the part of teachers and students. This year is the eighteenth of the existence of the school. During this time 1,540 pupils have been connected with the school, and 335 of these have graduated. Many who have not completed the course have become teachers, and the influence of the school has extended far beyond the work of its graduates. All who enter the school come with the purpose of preparing themselves to teach. The work of the school is so shaped that no inducement is held out to any others to enter.

The attendance in the various departments of the school for the year is as follows :

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of different pupils	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Number in fall term	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Number in winter term	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Number in spring term	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Aggregate by terms	.	.	.	.	.	.	158

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Number of different pupils :

High school	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Grammar school	.	.	.	.	.	.	61
Intermediate school	.	.	.	.	.	.	65
Primary school	.	.	.	.	.	.	61

Total number of different pupils during the year . 231

ATTENDANCE BY TERMS.

High school :

Fall term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Winter term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
Spring term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117

Grammar school :

Fall term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Winter term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Spring term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154

Intermediate school :

Fall term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Winter term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Spring term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	160

Primary school :

Fall term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Winter term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Spring term	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Aggregate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	146

There has been a decided increase in attendance over the attendance of last year, yet the demand made upon us for teachers is more and more beyond our ability to supply. The primary school includes the first and second years in the course; the intermediate school, the third, fourth, and fifth; the grammar school, the sixth, seventh, and eighth; and the high school, the remaining years.

Some of the rooms have been very much crowded. In one room, large enough, according to authoritative standards, for only twenty-three pupils, we had in the winter term fifty-nine; in another, after every desk had been placed that there was room for, six pupils were still without desks. The Normal School, meanwhile, has not had the room essential to its work. By the generosity of the Legisla-

ture, our need for room is to be supplied, and, before the close of next year we have reason to hope the school can breathe.

In other ways than for room the school has been straightened in the past. Without the sound basis for its work given in its facilities for training, and the hearty support by sympathy and purse given it by the community in which it is placed, it must have become a reminiscence years ago. The increased appropriation for annual support, made by the Legislature at its last session, happily changes all this.

In my previous reports I have perhaps said all that need be said regarding the advantages which the school enjoys, in its means for training, from its full control of the village system of schools. There is now no other normal school in the United States having like facilities. Longer testing of these advantages but confirms my opinion of their great value. The training in teaching, through the graduated system which we are enabled to adopt, often brings out qualities of character unsuspected before, and results in a development impossible from study alone. In no other way is it possible for a pupil-teacher to come to so clear a consciousness of her powers, and to enter into so full possession of them, or to be led to so clear a perception of faults to be corrected and of the mode of correction. I am more and more convinced that our schools of application—more than model schools, more than practice schools—are the right arm of the Normal School, and that without these it cannot fill out the full measure of its work. For fuller statements in regard to this department of the Normal School I would refer to the circular of information making a part of this annual report of the Normal School.

The school feels the influence of the revival of interest in public education, of which recent legislation is at once cause and sign. As this interest increases the normal school will come into a larger place, and the faith of those who laid its foundations, the confidence of those who have watched its growth, will be justified in the quickened intelligence which results from better schools. However discouraging may have been some periods of its past history, the immediate future is full of hope in the promise which it holds of a more abounding life.

Respectfully submitted.

C. C. ROUNDS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., November 23, 1887.

To the Trustees of the State Normal School :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to report that since May 1, 1887, when my last report was rendered, I have received and paid out money as shown in the following statement :

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last account	\$1,632.08	
Lydia H. Wetherbee, matron Normal Hall	48.13	
State of New Hampshire	2,000.00	
	<hr style="width: 100px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/>	\$3,680.21

EXPENDITURES.

Prof. C. C. Rounds, principal, May 1 to Dec. 1, 1887, $\frac{7}{12}$ year, @ \$2,000	\$1,166.67
Miss Anna McLaury, teacher, to June 9, 1887, $\frac{1}{3}$ school year	160.00
Miss Ella C. Williams, teacher, to Nov. 17, 1887, $\frac{3}{10}$ school year	240.00
Miss Eusebia A. Minard, teacher, to Nov. 17, 1887, $\frac{5}{10}$ school year	245.00
Miss Mary A. Emerson, teacher, to Nov. 17, 1887, $\frac{5}{10}$ school year	250.00
Miss Fredrietta T. Hill, teacher, to Nov. 17, 1887, $\frac{5}{10}$ school year	230.00
Miss Mary L. Stewart, teacher, to June 9, 1887, $\frac{1}{3}$ school year	80.00

Miss Estelle M. Cobb, teacher, to Nov. 17, 1887, $\frac{3}{10}$ school year	120.00	
Miss Kate G. Eastman, teacher, to Nov. 17, 1887, $\frac{5}{10}$ school year	175.00	
Mr. John Keniston, teacher of music, to June 9, 1887, two terms	80.00	
Mr. Fred'k Newton Williams, teacher of drawing, to Nov. 17, 1887, two terms	125.00	
Hon. Chas. A. Jewell, treasurer, June 1 to Oct. 16, 1886	18.75	
Frank W. Russell, treasurer, Oct. 16, 1886, to Nov. 23, 1887	55.21	
Geo. H. Robinson, janitor, May 1 to May 6, 1887	4.44	
Nathan Hanson, janitor, May 6 to Nov. 1, 1887	132.33	
	<hr/>	\$3,082.40
Apparatus	\$45.50	
Advertising, printing, etc.	156.77	
Fuel	10.94	
Repairs	86.79	
School furniture	211.99	
Water, Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888	37.50	
	<hr/>	\$549.49
Transferred to Hon. George H. Adams, treasurer	48.32	
	<hr/>	\$3,680.21

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK W. RUSSELL, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the foregoing account and find it correct, except that I have not verified the credit to State of New Hampshire.

A. M. KIDDER,
Of Committee on Finance.

Nov. 29, 1887.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., May 1, 1888.

To the Trustees of the State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report that since relieving Mr. Frank W. Russell as treasurer of the State Normal School, Nov. 23, 1887, I have received and paid out money as appears in the following statement:

RECEIPTS.

Frank W. Russell, treasurer	\$48.32
State of New Hampshire	2,500.00
Town of Plymouth	1,800.00
Plumer Fox, for ice	2.98
	<hr/>
	\$4,351.30

EXPENDITURES.

Prof. C. C. Rounds, principal, $\frac{5}{12}$ of \$2,000 salary, to May 1, 1888 . . .	\$833.34
Ella C. Williams, teacher, $\frac{5}{10}$ of \$800 salary, for current school year . . .	400.00
Eusebia A. Minard, teacher, $\frac{5}{10}$ of \$550 salary, for current school year . . .	275.00
Mary A. Emerson, teacher, $\frac{5}{10}$ of \$500 salary, for current school year . . .	250.00
Fredrietta T. Hill, teacher, part of \$550 salary for current school year . . .	290.00
Estelle M. Cobb, teacher, $\frac{5}{10}$ of \$400 salary, for current school year . . .	200.00
Kate G. Eastman, teacher, $\frac{5}{10}$ of \$350 salary, for current school year . . .	175.00
John Keniston, music teacher, fall and winter terms	80.00
Mrs. K. S. Rounds, teacher of drawing, winter term	48.00
Nathan Hanson, janitor, services from Nov. 1, 1887, to May 1, 1888 . . .	209.32
	<hr/>
	\$2,760.66

Fuel	\$407.75	
Repairs	65.16	
Insurance	125.30	
Use of piano	30.00	
Stationery, etc.	14.75	
Survey of school grounds	5.25	
	<hr/>	\$648.21
Balance in hands of treasurer		942.43
		<hr/>
		\$4,351.30

Resources Available for Remainder of Current Year.

Balance in treasurer's hands	\$942.43	
Balance of annual appropriation in state treasurer's hands	2,033.34	
	<hr/>	\$2,975.77

Estimated Expense of School for Remainder of Year.

Salaries	\$1,200.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	50.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,250.00
Probable balance on hand at close of year		\$1,725.77

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. H. ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

I have examined the foregoing account and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched for.

W. H. MITCHELL, *Auditor.*

MAY 15, 1888.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
CATALOGUE AND CIRCULAR
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
1887-88.

TEACHERS
OF THE
NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.

CHARLES C. ROUNDS, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

MARY A. EMERSON.

ELLA S. WILLIAMS.

FREDRIETTA T. HILL.

KATE G. EASTMAN.

EUSEBIA A. MINARD.

ESTELLE M. COBB.

JOHN KENISTON, *Teacher of Vocal Music.*

GRADUATES—1888.

Name.	Residence.
CARRIE E. ABBOTT	Rumney.
STELLA B. ARLIN	Colebrook.
ALICE M. BARTLETT	Bethlehem.
MARIBELLE CURTIS	Hillsboro' Upper Village.
MARGARET DONOVAN	Plymouth.
LIZZIE M. HERSEY	Franklin Falls.
HATTIE E. MOSES	Meredith Village.
CAROLINE W. MUDGETT	Plymouth.
JENNIE C. PENNIMAN	Windsor, Vt.
JENNIE E. POTTER	Acworth.
SARAH K. SMITH	Plymouth.
ALICE H. WARDEN	Hanover.
ANNIE L. WENTWORTH	East Barrington.

STUDENTS.

Name.	Residence.
Carrie E. Abbott	Rumney.
Stella B. Arlin	Colebrook.
Alice M. Bartlett	Bethlehem.
Effie G. Bates	Gilsum.
Fannie M. Beckley	Plainfield.
Helen P. Bennett	Mast Yard.
Maud C. Blake	Littleton.
Myra E. Bliss	Lyme Center.
Carrie A. Bliss	Lyme Center.
Susie A. Brown	Marlow.
Ardelle S. Burleigh	Plymouth.
Caroline B. Chamberlain	Nashua.
Jennie Chapman	Center Harbor.
Ida L. Child	Cornish Flat.
Maribelle Curtis	Hillsborough Upper
Annie L. Davis	Exeter. [Village.
Margaret Donovan	Plymouth.
Addie S. Estes	Rochester.
Nellie F. Fitz	Rumney Depot.
Lizzie F. French	Plainfield.
Emma L. Fuller	Brattleborough, Vt.
L. Belle Gates	Littleton.
Annie Louise Goodrich	Nashua.
Amelia L. Graupner	Manchester.
Annie Lyle Griffin	Hampstead.
Lizzie M. Harriman	West Plymouth.
Lizzie M. Hersey	Franklin Falls.

Name.	Residence.
Mabel Amelia Hunter	Plymouth.
Mary I. Kilborn	Webster.
Edith A. Kimball	Plymouth.
Lillian S. Kimball	Newton Junction.
Daphne Salome Knapp	Lisbon.
Mary E. Lamprey	Orfordville.
Ella S. Lamprey	Orfordville.
Gertrude M. Martin	Summerville.
Hattie E. Moses	Meredith Village.
Caroline W. Mudgett	Plymouth.
Annie M. Nelson	Monroe.
Addie Corinne Nichols	Derry.
Nettie J. Noyes	Lyman.
Lizzie A. Page	Haverhill.
Hattie M. Palmer	Meredith.
Carrie L. Peavey	Nashua.
Jennie C. Penniman	Windsor, Vt.
Jennie E. Potter	Acworth.
Lizzie G. Pulsifer	Campton.
Hattie Annie Rand	Hampstead.
Julia E. Reed	Keene.
Jennie O. Richardson	Littleton.
Mary G. Riley	Orford.
Lilian E. Rosebrook	Lancaster.
Rose R. Sanborn	Holderness.
Bertha M. Seaver	Chesham.
Bertha May Smart	Campton Village.
Mary F. Smith	Plymouth.
Mary M. Smith	Plymouth.
Sarah K. Smith	Plymouth.
Ida Maria Stafford	Plymouth.
Ellen S. Stocker	North Haverhill.
Hattie G. Tenney	Lebanon.
Bertha A. Thompson	Sanbornton.
Lillie May Thurston	Gorham.
Emily N. Tracy	Cornish.
Nina O. Tuell	Lancaster.

Name.	Residence.
Alice Mason Tufts	Plymouth.
Minnie H. Tuttle	W. Stewartstown.
Hattie L. Upton	South Acworth.
Alice H. Warden	Hanover.
Annie L. Wentworth	East Barrington.
Sarah F. Weston	Hancock.
Mary A. Whitcher	Landaff.
Carrie A. Whittier	Deerfield Center.
Mary J. Wiles	Littleton.
Nettie G. Williams	Cornish.
Grace M. Williams	Lyman.

GRADUATES—1871-1888.

It is requested that information in regard to errors, omissions, changes of name or of address, be sent to the principal, that correct registration may be made.

Name.	Residence.
Abbott, Carrie E.	Rumney.
Abbott, Lulu L.	South Andover, Me.
Adams, Flora M.	Plymouth.
Adams, Frank B.	New London.
Adams, Oriana	Northfield.
Allison, Flora G.	Dublin.
Ambrose, Warren B.	North Sandwich.
Archibald, Jennie C.	Hinsdale.
Arlin, Stella B.	Colebrook.
Armstrong, Nettie M.	Plymouth.
Austin, Arzella E.	Landaff.
Avery, Mary E.	Alton.
Bailey, Cleora E.	Manchester.
Baker, Carrie E.	Rumney.
Baker, William D.	Plymouth.
Bartlett, Alice M.	Bethlehem.
Beckley, Emilie E.	Keene.
Beede, Hannah R.	Center Sandwich.
Bickford, Lizzie E.	Piermont.
Bickford, Lucinda M.	Orford.
Bill, Mahala L.	Gilsum.
Blaisdell, Alice L.	Campton.
Blanchard, Adelle	Concord.
Blodgett, Fred C.	Plymouth.
Bolles, Maria P.	Winchester.

Name.	Residence.
Brewster, Belle	Wolfeborough.
Brewster, Sarah	Wolfeborough.
Briant, Mary S.	West Newbury, Vt.
Brock, Hattie E.	Plymouth.
Brown, Abbie M.	Hanover Center.
Buckminster, Lucy M.	Keene.
Bunten, Lizzie J.	Dunbarton.
Calley, Emma W.	Plymouth.
Camp, Lucia E.	Stowe, Vt.
Cartland, Jane S.	Lee.
Carbee, Emma	Woodsville.
Caswell, Mary C.	Concord.
Cate, Emma G.	Wolfeborough.
Cate, Lizzie B.	Brookfield.
Chase, William A.	Auburn.
Chase, Lillian H.	Windsor, Vt.
Chase, Nettie M.	Deerfield.
Chase, Charles A.	Rumney.
Cheney, Lennie E. A.	Plaistow.
Cheney, Nettie B.	Plaistow.
Child, William C.	Bath.
Cilley, Flora F.	Hill.
Clark, Sarah E.	Pittsfield.
Clark, Fannie B.	Plymouth.
Clark, Charles E.	West Plymouth.
Clark, Jennie G.	Auburn.
Clark, Cora M.	Plymouth.
Clark, Irene S.	Plymouth.
Clark, Clara T.	Plymouth.
Clark, Ella A.	Plymouth.
Clark, Myron J.	West Plymouth.
Clarke, Ida B.	South Newmarket.
Clay, Arzelia C.	Piermont.
Clement, Hetta L.	Plaistow.
Clement, Mary A.	Plaistow.
Clement, Anna G.	Laconia.
Cobb, Estelle M.	Quincy, Mass.

Name.	Residence.
Cobleigh, N. Florence	Groveton.
Coffey, Mary E.	Plymouth.
Coffin, Charles L.	Campton.
Connell, Mary E.	Westfield, Vt.
Connell, Lilla M.	Plymouth.
Cox, Mira C.	Plymouth.
Cox, Emma W.	Meredith.
Cummings, Carrie	Plymouth.
Curtis, Maribelle	Hillsborough Upper
Cutter, Sarah L.	Keene. [Village.
Davis, Mary P.	Bath.
Day, Fred N.	Stratford.
Dodge, Lizzie E.	Plymouth.
Dolloff, Marie A.	Dorchester.
Donovan, John J.	Plymouth.
Donovan, Margaret	Plymouth.
Dorr, Ella M.	Wolfeborough.
Dow, Annie H.	Newmarket.
Dow, Isophene A.	South Newmarket.
Drake, Carrie	Plymouth.
Drake, Charles E.	West Plymouth.
Drake, Clara G.	West Plymouth.
Dudley, Ariana S.	South Brentwood.
Dunsmoor, L. E.	Charlestown.
Durgin, Mary E.	Haverhill.
Eastman, Angie L.	Orfordville.
Eastman, C. Eva	Henniker.
Eastman, Kate G.	Plymouth.
Eastman, Jeanette O.	North Conway.
Eaton, S. Florence	Auburn.
Ewer, Jennie H.	Corinth, Vt.
Ewer, Nat. B.	Lee.
Farwell, Ella M.	Harrisville.
Fellows, Emma J.	Center Harbor.
Fellows, Jennie M.	Suncook.
Ferrin, Mrs. Isabella	Bridgewater.
Ford, Mary A.	Lisbon.

Name.	Residence.
Forsaith, Frances S.	Antrim.
Foster, C. Imogene	Claremont.
Fowle, Sarah J.	Pembroke.
Fowler, Sarah M.	Concord.
Foye, Josie E.	Rye.
French, Eva Q.	Pembroke.
French, John M.	Jeffersonville, Vt.
French, Mary L.	Franklin.
Fullsome, Helen A.	South Tamworth.
Gault, Metta G.	Suncook.
George, Cora	Stowe, Vt.
Gilbert, Ella J.	Keene.
Glidden, Nettie L.	Claremont.
Goodrich, Adella R.	Nashua.
Goodwin, Ellen F.	Franklin.
Gordon, Mary A.	Thornton.
Gore, Elnora F.	Wentworth.
Gould, Addie E.	Antrim.
Gould, Alice	Pelham.
Greely, Hattie F.	Franklin Falls.
Haley, Seddie E.	Wolfeborough.
Hall, Carrie E.	Plymouth.
Handy, Amelia P.	Hinsdale.
Hardy, Ida J.	Hopkinton.
Hardy, Lucius M.	Plymouth.
Harmon, Rosebrook E.	Madison.
Harvey, Clara A.	Nottingham.
Harvey, Kate E.	Nottingham.
Hatch, Letta A.	Tamworth.
Hayes, Etta	Dover.
Hayes, Henry G.	Madbury.
Hazeltine, Arthur S.	Plymouth.
Hazeltine, Jennie E.	Suncook.
Hazeltine, Martha F.	Plymouth.
Heath, Cora L.	West Plymouth.
Hersey, Lizzie M.	Franklin.
Hersey, Mary A.	Franklin.

Name.	Residence.
Hersey, Ella	Franklin.
Hibbard, Lucy E.	West Stewartstown.
Hill, Fredrietta T.	Goodwin's Mills,
Hilliard, Ladore J.	Acworth. [Me.
Hinkley, Alice F.	Langdon.
Hobson, Nellie M.	East Brighton, Vt.
Hodgdon, Lillie K.	Rochester.
Holmes, Belle M.	Hopkinton.
Holt, Evelyn E.	Pembroke.
Horn, Mattie A.	Rochester.
Hough, Helen M.	Lebanon.
Howard, Katie	Orford.
Howe, Ada E.	Plymouth.
Hoyt, Hattie J.	Meredith.
Hoyt, Herbert F.	Lake Village.
Huckins, Addie E.	Holderness.
Hull, Theresa A.	Plymouth.
Hunt, Agnes C.	Sandown.
Jennison, Fanny	Walpole.
Kelley, C. Belle	Rumney.
Kelley, Sarah J.	Claremont.
Kelley, Nellie B.	Franklin.
Kempton, Florence L.	Claremont.
Kenniston, Charles M.	Manchester.
Keyes, Fannie M.	Ashland.
Keyes, Maggie H.	Hinsdale.
Kinsman, Jane M.	Plymouth.
Knowles, Ella E.	Northwood Bridge.
Ladd, Rose M.	Portland, Me.
Lane, Annie F.	Tilton.
Lane, Clara A.	Epping.
Lang, Elizabeth W.	Meredith.
Langdon, Fanny E.	Plymouth.
Learned, Clara M.	Chester.
Leverett, Caroline R.	Plymouth.
Littlefield, Mary A.	Lancaster.
Littlefield, Willis I.	Campton.

Name.	Residence.
Locke, Belle F.	Great Falls.
Lord, Emma L.	South Tamworth.
Lyman, Annie L.	Exeter.
Mack, Vienna D.	Gilsum.
Mann, Susan M.	Benton.
Marshall, Flora S.	Columbia.
Martin, Emma J.	Bridgewater.
Martin, Nettie A.	Andover.
Mason, Mary E.	South Tamworth.
Mason, Harriet L.	Keene.
Mason, George L.	Moultonborough.
McAlvin, Annie J.	Amherst.
McClure, Viola E.	Plymouth.
McDaniel, Cora	West Springfield.
McDaniel, Ella	West Springfield.
McMurphy, Daniel	Plymouth.
McQuestion, Gertrude I.	Plymouth.
McQuesten, Nettie M.	Plymouth.
Meade, Helen M.	Northwood Center.
Melendy, Minnie S.	South Fairlee, Vt.
Merrill, Anna M.	Plymouth.
Merrill, M. Emma	Plymouth.
Merrill, Rena E.	Plymouth.
Merrian, Jennie M.	Walpole.
Milton, Belle A.	East Canaan.
Mintzer, Ida M.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mitchell, Ellen S.	Yarmouthville, Me.
Mitchell, Nettie F.	Campton.
Mitchell, Frederica S.	Manchester.
Morrison, Minnie J.	Franklin.
Mosely, Lillian E.	Canaan.
Moses, Hattie E.	Meredith.
Moulton, Clara A.	Thornton.
Moulton, Else A.	Nashua.
Mudgett, Caroline W.	Plymouth.
Mussey, Ellen M.	Dannemora, N. Y.
Nims, Elizabeth	Keene.

Name.	Residence.
Nichols, Clara I.	Haverhill.
Noyes, Laura E.	East Haverhill.
Nutter, Mantie A.	Effingham Center.
Nutting, Mary E.	Plymouth.
Nutting, Florence B.	Plymouth.
Ockington, Ada M.	Lancaster.
O'Neil, Elizabeth J.	Exeter.
Page, Cora L.	Campton.
Page, Emma V.	Plymouth.
Palmer, Sarah R.	Lisbon.
Parke, Cora L.	Plymouth.
Pease, Abbie A.	South Newmarket.
Peck, Ida M.	Lancaster.
Penniman, Jennie C.	Windsor, Vt.
Perham, Orrie A.	South Acworth.
Perley, Minnie M.	Laconia.
Philbrick, Mary L.	South Deerfield.
Pickering, Alma A.	Newington.
Pierce, Addie F.	Hollis.
Piper, Esther A.	Colebrook.
Platt, Charles D.	Stratford.
Pollard, Louise M.	Brentwood.
Poor, Helen W.	Derry.
Porter, Lucia A.	Lancaster.
Potter, Jennie E.	Acworth.
Prescott, Mary L.	Concord.
Preston, Grace E.	Natick, Mass.
Purmont, Ida M.	Enfield Center.
Purmont, Clara A.	Enfield Center.
Quimby, Ida M.	North Sandwich.
Quimby, J. Langdon	North Sandwich.
Remick, Etta T.	Rye.
Richardson, Ella	Lyndeborough.
Richardson, Ada M.	Keene.
Richardson, Mary E.	Pelham.
Robinson, Annie J.	Meredith.
Robinson, Grace G.	Plymouth.

Name.	Residence.
Robinson, John E.	Plymouth.
Robinson, Mary H.	Brunswick, Me.
Robins, Ida M.	Plymouth.
Rogers, Mattie M.	Campton.
Rogers, Alice	Orford.
Rollins, Frank H.	Plymouth.
Ross, Mary E.	Bath.
Rounds, Katharine E.	Plymouth.
Russell, Frank P.	Plymouth.
Russell, Florence M.	Plymouth.
Sanborn, Alice E.	Worcester, Mass.
Sargent, Augusta C.	Plymouth.
Sargent, Cora I.	Danbury.
Sargent, Herbert E.	Plymouth.
Sargent, Ida Belle	Danbury.
Sargent, Elisa	Franklin.
Sargent, Mary A.	Plymouth.
Sargent, Sarah M.	Plymouth.
Sargent, Stella B.	Wilton.
Sawyer, Amanda L.	Bath.
Sawyer, Sarah E.	Webster.
Scott, Lucius M.	Elmore, Vt.
Sevie, Annie M.	Dorchester.
Shea, Vincent E.	Greenland.
Small, Belle F.	Amherst.
Smith, Mary L.	Plymouth.
Smith, Sarah K.	Plymouth.
Spalding, Harriet R.	Wilton.
Spaulding, Effie M.	Rumney.
Spaulding, Ella M.	Rumney.
St. Clair, Benjamin F.	Plymouth.
Stevens, Anna M.	Newmarket.
Stevens, Amelia A.	Salisbury.
Stevens, Emma F.	Rumney.
Stevens, Mabel	Center Harbor.
Stevens, Georgie	Deerfield Center.
Stevens, Mary E.	Rumney.

Name.	Residence.
Stevens, Sarah A.	Great Falls.
Stevens, Sarah K.	Brentwood.
Stoddard, Jennie M.	Johnson, Vt.
Straw, Ella E.	Claremont.
Strong, Emily	Orford.
Strong, Mary	Orford.
Stewart, Isabella	Dover.
Swett, Etta M.	Wolfeborough.
Taylor, Mary F.	Nelson.
Teague, Gertrude J.	Norway, Me.
Thompson, Emma J.	Keene.
Thompson, Nellie M.	Hudson.
Thompson, Belle J.	Hudson.
Tilden, Laura B.	Keene.
Titus, Mattie J.	North Haverhill.
Townsend, Jennie D.	Dover.
Tricky, Charles H.	Dover.
Tucker, Annie E.	Plaistow.
Tucker, Emma L.	Deerfield Center.
Tuttle, Sadie J.	South Durham, Me.
Vittum, Charles W.	Sandwich.
Walker, William E.	Webster.
Warden, Alice H.	Hanover.
Warden, Charles A.	Hanover.
Warden, Christie C.	Hanover.
Warden, Mira A.	Hanover.
Washburne, Laura H.	Orfordville.
Watson, Elizabeth I.	Moultonborough.
Watson, Mabel I.	Worcester, Mass.
Webb, Nellie F.	Lancaster.
Weeks, Cora E.	West Rumney.
Wells, Fred A.	Plymouth.
Wentworth, Annie L.	East Barrington.
Whidden, Clara E.	Stratham.
White, Edwin H.	Auburn.
Whitmore, Laura M.	Wentworth.
Wiggin, Capitola L.	Tuftonborough.

Name.	Residence.
Wight, Ida E.	Newport.
Wilder, Mary E.	Keene.
Wilkinson, Annie H.	South Newmarket.
Woodman, Helen E.	Franklin Falls.
Wyatt, Eva S.	Rumney.
Young, Augusta S.	Hill.
Young, Ellen	Colebrook.
Young, Lillie L.	Madbury.

CALENDAR.

NINETEENTH SCHOOL YEAR — 1888-89.

1888.

Spring term closes June 8.

SUMMER VACATION.

First term begins September 4.

RECESS — THANKSGIVING WEEK.

1889.

First term closes January 17.

WINTER VACATION.

Second term begins February 5.

RECESS — APRIL 12-21.

Second term closes June 19.

SUMMER VACATION.

First term of school year, 1889-1890, begins September 2.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

OF THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

In 1837, two years before the first state normal school in the United States was established at Lexington, Mass., Rev. Samuel Read Hall, one of the most noteworthy characters in the history of American education, established a teachers' seminary at Plymouth, in a building which now constitutes a part of the Normal school-house. This normal school was closed two years later from the failure in an expected endowment.

The New Hampshire State Normal School was authorized by act of Legislature, passed in 1870. It was located at Plymouth, and began its first term March 15, 1871. In the seventeen years of its existence the total number of different pupils has been 1,540, and 335 have graduated from its courses of study.

LOCATION.

Plymouth, the location of the Normal School, is near the center of New Hampshire, in the beautiful valley of the Pemigewasset, in the heart of the lake region of the State, and in the "gateway of the mountains," twenty miles south of the Flume and twenty-five miles south of the Profile and Franconia Notch. It is on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, fifty-one miles north of Concord and one hundred and twenty-four miles from Boston. The railroad makes well-nigh perfect connections with all parts of the State, bringing the school within two hours of Concord, five hours of

Dover by way of Newmarket Junction and Concord, four hours of Wolfeborough by way of the Weirs, three hours of Nashua, four hours of Lancaster, four hours of Claremont, four and a half hours of Lebanon, and five hours of Keene. There are two mails from the north and three from the south daily.

The beauty of the village and its immediate surroundings, and its grand mountain views, have often attracted the attention of tourists and artists.

"In scenery, Plymouth is remarkable for the beauty of its meadows, through which the Pemigewasset winds, and for the grace of its elm trees. Even the hurrying and careless visitor will have his attention arrested here and there by a faultless one, standing out alone over its private area of shadow, seemingly an ever-gushing fountain of graceful verdure." — *Starr King*.

The natural beauty of the region, and the remarkable healthfulness of the climate, furnish ideal conditions for the location of such a school.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of the Normal School is thoroughly to train teachers for their professional labors: 1. By assuring adequate scholarship; 2. By a course of professional study; 3. By training in the art of teaching, under the direction and criticism of the principal and other teachers of the school. The training school comprises primary, grammar, and high school grades, extending through a course of study of twelve years.

The following is the prescribed

COURSE OF STUDY

to be completed in two years, arranged according to relation of subjects, and not to order of study:

Professional Study. School Organization and Management; Psychology; History and Science of Education; Art of Teaching.

Language. Reading; Grammar; Composition; English Language and Literature.

Mathematics. Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Algebra; Geometry.

Natural Science. Physics; Chemistry; Physiology and Hygiene; Botany; Geography.

Miscellaneous. History; Civil Government and School Law; Writing; Drawing; Singing.

Common-school studies are taken up mainly as thorough reviews of the pupil's previous attainments.

Training in teaching, beginning the first year, increases in amount with successive terms, according to the pupil's preparation for it by study of principles and methods.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.	
	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.	FIRST TERM.	SECOND TERM.
LANGUAGE.	Reading. Grammar.	Reading.* Composition and Rhetoric.	English Literature.	Reading.* English Language.
MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.	Algebra. Book-keeping.	Geometry.	
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Geography. Botany.	Physics. Botany.	Chemistry. Geography.†	Physiology.
HISTORY.	American History. Readings in General History.	General History.	Civil Government and School Law.	
PROFESSIONAL.	School Economy.	Psychology. Methods of Teaching.	Pedagogy. Methods and Training.	History of Education. Pedagogy. Methods and Training.

Drawing and vocal music are taken as special lessons twice a week.

* Twice a week.

† Review, and more advanced study, especially of physical and astronomical geography.

ANALYSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

PROFESSIONAL STUDY.

1. Study of best methods of construction and furnishing of schoolhouses, and of modes of organization, gradation, and management of schools.
2. General study of facts and laws of mental growth and action, and detailed consideration of modes of intellectual action, with special reference to correct methods of culture.
3. Principles of the science of education, and comparative and critical study of methods of teaching the various branches, with constant reference to the principles of education.
4. History of education in general outlines, in the most interesting and fruitful reforms accomplished, and in the lives of educational reformers, as Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi.

TRAINING.

1. Class recitations before the school, criticised as recitations by students and teachers.
2. Preparation of written analyses and plans of lessons, according to schemes and models previously explained and discussed, and criticism of these by teachers and pupils.
3. (a) Teaching exercises before a class or before the school. (b) Critical discussions of the exercises by students and by teachers. (c) Written statements of the results of the discussions, made by students in turn. These exercises are given to normal classes, or to classes from the model schools, and are frequently assigned to a class or to a section of a class to prepare, one of the number being designated, after the preparation, to give the exercise.
4. Observation in the model schools, for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of their organization and management.
5. Teaching classes in the model schools, under the instruction and direction of teachers, and criticism of teachers and classmates, commencing with the lowest classes in each subject, and passing successively through the various grades.
6. Teaching certain selected subjects for a longer time, so as to obtain a better command of class-work.
7. Taking charge of the instruction and management of several classes, or of a school, for a week or more at a time, so as to obtain a better command of the working of a school.

In all practice the pupil-teacher is held responsible for discipline as well as instruction. Character and direction are given to the work of the model schools by the instruction of the regular teachers, who are responsible for keeping them up to the highest standard. In assignments for practice-teaching, care is taken that the regular order be not interrupted, and that the schools be at all times maintained on the footing of veritable model schools.

LANGUAGE.

Reading and Spelling, and comparative study of the methods of teaching in the successive grades of school.

Language and Literature. Study of the history and development of the English language, and of selections from representative English and American authors.

Grammar. Review of elementary grammar; critical study of definitions and principles, rules and constructions, clausal and verbal analysis.

Composition. Structure of sentences, simple, complex, and compound; punctuation; use of capitals; rules for paragraphing and exercises in writing paragraphs; forms of examination papers; exercises in writing letters, cards, notes, etc.; preparation of topical analyses of selections from literature and from text-books; preparation of analyses, and exercises in narrative, descriptive, and expository composition; preparation of original essays from analyses previously prepared and criticised.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. Review of elementary arithmetic, with special reference to methods of teaching and practice in teaching; ratio and proportion, insurance, interest, taxes and duties, exchange, accounts, stocks and bonds, partnership, banking, square and cube roots, and practice for repetition and review of the whole course, with methods of teaching and drill in teaching.

Book-keeping. Single and double entry.

Algebra. Algebra, through quadratics and roots.

Geometry. Lessons in form, and in geometry and its applications, with the use of drafting instruments.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

Physics. Mechanics, sound, light, heat, magnetism, and electricity, illustrated by problems, and by many experiments performed by the class.

Chemistry. Most important principles of inorganic chemistry, with a few lessons in organic chemistry, illustrated by many experiments performed by the class; especial attention being given to the chemistry of the more important industrial processes, to the explanation of the functions of organic life and of the precepts of hygiene.

Physiology. From specimens, skeleton, and comparative anatomy; hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

Botany. Structural botany; flora of the locality, with preparation of herbarium, and at least twenty-five written analyses.

Training in methods of instruction in elementary science in the common school is given by lessons in the schools of application.

GEOGRAPHY.

General. Form, size, motions of the earth; circles, zones, latitude, longitude; forms of land and water; winds, ocean currents; climate; plants, animals; races of man; states of society; religions, governments, industrial pursuits.

Special. The continents; position, size, shape, surface, drainage, climate; productions, vegetable, animal, and mineral; political divisions; inhabitants, manners and customs, industries, commerce, and chief ways of intercommunication; principal cities, their relation to art and science, and to commercial and industrial life.

Map-molding and map-drawing on various scales.

Special study of United States, New England, and New Hampshire, of Palestine, and of several countries most important from their relation to history and to the United States.

It is made the essential aim in the teaching of science to show how it may be given an educative value in the common school; consequently this instruction is based upon intuition. The instruction in physics and chemistry is always accompanied by experiments; that in geography is made intuitive and interesting by use of means of illustration, by narratives and descriptions, and by establishing connections between geography and history. Es-

pecial care is taken to show the limits and methods of geographical instruction in the various grades of school.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

History. Migration of nations; the story of the life of the leading peoples of antiquity, especially the history of the Greeks (*a*, the heroic age; *b*, the age of the legislators; *c*, the Persian wars, to Alexander the Great, inclusive); the history of the Romans (*a*, the legends of the epoch of the kings; *b*, history of the republic, under the form of biographies; *c*, end of the republic, and emperors of the first and second centuries); downfall of heathenism and progress of Christianity; rise of Mohammedanism; growth of the papacy; feudal system; inventions and discoveries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the renaissance; the reformation.

History of the United States in its successive periods and phases, with the related European history.

Civil Government and School Law. Brief study of organization of towns, counties, the State, and the United States, with detailed study of constitution of United States, and of school law.

DRAWING.

First Year.

First Term. Free-hand drawing from objects. Study of the *appearance* of models in different positions, with particular attention to figures bounded by straight lines.

Second Term. Free-hand drawing from objects, introducing the simple and compound curves and light and shade, and the study of the scroll.

Second Year.

First Term. Principles of perspective; elements of design.

Second Term. Working drawings; historic ornament; methods of teaching.

MUSIC.

First Term. Treble staff, notation, scale and pitch names, French time names and use of modulator.

Second Term. French time names, singing in two or three parts, study in more remote major and minor keys; construction, expression, teaching exercises.

A chorus for study of more difficult music is maintained throughout the course.

The course of study extends through two years, and each year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, including a recess of one week about the middle of the term.

Those who cannot take the full course will be received for such time as they can give, and, as they receive due credit for all work done, they can resume the course at any future time.

Graduates and students of colleges, scientific schools, and other normal schools will receive credit by a transfer of records, and will receive the diploma of this school when they have accomplished the

additional work needed for the completion of its course of study and training.

The essential elements in the qualifications of the teacher are personal character, scholarship, power of control, and skill in teaching. Fitness of character is demanded as a condition of admission to the Normal School; its course of study is adapted to assure adequate scholarship; power of control and skill in teaching are developed and tested by observation and practice in its model and training schools.

SCHOOLS OF APPLICATION.

Training in teaching is essential to the success of the normal school.* The training school is the laboratory of the normal

* "The theory of education has to do with principles, the art with rules. The theory is to be learned by professional study; skill in the art is to be acquired by practice in teaching. And grasp of principles in the science of education, as in all science, is greatly aided by subjecting these principles to the test of application.

"The prime requisites for success in teaching are capacity, scholarship, and experience, and the earliest experience should be under such careful inspection and guidance as will guard the pupil from loss or harm. To be most effective, this inspection and guidance should be by those who teach the principles of the science and the rules of the art, and the best and speediest success will be assured if to the instruction of the classroom be added the guidance of a perfect model; if one learn to do by doing what has been taught in its essential principles and illustrated by worthiest example.

"The necessity for training in the practice of teaching was early seen, and the Prussian law of 1819 formally requires the practice school in connection with the normal school. The first normal school on this continent,—the school at Concord, Vt., opened in 1823 by Samuel Read Hall [author of 'Lectures on School-keeping,' and principal of a teachers' seminary at Plymouth, N. H., 1837-39],—had a normal school connected with it, and the first state normal school, established at Lexington, Mass., in 1839, had the same; but, though the normal school system of the United States was inspired by the Prussian example, the law requiring a school for practice was not adopted. Hence usage has varied, and a large proportion of the normal schools of the United States have no such department. The lack is in some cases due to the location of the school; in some cases to local prejudice.

"It is safe to say that the tendency of opinion in the United States is in favor of schools of application, as model schools, or schools of practice, or both; and abroad the belief in the necessity for them is universal."—*From Report of Committee on Normal Schools of National Council of Education, adopted in 1885.*

Referring to the report from which this extract is taken, the Commissioner of Education for the United States says, in his report for 1884-85: "The opinion expressed in this report with reference to the necessity of a practice school, as a part of the complete organization of a normal school, is un-

school, and it bears the same relation to preparation for the teaching profession that physical and chemical laboratories bear to the education of the physicist and chemist, and that field work bears to the education of the engineer. No array of libraries or of scientific equipment can in any degree take its place. The facilities for training offered by the New Hampshire State Normal School are unsurpassed. The school system of the village, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools, carefully graded, is under the entire control and direction of the Normal School for model and training schools.

As model schools, illustrating methods of school organization and management, and open to inspection, they are designed to teach objectively the characteristics of well-organized public schools. As training schools, they are used for teaching the practical application of the principles and methods previously learned through observation and instruction; from them classes are taken for lessons illustrative of methods of teaching; and in all their grades the pupils of the Normal School are drilled in the methods of school government and instruction, under careful direction and criticism. This training is so carefully graded that it becomes one of the pleasantest features of the school; it takes the place of years of unguided experience, and in many cases makes all the difference between success and failure. Pupils, prepared for their work by the study of principles and by observation, learn to do by doing under the conditions that will attend actual schoolroom work. Furthermore, this range of work decides, as nothing else can decide, the kind of school, whether primary, grammar, or high, to which the pupil-teacher is the best adapted, and in which alone the highest success is possible.

The subjoined course of instruction will show the range of the training.

doubtedly that which prevails wherever the training of teachers has been a subject of serious attention and practical endeavor."

Dr. Stoy, professor and principal of the training college at the University of Jena, says: "1. It stands to reason that masters or teachers at higher schools cannot possibly be trained and led in the right way by a few occasional hints only; 2. A thoroughly systematic, methodical course of training is absolutely necessary to obtain good, efficient teachers; 3. It is a fact that all attempts made at German universities to train masters, without the strictest discipline, have been either without a satisfactory result or absolutely fruitless."

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR.

(Completed at the age of seven.)

Reading. First Readers (two), with phonetic chart, by sentence, word, and phonic methods combined.

Spelling. All words of reading lessons by sounds. Easy words having no silent letters, by letters.

Arithmetic. Counting, by objects, to 100, by 1's, 2's, 5's, 10's; reading numbers to 100; reading Roman numerals as used in reading-books.

a. All possible combinations of numbers in pairs, to form in succession the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. (First year's work sometimes closes at this point.)

b. Combinations of numbers, represented by the digits, in pairs, as 5 and 6, etc., up to 9 and 9. Telling time by the clock; value of coins to one dollar.

Fraction $\frac{1}{2}$; expression of operations performed with numbers, as $6 + 5$, $12 - 6$, 4×2 , $9 \div 3 = ?$

Preliminary to Geography and History. Conversational lessons, illustrated by objects and pictures, to give a knowledge of terms of place and relative positions; on common products, as wheat, etc.; on sun (sun rise, sun set), etc.; on sky, clouds, etc., so conducted as to incite the child to observe common things and phenomena; lessons on relative positions of objects; cardinal and semi-cardinal points of compass.

Conversations on the family—the family life, relationship, ancestry; on the school—the life in school; on the town,—of what it is composed, some of the local authorities and businesses; time—first notions, a week, a month, a year.

Form. Surfaces and faces, curved and plane; edges, straight and curved; corners, square, blunt, and sharp; sphere, cylinder, cube. Constant reference to objects in all lessons.

Color. Resemblance and difference in color; distinguishing and naming the common colors.

Object Lessons. Distinguishing familiar objects by their names; observing and naming their principal parts.

Human Body. Distinguishing and naming the principal parts.

Animals. Conversational lessons on familiar animals.

Plants. Familiar talks with children about common flowers and plants, speaking of name, color, general shape, when and where found, odors, peculiar habits, if any, naming and distinguishing simple parts of plants, as root, stem, leaves, and flowers.

Drawing. Study of six form-models and of objects based on them, modeling them in clay, cutting shapes in paper, and drawing in outline; practice in symmetrical arrangement of objects; development of terms of location, position, and direction.

Writing. Pupils' names. All the letters, large and small, on slates. Simple words and sentences.

Language. Conversational lessons on familiar topics, usually such as relate to home life and to play, and on familiar objects; short stories told by teacher, re-told by pupil; Grimm's Tales and Andersen's Tales, especially. From the first, and through all grades, teachers will exercise special care as to pupil's choice of words, tone, and enunciation, and construction of sentences; careful correction of errors in speech; complete statements required in all recitations.

Music. Rote songs, with careful attention paid to good phrasing, distinct articulation, and accurate pronunciation. Singing of the scale.

SECOND YEAR.

(Completed at the age of eight.)

Reading. Second Readers (two). Third Reader begun. Supplementary reading.

Spelling. Spell by sounds; also spell easy words in reading lessons, and short sentences, by letters; spell days of month and week; simple words written from dictation.

Arithmetic. Numbers to 100, adding each of the digits to 10, 20, etc., 11, 21, etc., 12, 22, etc., up to 100. Count by 1's, 2's, 3's, etc., up to 100, beginning by counting on to 1, 2, 3, etc.; thus, beginning with 3 and counting by 7's, we have 3, 10, 17, 24, etc. Much mental exercise in addition and subtraction, and simple work in multiplication and division. Written addition and subtraction, without reduction, at first; addition to thousands, with reduction; and simple exercises in written multiplication and division. In addition, introduce no columns longer than pupil can readily add, and *prevent all counting*. Decimal notation with whole numbers practically taught. Analysis of numbers: as in the number 87, how many units? 87; how many units besides the tens? 7; how many tens? 8. Fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. Common units of measurement, as foot, pound.

Preliminary to Geography. Continue and extend lessons of first year; representation of points of compass on slate, *a* in horizontal, *b* in vertical position (pupil facing north); oral lessons to teach the terms of geographical description, as hill, mountain, lake, etc., limited mainly to child's own observation; illustrate drawing to scale; drawings showing positions of objects; training to judge of distance; stories of travel, and object lessons on products of other countries.

Preliminary to History. Review and extend lessons of first year. Notions of a century, a thousand years; principal races of man, and their distribution on the globe; the savage and the civilized man—comparisons with view to give idea of transformation of manners and customs by labor and intelligence, as well as of advantages of social life, making special point of whatever of the picturesque and curious there may be in the clothing, dwellings, manner of life, of these people.

Form. Carefully review the work of the first year; plane figures; circle, square, triangle, oblong; lines according to shape, direction, relation; angles, right and oblique.

Color. Continue work of first year, and distinguish shades and tints.

Object Lessons. Continue work of first year, and describe objects by form, color, and uses; simple qualities of substances.

Human Body. Name and give uses of principal parts.

Animals. Continue work of first year, considering parts, uses, and habits; simple classifications.

Plants. Parts and fruit; nourishment and growth. Parts, uses, kinds of trees in vicinity.

Drawing. Work of the first year continued, using six additional form-models; the drawing of geometric views; simple drawings of the appearance of objects below the eye; study of proportions.

Writing. Writing pupils' names; writing, with pencil, short and familiar sentences on slate and paper, and short words and small letters in books, with pen.

Language. Work of first year continued; copying and forming sentences, and joining sentences into short paragraphs; use of capital and period in sentences.

Music. Continue work of first year; begin reading from modulator.

THIRD YEAR.

(Completed at the age of nine.)

Reading. Third Reader, in common type; supplementary reading.

N. B. — In the third, fourth, and fifth years, especially, the teacher should awaken the interest and cultivate the taste of pupils by reading to them. In all the grades pupils should be required to memorize choice selections.

Spelling. All the words of the reading lessons and new words used in other lessons; one written exercise each day.

Arithmetic. Three and four place numbers; all the fundamental operations with numbers from 1 to 1,000, carefully grading the work according to capacity of pupils, and omitting divisions requiring reduction; United States money; exercises with fractions, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1-5, 1-6, $\frac{1}{8}$; continue and extend exercises of preceding classes.

Geography. The general method intuitive and descriptive. Plans of school-room, playground, neighborhood, drawn to scale; location and name of principal visible mountains, etc.; uses of mountains, streams, lakes, etc.; climate; the town, county — its minerals, plants, and animals, its people and their pursuits. The aim is to give the child a vivid and accurate knowledge of the surrounding country, and to carry his knowledge and interest beyond the limit of his own observation by imaginary journeys, being careful to give correct ideas of direction and distance; continue lessons on products, and on natural features of earth's surface, and on atmospheric phenomena. Avoid definitions. Give as clear idea as possible of New Hampshire, its size as measured by days' journeys, its scenery, products, and industries, and of New England; stories and descriptions, told and read, of our own and of other countries. Maps not to be used, except those of the neighborhood.

Preliminary to History. (See lessons of first and of second years.) Conversations on peoples and nations — names of some great nations, with general indications of their homes and characteristics; civilization — how each generation profits from the progress realized by that which precedes, and makes new progress.

Form. Review; description and classification of plane figures.

Color. Hues; mixing colors.

Object Lessons. Form, color, size, material, familiar qualities, uses, and sources of things, and by whom made; properties and classification of substances, as animal, vegetable, mineral.

Human Body. Lessons showing need of light, food, heat, etc.; uses of blood, location and naming of organs of body; relation between plants and human body.

Animals. Naming principal parts, uses, and habits of familiar animals.

Plants. Simple lessons on plants in fall and spring, continuing work of second year.

Drawing. Study of form; drawing geometric views of form-models; drawing outlines of natural objects on a level with the eye; drawing, from dictation, original arrangements of figures in line and around a center; making forms from a pattern.

Writing. Copy-book.

Language. Work of preceding years continued; stories — selected tales from the Old Testament; oral and written sentences describing objects in regard to form, parts, and color, and their more obvious qualities, especially those which fit the objects for their special uses; reproduction, in pupil's own language, of stories read by the teacher; short, original stories suggested by pictures, choosing pictures with reference to their exercise of pupil's imagination; attention to capitalizing and punctuation, including the capitalizing

of the pronoun I, of proper names, and of the beginning of every line of poetry, and the use of the interrogation point.

Music. First Music Reader, and chart; rote songs continued.

FOURTH YEAR.

Reading. Fourth Reader; supplementary reading.

Spelling. Spell words from all lessons, oral or by writing.

Arithmetic. Whole system of numbers; fundamental operations with unlimited numbers, but most drill on 3 and 4 place numbers, as most practical work is confined to these. Exercises of previous years continued and extended. Exercises involving common fractions, with one digit for denominator, and addition and subtraction of decimals.

Geography. Lessons to lead to notion of the earth as a whole, as a sphere, of its size, its surface, and the general disposition of its land and water masses relative to the pupil and to each other, and its motions. Teach the globe, and relation between wall map and globe; the leading topics of mathematical geography to be taught, and in connection with the study of the various continents and countries, henceforth, application to be made of the simpler principles of mathematical and physical geography so far as practicable. By use of globe in connection with maps, by drawing profile sections on curved instead of straight lines, and by general methods of teaching, notion of spherical surface of earth to be made clear; study of hemispheres, of North America and its political divisions, of the sections of the United States, of New Hampshire; molding and drawing plans and maps.

General order of topics to be followed in complete geographical description of countries :

1. Situation (latitude and longitude), aspect, area.
2. Nature of soil, relief, waters, and course of rivers; climate, plants, animals.
3. Population, race, language, customs, religion, education, culture; political divisions, including principal cities; form of government; historical associations and monuments.
4. Agriculture, industries, commerce, and commercial routes.

The completeness of description will vary with subject and with advancement of pupil.

History. Stories of the lives of eminent historical characters; instruction mainly oral.

Form. Review lines, angles, and polygons, giving special attention to training the judgment in classification.

Color. Mixing colors; formation of shades, tints, and hues. Harmony of colors.

Object Lessons. Continue work of previous years.

Human Body. Continue work of third year; description of principal organs, and structure and function of body and of its principal parts; effects of alcohol and tobacco.

Animals. Continue work of third year, extending its range; modes of life, and adaptation of structure to uses.

Plants. Parts of flowers; classification into the most common families.

Drawing. Drawing geometric views of form-models and of objects based on them. Drawing from simple natural forms; from dictation; from copies; original arrangements in borders and around a center; simple decorative forms; making objects from paper patterns.

Writing. Copy-book, writing from reading and other lessons, and writing spelling lessons.

Language. Work of previous years continued and expanded; stories from mythology (Hawthorne's Wonder Book), and folk lore; from Shakespeare, etc.; descriptions of objects by qualities and uses, the matter being usually given in oral lessons; reproduction of stories read by the teacher; use of pictures as basis for stories and dialogues, as in third year; simple narrations; letter-writing, with special attention to the form of the letter; systematic additions to child's vocabulary, of at least 150 words carefully selected, including words having the same pronunciation but different spelling, with exercises in the proper use of the words added; capitalization and punctuation, including use of capitals in words derived from proper names and in direct quotations, and the punctuation of abbreviations, headings, signatures, single and double quotations, and the use of the caret.

Music. Songs and hymns taught through the course; reading of music from charts during third and fourth years; First Music Reader concluded.

FIFTH YEAR.

Reading. Fourth and Fifth Readers. Supplementary reading: Longfellow and Whittier—shorter poems; Hawthorne—Wonder Book, Tanglewood Tales; L. M. Alcott—Little Women; Hans Christian Andersen—Fairy Tales. *Arithmetic.* Common and decimal fractions; exercises with compound numbers of denominations familiar to the pupils, and with metric measures of length.

Geography. From globe and map, brief general study of continents and oceans; study of Western Hemisphere, apportioning time to different countries according to their relative interest and importance; first half-year South America, second half-year North America and islands. Incidental lessons and readings on Eastern Hemisphere. Map-drawing on blackboard or paper, and molding. (See order of topics, fourth year.)

History. Great historical events; instruction mainly oral, supplemented by optional reading by pupil.

Language. Narrations; descriptions; stories seen in pictures; compositions on subjects from oral and text-book lessons; letter-writing, with special attention to correct forms of letters of various kinds; exercises in classifying words as parts of speech, not treating subdivisions; use of apostrophe and formation of plurals; exercises of fourth year on vocabulary continued; exercises in derivation of words, and especially on changes of meaning effected by use of suffixes and prefixes; punctuation, including use of comma in simple sentence.

Drawing. Geometric views; natural forms; reversed curves; units of design; original arrangement around a center—rosettes; making forms and objects from paper patterns.

Music. Increased attention to reading music; simple exercises arranged for two parts; Second Music Reader.

Writing; spelling.

SIXTH YEAR.

Reading. Fifth Reader. Supplementary reading: Whittier—Snow Bound; Irving—Sketch-Book, Bracebridge Hall, Alhambra; Abbott's Histories, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

Arithmetic. Metric System (without reduction to other measures); compound numbers, omitting denominations not in common use; more extended practice with common and decimal fractions; special attention throughout the course to applications to business.

Geography. Europe, in following order: British Isles, France, Spain, Central Europe, Italy, Greece, Russia. Other countries to be treated only so far

as they present points of interest. (See order of topics, fourth year.) Incidental lessons and readings on Western Hemisphere; map-drawing on black board and paper.

History. Brief outline of United States History, as a course of reading, directed and supplemented by teacher.

Language. Compositions on subjects from oral and text-book lessons; exercises adding to pupil's vocabulary continued; stories seen in pictures; descriptions of animals, plants, and persons observed by the pupil, from questions asked or outlines drawn up by the teacher; exercises in changing forms of sentences and in use of synonyms; letter-writing, with special attention to subject matter; replies to letters received; letters written according to time present or past, place near or remote, and circumstance stated by teacher, as from New Orleans, Calcutta, from Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, etc.; punctuation, including semi-colon.

Drawing. Geometric views; appearance of circular objects below the eye; groups; decoration (geometric design); arrangement of units in borders and rosettes; making forms and objects from patterns.

Music. Second Music Reader completed. Singing in two and three parts. Writing; spelling.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Reading. Fifth or Sixth Reader. Supplementary reading: Whittier — *Tent on the Beach*, *Bridal of Penacook*; Hawthorne — *Snow Image*, and *Twice Told Tales*; Scott — *Lady of the Lake*, *The Talisman*, *Quentin Durward*.

Arithmetic. Simple proportion, inductively presented, with some of its easier applications; percentage, as bills, commission, profit and loss, simple interest, and bank discount; simple examples in partial payments by the United States rule.

Geography. Asia — Japan, China, Arabia, India, Siam, Burmah, Persia, Palestine; Africa — Egypt, Barbary States, Congo Free States, South Africa, Madagascar; South America — Brazil, Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru; North America — British America, Mexico, Central America, United States. Other countries to be treated only so far as they present points of interest. (See order of topics, fourth year.) Map-drawing.

History. Selected epochs of general history, with study of leading historical characters; instruction oral, supplemented by reading of pupil. The main object of the year's work is to develop a taste for historical reading.

Language. Letter-writing continued, illustrating various kinds, as business and other, and regarding both execution and subject matter. From brief general outlines, previously prepared, by pupil and teacher, pupil writes, — (a) description of inanimate objects, as minerals, manufactured articles, etc.; (b) compositions about persons of various occupations; (c) compositions about animals, foreign and domestic, from pictures and from descriptions; (d) compositions about useful plants, as *wheat*, *cotton*; (e) descriptions and narrations, especially geographical and historical, founded upon pictures; (f) compositions on mental pictures of memory and the imagination, elements suggested by teacher at first, and later, entire picture suggested by a word, as *home*, *skating*. Exercises adding to vocabulary continued; oral lessons, introductory to the use of a text-book in grammar. Language lessons and composition, with use of a text-book. Special attention to changes in form of expression, and to the use of synonyms; punctuation, including use of semi-colon and colon.

Drawing. Groups of natural objects; geometric views of objects; making patterns and constructing the objects; decoration; original arrangement of units in rosettes and borders; principles of design.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Reading. Fifth or Sixth Reader. Supplementary reading: Longfellow—Hiawatha, Courtship of Miles Standish; Hawthorne—Mosses from an Old Manse; Scott—Kenilworth, Ivanhoe; Tennyson—The May Queen, Charge of the Light Brigade; Dickens—Christmas Carol; selections from American authors, giving a brief outline of American literature.

Arithmetic. Ratio and proportion, simple and compound; mensuration; insurance; interest, simple, annual, and compound, and partial payments; taxes; duties; partnership.

A course of lessons on form and practical geometry.

Geography. First half-year, general review of most important countries of Eastern Hemisphere, treating the great powers in connection with their dependencies, giving chief attention to numbers 3 and 4 in general topics, and especially to the great cities; second half-year, Western Hemisphere in same manner, giving most attention to the United States. Map-drawing.

In all stages, supplementary reading, especially of books of travel. Molding to be used only so far as it gives clearer notions, guarding against misconceptions as to contour and relief. (See order of topics, fourth year.)

History. History of United States with related European history, and a brief view of the general history of North and South America, prefaced by a study of the physical geography; the native races, especially the Mound-builders and the North American Indians; discoveries, including the Pre-Columbian discoveries; settlements, especially those giving origin to England's claim to North America, treating those of other nations so far as they have influenced the national life; the colonial period; the causes and progress of the movement for national independence; the formation of the constitution and the origin and growth of political parties under it; the extensions of territory; the history of slavery as a factor in American politics to the civil war of 1861-65; the civil war and reconstruction, and subsequent history to the present time. But little attention is to be given to details of military history, most to those topics which relate to the progress of the national life, the development and molding of the national character, and the growth of education, industries, and commerce.

Physiology. Elementary treatment of the subject, with special reference to the effect of alcohol and narcotics.

Throughout the grammar-school course, the objective teaching of the preceding years is to be continued, with such selection of subjects, and by the use of such methods of instruction, as will secure the best preparation and basis for the scientific study of the high-school course; thus, lessons on plants are to prepare the way for botany, and an objective course on physical phenomena is to assure a clear intellectual basis for the later study of physics.

Language. 1. Writing abstracts of lessons. 2. Preparation of outlines and writing compositions upon them: (a) description of places; (b) accounts of journeys; (c) biographical sketches of celebrated persons. 3. Changes of poetry to prose. 4. Letter-writing in its various forms, and practice upon simple business forms, as bills, receipts, notes, etc. 5. Grammar, with use of a text-book; punctuation of simple, compound, and complex sentences, with use of the dash; miscellaneous marks, and marking proof; preparation of copy for printer.

Drawing. Geometric views; study of appearance of rectangular objects below the eye; reversed curves; spiral; plant forms in design; study of plant growth; construction.

Music. Same as seventh year.

Writing; spelling.

NINTH YEAR.

Reading. Some book appropriate for elocutionary drill: selections, giving a brief outline of modern English and American literature.

N. B. — Not all the books named in the course of supplementary reading in the various grades are to be studied in the schoolroom, but these, and more, if possible, are to be read under the direction of the teacher.

First Half-Year. English Composition and Grammar; readings from American and English History; Book-keeping; Elementary Science.

Second Half-Year. English History; Commercial Arithmetic and review of Arithmetic; Form and Practical Geometry; Elementary Science.

Drawing. Working drawings; plans drawn to a scale; rectangular objects at different angles; groups of objects; construction; bi-symmetric ornaments; light and shade.

TENTH YEAR.

First Half-Year. Latin; readings in History and Literature; Form and Geometry; Physiology.

Second Half-Year. Latin; Geometry; Civil Government; Botany.

Drawing. Working drawings and problems in projection; objects in oblique and angular perspective; historic ornament; application of plant forms in design; light and shade; color.

ELEVENTH YEAR.

First Half-Year. Latin; Algebra; Physics; History of Greece.

Second Half-Year. Latin; Algebra; Botany; History of Rome.

Drawing. Elements of construction; natural forms in light and shade; study of plant forms from nature, and study of the scroll.

TWELFTH YEAR.

First Half-Year. French; Mental Philosophy (see History); Geography, physical and astronomical; Chemistry.

Second Half-Year. French; review of Mathematics; Physiology.

Drawing. Continue work of eleventh year.

Music. During the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth years practice of chorus music and other musical exercises.

Exercises in composition, writing, reading, and exercises in applications of arithmetic, throughout the course. Special subjects, from time to time, treated by oral lessons or lectures. Two or three selections of literature of considerable length, typical of the best authors and styles, carefully memorized and recited each term.

There shall be much writing throughout the course above the lower grades on subjects connected with school work, and careful attention shall be given to the selection of such reading, and the adoption of such modes of reading, as will cultivate purity of style and clearness and purity of thought.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.

FIRST YEAR.

First Half-Year — 18 weeks. Time, twenty minutes daily. The aim is to develop notions of form through seeing, handling, and moving objects, modeling the forms in clay, laying shapes with sticks, cutting from paper and drawing outlines; also to teach the terms denoting location, position, and direction, and the symmetrical arrangement of forms in groups, by repe-

tition in a straight line (borders), and around a center (rosettes). The means used are solids—sphere, cube, and cylinder; tablets—circle, square, and oblong; sticks from one inch to five inches long, clay, and squares of paper.

The work is arranged in periods of three weeks each. One week is given to the study of each form, taking up in successive weeks the sphere, the cube, the cylinder.

During the first period the children study each solid as a whole, model the forms in clay, and are taught the terms *right, left, on, under, center, touching, apart*. In the second period they study each solid as to surfaces, and model natural objects based on these forms; they are taught the terms *round, straight, left to right, back to front, top to bottom, in a row*, and to arrange the objects in groups and in line. In the third period they study the faces of each solid, impress the faces in clay, find the shapes in tablets, and arrange the tablets in rows. The terms *face to face, facing, across, upright*, are given. In the fourth period they study the edges of each solid, and of objects, and lay sticks to represent them. Drill in pencil holding and in free-arm movement is given, followed by the drawing of edges. They arrange tablets edge to edge, and are taught the terms *overlapping, horizontal edge, vertical edge, lower, upper, straight line, horizontal line*, etc. In the fifth period they study corners, form them by stick laying, by folding and cutting paper, and by drawing. They arrange the tablets in borders and around a center, and learn the terms *outside, inside, lower left, upper left*. In the sixth period they review the forms of the solids by touch, by sight, and by drawing, and learn the terms *parallel, top view, front view*.

Second Half-Year. The aim is the same as in the first, but more attention is given to the appearance of the objects, and to the expression, by drawing and by verbal description, of the ideas gained. Three additional solids are studied—the hemisphere, square prism, and triangular prism—and the tablets—semi-circle, triangle, and oblong, are used. The same exercises for gaining ideas of form are continued, and the order of development is the same as in the first half-year.

SECOND YEAR.

First Half-Year. In addition to the six solids used in the first year, the ellipsoid, ovoid, and equilateral-triangular prism are studied, using the additional tablets—the oval, two shapes of ellipse, and equilateral triangle.

In the first period the children study each solid as to surface, manner of movement, shape, and name; model it in clay and draw different views; arrange solids below the eye and draw the appearance. The terms *diameter* and *diagonal* are taught (by paper folding); also *top view, oblong, parallel*, etc. In the second period they study and draw top and front views of the solids, model and draw natural objects based on them, arrange groups of tablets in rosettes, and learn the terms *ellipse, oval, triangle, vertex, base*. In the third period they study and draw the ellipse and oval, and study, model, and draw natural objects based on them, as leaves, etc.; study triangles and angles and draw views of the triangular prism. In the fourth period the children learn to bisect, trisect, and quadrisect, by paper folding and by drawing; draw and cut the Greek cross and letter envelopes; arrange circles, and draw designs for surface decoration. In the fifth period they study the proportions of the cube and oblong and of the ellipse and oval, and model and draw leaves of like proportions; draw the Latin cross, arrange and draw the trefoil, and study and draw axes of symmetry. In the sixth period they review the nine solids by modeling in clay, by making hollow solids, and by drawing solids and natural objects from memory.

Second Half-Year. The study of form is continued by the use of the additional solids — the cone, square, pyramid, and vase form; and the tablets — isosceles and right-angled triangle. In the first and second periods the children describe, model, and draw from memory the solids already studied, draw forms with proportions 1 to 2, 2 to 3, draw different views of the solids and arrange quatrefoil, rosettes, and borders. In the third period they study, draw, and model the additional forms; draw top and bottom views; draw borders, quatrefoil, and trefoil. In the fourth period they study the cone and pyramid as to views and faces; model the solids and bisect, and draw front views and triangles; study triangles; draw objects based on the cone and pyramid; arrange and draw triangles in borders and rosettes. In the fifth period they model the cone and pyramid, and truncate the same; draw the top views (concentric circles and squares), and objects based on these solids; model the vase form and draw on the axis of symmetry; draw arrangement of units in design (rosette). In the sixth period they review the twelve solids and other work.

The work of the years from third to eighth inclusive is based on the study of form-models, of common objects, and of natural forms. From the first, pupils learn to draw from real objects. Much attention is given to training for execution by drill in pencil holding and drawing lines vertical, horizontal, oblique, and curved, with free-arm movements. The exercises require drawing from models and from objects, from dictation, from a few well-chosen copies, and from memory; drawing original decorative designs; drawing patterns, and making form-models and objects in paper.

A change now takes place, however, in the order of procedure. *Drawing from objects* becomes the *first stage* of the work, and construction in paper, wood, or clay is based on the drawings.

THIRD YEAR.

The sphere, hemisphere, and cube, the circle, semi-circle, and square are studied, and geometric views of them are drawn; outline drawings are made of natural objects, as apples, leaves, etc.; division of lines, bisecting, trisecting, etc., are taught, and simple decorative forms are drawn, as quatrefoil, Greek cross, and also original arrangements of angles and squares in borders. Cubes and paper boxes are made from patterns drawn from objects.

FOURTH AND FIFTH YEARS.

Drill for execution continued. The cylinder, square prism, and vase form, with circle, square, and oblong are studied, and geometric views of them are drawn; leaves and vegetables, bowls, tumblers, etc., are used as models; conventionalized leaves and units of design are introduced, and original arrangements around a center are required. Square prisms and round and circular boxes are made from patterns.

SIXTH, SEVENTH, AND EIGHTH YEARS.

Drill for execution continued. The facts, appearance, and decoration of forms are studied; the ellipsoid, ovoid, and equilateral-triangular prism are used, with ellipse, oval, and triangle, and geometrical drawings are made. The appearance, below the eye, of the cylinder, and objects based upon it, and groups of natural objects are drawn; top views of flowers in decorative design, also original arrangements in rosettes and borders. The making of a toy house from three views given is required. The cone is studied, both as to facts and appearance below the eye, and objects based on the cone are drawn. The study of rectangular objects below the eye is introduced; the

spiral is given, and the development of ornament from plant forms is continued. The study of plant growth is emphasized, and drawings are made from natural branches.

NINTH YEAR.

Drill for execution is continued. Working drawings with figured dimension lines are made, using square pyramid, hexagonal prism, and natural objects. The appearance of rectangular forms below the eye, and turned at an angle, is studied; grouping is further developed, with decorative and bi-symmetric ornaments and their use.

For tenth, eleventh, and twelfth years see topics in course of study.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSIONS.

Gentlemen must be seventeen years of age at entrance; ladies, sixteen. Candidates must present certificates of good moral character from some responsible person, and declare their intention to fit themselves to teach. They must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, through fractions; in geography, upon general principles of mathematical geography as laid down in common-school text-books, in general upon the continents, and in more detail upon the United States and New England; in grammar, reading, and spelling.

They must acknowledge their obligation to comply with all the regulations of the school, and the earnest attempt to fulfill their obligation in good faith is the condition of continuance in the school.

Pupils are admitted and classes are formed at the beginning of each term. Those who cannot enter at the beginning of a term will be admitted later, and even as late as recess if able to join classes already formed. Students who must leave to teach during a term can most conveniently leave at recess, but *all are urged to make their arrangements to complete the term*, and, if possible, to take the course consecutively.

Graduates from a high school or academic course of three or four years will be admitted without examination, on presentation of certificate or diploma.

Those who propose entering the school are requested to notify the principal of their intention as early as possible, that suitable arrangements may be made for them.

PROMOTION, GRADUATION, EMPLOYMENT.

A definite standard of proficiency in studies is demanded for promotion from class to class, but aside from this it is not found necessary to make distinctions of scholarship. Faithful attention to duty for its own sake is the surest passport to the honors of the school.

Students are graduated when they have satisfactorily completed the course of study, and upon graduation they receive a diploma. This diploma is a certificate of admission to the profession, and is received throughout the United States as evidence of professional character.

Graduates of the school are sought for good positions, and the demand for them is usually beyond the supply.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free. An incidental fee of \$3 is due from each pupil at the beginning of each of the two terms. A part of the text-books required are furnished free, and others may be purchased at the school at reduced rates.

Students living on the line of the railroad, and wishing to board at home, can obtain tickets for the term at reduced rates. These rates are, from Thornton, Rumney, Meredith, and intermediate points, \$1 per week; from points beyond, to North Woodstock, Woodsville, and Tilton, \$1.25 per week. Tickets for the term can be obtained from the ticket agent at Plymouth.

Board can be obtained in good families at \$3.50 per week, including lights and washing, and furnished rooms.

Rooms may be obtained for self-boarding at reasonable rates. Information will at any time be given, and all desired arrangements made, by the principal.

LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The school is equipped with apparatus for teaching the sciences, and is furnished with an excellent library of reference books. The public library is easily accessible to the pupils and is well supplied with general literature.

GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

In a normal school but little need be said about discipline. Nearly all its students come with well-developed powers of self-control, and with an earnest purpose worthily to accomplish a noble aim. Those who have not this preparation of character and purpose should not apply for admission. Regularity of attendance and loyalty to the school in all its designs and interests are exacted as indispensable conditions of membership.

Students are requested to come provided with warm clothing, *flannels included*, and with walking-shoes, so that they may safely exercise in the open air in all weathers ; and young ladies are especially requested to provide themselves with a school dress of plain material, and plainly made, loose enough in the waist, and short enough, to admit of perfect freedom of movement in walking and in all exercises.

The *object, means, and methods* of the Normal School may be summarized as follows :

OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.

The thorough training of teachers for their professional labors.

MEANS.

1. Apparatus for illustration of the various branches of science, and for the practical training of pupils in the care and use of apparatus.

2. A library, carefully selected, to facilitate the study and guide the researches of members of the school.

3. Model and training schools, illustrating the best methods of primary, grammar, and high school organization and instruction.

METHODS.

1. Thorough instruction in the branches of study included in the course, with special reference to modes of teaching the same.

2. Cultivating, by modes of class-work adopted, the skill in the use of apparatus, and the facility in illustration, the self-reliance, the power of logical thought and of easy and correct expression, and the style of address, necessary to the successful teacher.

3. Study of psychology in its applications to self-culture and to education.

4. Study of the history and theory of education, and of modes of school organization, discipline, and instruction.

5. Practice in conducting recitations, and in giving oral lessons before classes and before the school, under the direction and criticism of the teachers.

6. Practice in teaching in the training schools, under the instruction and criticism of the principal, and of the teachers of the training schools.

The means for directly professional training increase from term to term, and, as may be inferred, the benefits to be derived from continued connection with the school are correspondingly increased. Though all effort is made to render every connection with the school profitable, students will find it for their interest to enter upon the course with the purpose of completing it.

SUGGESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. Read all the statements of this circular. Carefully examine the course of study, recognizing always the difference between the knowledge required by a teacher and that required by one who is merely expecting to become a general scholar.

2. Do not be anxious to enter advanced classes. All classes have full work, and there will be no time in any class to *make up* back studies. Most of those who find the work difficult suffer from lack of thoroughness in elementary training, and in many cases this lack is not previously suspected. A work that is to be done but once in a lifetime should be done well.

3. Bring with you testimonials from some responsible person as to your moral character.

4. Bring with you, as useful for study or reference, all the text-books you have. Every pupil should be provided with a Bible and a good dictionary, and, if possible, with a good reference atlas.

5. Come expecting to work faithfully and honestly, to make study your first and only aim while here, prepared to make many sacrifices for your own good and the good of the school.

Friends of education are requested to bring this circular to the notice of those whose wants the normal schools are designed to

meet; but none should be advised to enter who are lacking in the physical health, the mental capacity, and the moral character, necessary to success in the profession. It must be remembered that there are those of whom no amount of instruction and no thoroughness of training can make good teachers. *Application for board and for further information should be made to the principal.*

APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS.

There are usually connected with the school, or known to the faculty, persons well qualified to teach, and willing to accept suitable situations. Letters in reference to teachers will be promptly answered, and, if applications are definite enough and early enough, teachers can usually be supplied. Applicants are requested to state:

1. Whether a male or female teacher is required.
2. The time of beginning and the length of the term, or of the school year, and the probabilities of continuous employment.
3. The wages, and the price of board.
4. The route of travel, and the approximate expense, from Nashua, Concord, Littleton, or Lancaster, if either of these places is on the route.
5. The grade of school.
6. If ungraded, the number of pupils, and the most advanced studies; also whether most of the pupils are primary or advanced.
7. If there is any special difficulty as regards discipline or instruction, the character of this difficulty.
8. Whether traveling expenses, in whole or in part, will be paid. Distances to which teachers may be sent are so great that these expenses are sometimes paid, and the ability to supply a teacher often depends upon this.

Applications for teachers should in all cases be made as early as possible, in order to anticipate the engagement of the best.





NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

JUNE 1, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1888.

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

CONCORD, 1888.

To His Excellency the Governor :

The subscriber, having accepted the office of insurance commissioner, and entered upon its duties in March, 1888, a stranger to its requirements, its responsibilities, and its earlier experiences, attempts herewith to report the business of the department for the year ending December 31, 1887, the nineteenth and last under the wise, judicious, honorable, and successful supervision of his deceased predecessor, — Oliver Pillsbury.

With his appointment, the New Hampshire insurance department practically had its birth. The first Legislature which convened thereafter enacted a code of insurance laws which have not been materially changed. Under these new laws, the foreign insurance companies in 1870 were examined, licensed, and taxed for the first time, and for nearly a score of years this faithful servant, both of the State and of the companies under his supervision, executed the important trust committed to him with the full approval of insurers and insured. His gentlemanly address, his quiet and precise methods, his moderation and urbanity, combined with his conscientious firmness and inflexible obedience to his conviction of right, secured for him the friendly offices, the patient consideration, and the perfect confidence of all with whom he was brought into business connection, and gave him an ability to sustain the department creditably and satisfactorily, single-handed and alone, with small fees, few laws, and no clerical assistance.

A GLANCE BACKWARDS.

Briefly reviewing the leading incidents in his long term of service, it may be of interest to note that in 1869 Mr. Pillsbury received his appointment and entered upon the duties of his office. Sixty-one foreign fire and thirty-five life insurance companies were credited to New Hampshire in his first report. After the enactment of the insurance laws in 1870, fifty-four fire and thirty life companies were licensed and reported. The largest number of licensed foreign companies was in the year 1875, when seventy fire companies and thirty-two life companies, in all one hundred and two, were doing business in New Hampshire under the supervision of the commissioner, paying a tax the same year amounting to \$11,071.68, about equally divided between the life and fire companies.

The largest tax ever paid by the fire companies was for the year 1875, the amount being \$5,635. The largest life tax was in 1870, amounting to \$7,223.25. The years 1876, 1882, 1883, and 1884 gave to the state treasury a life tax but a few hundred dollars less per year. The smallest fire tax was the first, in 1870, when \$3,717.39 was paid. This increased steadily each year, with the exceptions named, ending with \$5,489.80, the tax for 1884.

The largest life tax was also the first, when \$7,223.25 was paid, the total amount received for life insurance that year being \$722,325.47.

For sixteen years, from 1869 to 1884, inclusive, the average amount of receipts by foreign fire companies for premiums in New Hampshire was \$470,595.75 per year, and the average loss upon the property insured was \$316,635.82, a ratio of losses to premium income of 67.29.

The heaviest losses were in 1870, when the ratio was 95.61. During that year and the next, thirty-four fire companies retired from the State.

The whole number of foreign fire companies who ceased to do business in New Hampshire prior to 1885 was one hundred and seventeen, leaving fifty-eight for the memorable exit of that year. From 1870 the foreign insurance companies carried risks to an amount averaging nearly fifty-two millions per year, and the average amount of insurance written in New Hampshire per year for the same number of years was nearly thirty-eight millions.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE.

STOCK COMPANIES.

The New Hampshire Fire, the pioneer stock insurance company of the State, was incorporated in the year 1869, and Mr. Pillsbury's first report exultantly announced its birth. In no succeeding year did he fail to commend its steady growth, its sterling integrity, and its remarkable success. The report of his last year is reliable in so far as it emphasizes the laudations of eighteen reports for this valuable and appreciated leader in a list of eleven home stock companies now doing business in New Hampshire.

The Granite State, of Portsmouth, and the People's, of Manchester, were speedily and reliably organized in 1885, the first with a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and the other with a paid-up capital originally of \$100,000, since increased to \$250,000.

Each of these three companies has sufficient capital to entitle it to do business in other States.

During 1886, at various dates given in subjoined statements, the Amoskeag, of Manchester, Capital, of Concord, Capitol, of Nashua, Guaranty, of Great Falls, and Mascoma, of Lebanon, commenced business, each with a paid-up capital. The year 1887 has added to the roll the Fire

Underwriters' Association, of Concord, the Manchester City, and the Portsmouth Underwriters' Association.

PRIMITIVE MUTUALS.

The first report finds in 1869 ten mutual fire insurance companies struggling for existence, not including the class known as town mutuals. They did their business upon the faith, hope, and charity system of half a century ago, with only cash sufficient to pay ordinary expenses. In 1870 four of these delusions yielded to inevitable fate, making the department but little additional trouble. In 1877 three others had naturally succumbed, and in 1880 another, leaving only the Cheshire County Mutual and the Rockingham Farmers' Mutual, both of which are herein reported, the former among the state mutuals, having recently adopted their system of charging a full cash premium at underwriters' rates, and taking a note or policy stipulation liable to assessment for disasters beyond the reach of their premiums, and other cash assets. The Merrimack County Mutual, of Webster, was organized in 1877 and still conducts its business upon the "primitive method of taking a nominal cash premium and relying upon assessments." This company and the Rockingham Farmers' Mutual are classed as county mutuals, and reported without liability for unearned premiums.

STATE MUTUALS.

Nine newly organized mutual fire insurance companies were introduced to the public in the fall of 1885, officered and managed by men of experience and integrity, formerly the agents of companies who had, in the language of my predecessor, "unceremoniously deserted and disconcerted them and their customers." This class of mutuals take a full cash premium, with a policy stipulation, sometimes for the same amount as the cash premium, but in a majority of cases for twice the amount. Seven more of this class were organized in 1886, making thirteen in all. The prosperity of these newly formed companies in their early efforts encouraged four of these mutuals to reorganize with a paid-up capital. The Amoskeag, Capital, Mascoma, and Fire Underwriters', all originally mutuals, became stock companies, re-insuring the old risks and in some cases dividing a surplus to policy-holders. Unfortunately, the Belknap, New Hampshire Manufacturers', and Sullivan County, all under prudent and intelligent management, were yet so closely pursued by disaster and loss that they considered it wiser to cancel their risks and retire from a contest against the prejudice of the public and its lack of confidence in a mutual company until it has accumulated a surplus equivalent to a capital. In the early part of 1887, the American Manufacturers' Mutual, of Concord, commenced business. These, with the Cheshire County Mutual, constitute the eleven state mutuals herein reported.

REPORT OF THE

TOWN MUTUALS.

In the review of the fire companies of New Hampshire a great injustice would be done were the town mutuals to be forgotten or neglected. So small as to be the most discouraging obstacles the commissioner has to deal with, so conscious of their permanent existence that they cannot be controlled or instructed, so satisfied with themselves that they are sure to be offended if you peep into their affairs or question their methods, they are yet far from being the lowest standard of insurance in the State. They have no agents, solicit no risks, depend upon personal acquaintance and inspection of property for their safety, pay no more tribute to insurance departments than they can help, and trust only in Providence and assessments. They are, however, worthy of a great deal of patience, consideration, and charity. This they universally received at the hands of the former commissioner. Not a report but has mentioned them approvingly and criticised them with moderation. The tabular statements of these town mutuals in the first and last parts of his annual reports have proved more stable and unchanging than of any other class of insurance. Once more the standard statements fill their old places.

Statement of Amount at Risk, Receipts, and Expenditures of the New Hampshire Town Mutuals.

	Amount at risk.	Premiums received.	Assessments made.	Losses paid.	Expenses.	Cost per \$100 of risk.	No. of co's.
1870	\$1,900,770.00	\$490.02	\$847.00	\$835.17	\$484.40	.07	14
1871	2,126,612.00	674.23	5,014.46	4,920.29	874.82	.27	15
1872	2,136,460.00	560.46	2,216.65	2,166.00	845.28	.14	15
1873	2,241,627.00	901.42	4,381.66	3,146.25	855.51	.18	16
1874	2,255,247.00	615.22	2,015.09	683.50	944.61	.07	16
1875	2,187,436.00	624.76	2,302.44	2,233.00	658.41	.13	15
1876	1,952,096.00	615.01	799.69	1,202.20	622.68	.09	16
1877	2,300,104.00	723.96	3,251.97	5,316.59	720.57	.26	16
1878	2,322,837.00	545.18	4,620.23	7,113.16	1,295.10	.36	16
1879	2,207,693.00	602.77	3,226.01	3,237.32	919.46	.19	16
1880	2,088,891.00	558.44	5,987.96	3,686.89	964.96	.22	16
1881	2,306,261.00	1,323.83	2,114.31	2,429.28	760.56	.14	18
1882	2,305,472.00	741.10	2,863.90	1,199.70	1,034.78	.10	18
1883	2,207,149.00	798.77	1,134.23	1,041.52	910.89	.09	17
1884	2,226,008.00	620.37	1,594.13	2,120.72	762.75	.13	17
1885	2,261,312.00	660.50	2,882.38	2,722.50	581.64	.15	17
1886	2,609,924.00	1,240.74	2,372.72	2,071.98	1,493.50	.14	21
1887	2,992,227.00	2,156.66	2,928.37	1,845.41	2,143.00	.17	23
	\$40,628,126.00	\$14,453.44	\$50,553.20	\$47,971.48	\$16,872.92	.15	-

STATEMENT OF TOWN MUTUALS.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the average cost of insurance in these companies per year has been only fifteen cents on a hundred dollars. This is but a trifle more than \$1.00 per hundred, or one per cent on amount insured, for a term of *seven years*.

Another noticeable feature is the steady increase in the number of risks and amount insured, during the eighteen years reported. The fluctuations in luck are to be expected, as there can be no law of average in so small a number of risks, each company being limited to a single town. Other town mutuals may be in existence, and not yet discovered. One has been rescued from oblivion the past year, and placed on the roll.

The Windham succumbed to fate, but its final settlement is unreported. The New Boston Mutual was incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1841, and presumably has been doing business since that time. It has successfully defied fate, the laws of New Hampshire, and the requirements of the insurance commissioner, until its heartless and complete cremation, May 11, 1887. Minutes of an examination by the commissioner, on petition of five policy-holders, intimate that he found they had cash January 1 amounting to \$60.42, one hundred and sixty-nine members, policy notes for \$7,391.77, and losses sufficient to more than exhaust the entire cash and paper availabilities of the company. I do not understand that any progress has been made toward settlement. I have done all in my power to bring it about, but so far unsuccessfully.

Twenty-three companies of this class are now insuring yearly nearly three millions of property at a rate averaging much less than other companies.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

From information courteously furnished at the request of the commissioner, the following facts have been received, and may not be devoid of interest:

Fifty-six of the fifty-eight licensed stock fire insurance companies who voluntarily withdrew from the State in 1885 answered the interrogatories as fully as possible. The same inquiries in 1886 received as liberal attention, and the commissioner gives the result in comparative tables embracing the answers and estimates thereon for both years. The tables give also returns from four foreign stock companies not licensed, and from the associated factory mutuals, twenty-one in number, who do not license for any of their business, and are still carrying nearly, if not quite, forty millions of New Hampshire property at a rate which, for the last five years, has averaged only twenty cents on a hundred dollars per year.

Tables of Amount at Risk and Losses Paid by Retired Stock Fire Insurance Companies, Unlicensed Stock Companies, and Manufacturers' Mutuals.

	AMOUNT AT RISK.	
	1886.	1887.
Retired companies	\$25,608,032.38	\$19,367,183.56
Unlicensed companies.....	473,527.00	149,518.00
Manufacturers' mutuals	35,137,226.00	38,760,012.00
Total at risk.	\$61,218,785.38	\$58,276,713.56

	LOSSES.	
	1886.	1887.
Retired companies	\$146,345.62	\$77,563.42
Unlicensed companies.....	11,726.70	10,963.95
Manufacturers' mutuals	377.77	197,679.27
Total losses	\$158,450.09	\$286,206.64

HOME COMPANIES.

The following tables give the estimated amount at risk in New Hampshire, carried by the forty-seven fire insurance companies organized under the laws of the State, for the year ending December 31, 1887, and comparing them with similar estimates of risks in force in 1886; also the actual expenditures for fire losses by home companies during the same years.

Number.		COMPANIES.	AMOUNT AT RISK.	
1886.	1887.		1886.	1887.
8	11	Stock companies.....	\$32,255,603.41	\$45,120,950.60
14	11	State mutuals.....	11,257,001.66	9,992,475.63
2	2	County mutuals.....	3,711,654.00	3,981,305.00
21	23	Town mutuals	2,609,924.00	2,992,227.00
45	47	Total at risk.....	\$49,834,183.07	\$62,086,958.23

Number.		COMPANIES.	LOSSES.	
1886.	1887.		1886.	1887.
8	11	Stock companies.....	\$67,044.20	\$290,300.40
14	11	State mutuals.....	40,684.33	108,783.75
2	2	County mutuals.....	2,229.50	9,654.25
21	23	Town mutuals.....	2,071.98	1,845.41
45	47	Total losses	\$112,030.01	\$409,983.81

Aggregate Amount at Risk by Foreign and Home Companies.

COMPANIES.	1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease.
Foreign companies..	\$61,218,785.38	\$58,276,713.56	\$2,942,071.82
Home companies ...	49,834,183.07	62,086,958.23	12,252,775.16
Total at risk ...	\$111,052,968.45	\$120,363,671.79	\$9,310,703.34

Aggregate Amount of Losses by Foreign and Home Companies.

COMPANIES.	1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease.
Foreign companies	\$158,450.00	\$286,206.64	\$127,656.64
Home companies	112,030.01	409,983.81	297,953.80
Total losses.....	\$270,480.01	\$696,190.45	\$425,610.44

These totals do not give the whole of the insurance in New Hampshire, as a great deal is written by reputable companies who take their business from parties dealing directly with the home offices, the amount of which the commissioner has no means of estimating.

AGENTS.

The greater part of the balance is stolen by agents, who are committing a crime when they advertise their unauthorized companies or solicit insurance. To rid ourselves of these lawless and irresponsible frauds is the duty of every one connected with the legitimate insurance interests of the State and of the community at large, who are constantly being preyed upon and deceived. Without the co-operation and assistance of the companies whose legitimate field New Hampshire is, of the agents whose purses are being depleted and occupation scandalized by these prowling scavengers, whose only safety is in their obscurity, it is an impossibility to rid the community of them, and protect the honest, legitimate, and necessary employment of our authorized agents.

The laws of the State applying to agents of insurance companies are to be found on pages 261, 262, 264, 265, of this report, and should receive the attention of agents themselves and of the property-owners who deal with them. The name and residence of every agent licensed to do insurance business in New Hampshire are given also, and the standing of the company whose responsibility he carries with him in the shape of a license from the company itself or from the commissioner. These men are authorized, respectable, and trustworthy: that is the rule. They should be sustained and encouraged in their efforts to do a legitimate work, which will reward them with a respectable living, an honorable reputation, and add strength and success to the companies who make them their representatives from their business to their treasury. Persons dealing with them may know of their responsibility by the license they carry, and if they refuse to show it, report the fact to the commissioner, with names of the agent, the company he represents, and any other evidence obtainable of his violations of the law.

BUSINESS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COMPANIES.

The comparison of the aggregate transactions of all classes of fire companies at the end of the year, 1887, with the results of the smaller number doing business portions of the preceding year, is far from being a fair test of their standing or progress. Both years the companies, excepting the New Hampshire, have most of them been in their infancy, subjected to more than ordinary expenses in establishing their business, with no accumulation of risks or insurers. Especially is this true of the mutuals, who have been obliged in prudence to take small and carefully selected risks. This, in the face of the popular prejudice against mutuals, without surplus, and at a time when fire losses of such startling dimensions as to weaken confidence in the most reputable and best established companies are continually occurring, has made their labors burdensome

and awakened the anxieties of their friends and supporters who seek the success of this method of insurance in New Hampshire. Were it not that the gentlemen entrusted with the management and direction of all these mutuals are well and favorably known to the insuring public, possessing integrity and ability entitling them to confidence, much greater difficulty would have met them in securing their business.

The losses of 1887 were unusually severe, and the subjoined statements show an excess of expenditures over income in the business of the state mutuals. Later statements of their business show a reduction of impairment where it existed at the date of the reports herein contained.

The following tables show: First, the aggregate assets of all the New Hampshire fire insurance companies, classified as stock companies, state mutuals, and other mutuals, the latter being two county and twenty-three town mutuals; second, liabilities; third, income; and, fourth, expenditures. They also give the total increase or decrease in each item.

The number of stock companies in 1887 is three greater than in 1886, and the number of mutuals three less, which accounts in a large measure for the apparent difference in results.

Aggregate Assets.

	1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease.
Stock companies.....	\$2,188,657.85	\$2,595,067.97	\$406,410.12
State mutuals	127,159.99	121,783.77	—5,376.22
Other mutuals.....	4,557.02	8,201.46	3,644.44
Totals	\$2,320,374.86	\$2,725,053.20	\$404,678.34

Liabilities.

	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Stock companies.....	\$770,037.73	\$1,047,208.73	\$277,171.00
State mutuals	114,836.74	128,837.26	14,000.52
Other mutuals.....	4,389.06	4,962.45	573.39
Totals.....	\$889,263.53	\$1,181,008.44	\$291,744.91

REPORT OF THE

Income.

	1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease.
Stock companies.....	\$1,150,063.44	\$1,509,722.95	\$359,659.51
State mutuals.....	179,698.30	174,646.86	—5,051.44
Other mutuals.....	9,180.94	23,726.09	14,545.15
Totals ...	\$1,338,942.68	\$1,708,095.90	\$369,253.22

Expenditures.

	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Stock companies.....	\$768,151.92	\$1,320,241.05	\$552,089.13
State mutuals ...	85,020.74	152,568.78	67,548.04
Other mutuals.....	9,210.65	22,058.87	12,848.22
Totals	\$862,383.31	\$1,494,868.70	\$632,485.39

General Business of the Year.

COMPANIES.	Fire risks written in 1887.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Ratio of losses paid to premiums rec'd.
Stock companies...	\$134,088,758.86	\$1,399,875.13	\$813,734.47	58.13
State mutuals.....	10,492,539.28	166,313.87	112,154.48	67.43
County mutuals....	973,693.00	*11,841.80	9,054.25	85.01
Town mutuals	†2,992,227.00	*4,647.95	1,842.91	39.64
Totals... ..	\$148,547,218.14	\$1,582,678.75	\$936,786.11	

The details of the general business of all the companies will be found in the statistical tables herewith, included in Tables from 1 to 6 inclusive.

* Premiums and assessments.

† At risk.

A detailed statement of the New Hampshire business alone will also be found in Tables 7 and 8, from which it appears that the risks written by the stock companies were \$44,683,208.52, a net gain over the same item last year of \$12,746,968.52; by the state mutual companies, \$9,894,180.23, a decrease from last year of \$1,924,360. The amount given by my predecessor last year in the column marked "Risks written," for county mutuals, was, in fact, amount at risk. If this report were made in the same way, the total amount of the two county mutuals would be \$3,981,305, an increase of \$269,651 over 1886. The total amount at risk by the town mutuals is \$2,992,227, a gain over the amount given last year of \$382,303.

Total premiums received by stock companies is \$543,358.48, a gain of \$170,802.20. The state mutuals received \$156,167.16, a decrease of \$24,810.90 from the receipts of 1886. The county mutuals received in premiums and assessments \$11,841.81, an increase of \$10,662.54. The increase was from the biennial assessment of the Rockingham Farmers', made in 1887, to cover losses of two years.

The premiums and assessments of the town mutuals were \$4,647.95, and cannot be compared with the amount given in 1886, that being only the premiums. The fire losses of stock companies were \$290,300.40, an increase of \$223,256.20. The state mutuals sustained losses amounting to \$108,783.75, an increase of \$68,099.42.

The county mutuals, or one of them, paid for losses, \$9,054.25, an increase of \$6,824.75. This was paid by the Rockingham Farmers', which makes assessments every two years. The Merrimack had no losses.

The town mutuals paid for losses in 1887 \$1,842.91, divided between four companies. This was a total decrease over last year of \$229.07.

RETIREMENT MUTUALS.

The Belknap County Mutual, the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Mutual, and the Sullivan County Mutual all commenced business within a few months of January 1, 1886, and reported favorably at the close of that year. Before the close of the year 1887 they had concluded to cease business, for wise and prudential reasons as I am informed and believe. No report has been made the official announcement of which would be of any aid to the public, and the commissioner deems it better that the affairs of all these companies should be finally settled and reported than that he deal in guesses as to what will doubtless be the final result. It is understood that all policies are canceled, all debts are paid, and in the case of the Belknap and Sullivan, it is hoped that a portion of the unearned premiums may be returned.

REPORT OF THE

The following table gives in brief their standing December 31, 1887, as taken from statements furnished to the present commissioner :

	Assets Dec. 31, '87.	LIABILITIES.		Income, 1887.	Expendi- tures, 1887.
		Unearned premiums.	Other debts.		
Belknap Co. Mutual ..	\$1,030.15	\$851.01	\$608.65	\$1,805.95	\$2,146.79
N. H. Mfr.'s Mutual..	5,416.54	6,703.64	6,183.00	13,792.21	13,230.13
Sullivan Co. Mutual ..	*479.75	3,630.00	115.00	2,500.13	6,507.89

FIRE LOSSES.

The statistics of New Hampshire fires, the causes thereof, with the loss and insurance thereon, are far from being perfect, or what they would be under more favorable circumstances, but they are the best the commissioner can do.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature is as follows :

It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to inquire into the cause of all fires in the State that he shall deem expedient to investigate, and he shall ascertain the cause of all other fires so far as practicable, together with the actual loss, and the insurance thereon, and tabulated and classified statistics of such results shall accompany the commissioner's annual report.

Under this law blanks were sent by mail to the selectmen of towns. They were elaborate and portentous, and doubtless excited forebodings and fears. A few wrestled with them bravely and had decidedly the best of it. What the fate of the sixty-three who never returned their papers was, no record in the office discloses. Forty-six sent them back unanswered; eighty-three reported fires. In sixty-four towns where there were fires none were returned by the selectmen.

On reflection the result is what might reasonably have been expected. It is no trifling task to investigate the cause of every fire that may occur in a large town, to carefully estimate all the losses to the various species of property, to ascertain the amount of insurance, and, worse than all, the filling and returning the blank in good shape at the end of the year. It is asked as a gratuity, and the selectmen seeing neither honor nor wealth in such an enterprise wisely conclude it is no part of the duty of their office, and if the labor is worth anything it should be so well done as to

* Estimated.

merit and receive compensation. The law, as it does in some other States, should make it imperatively the duty of the selectmen, or town clerk, or somebody, to obtain and return a history of every fire in the town. It should be done at the time of the calamity, that the commissioner may have it in his power to obey the law and the means to decide as to the practicability and expediency of making further investigations. The startling increase in fire losses seems only to alarm the community as to the standing of insurance companies, forgetting the fact that every dollar's worth of property burned is so much absolutely lost, as much so as if there were not an insurance company in the world. It would occasion surprise if communities could be made aware how great was the proportion of unnecessary and criminal fires, which could, in a large measure, be easily and economically avoided by a judicious enforcement of stringent laws, requiring vigilance for just compensation, or applying the penalty of broken law. The fire terrors are more and more startling as we are made aware of their increasing horrors.

The "Chronicle Fire Tables," published annually in New York, and the standard authority on its specialty, reports the occurrence of incendiary fires in New Hampshire, during the year 1887, involving the total or partial destruction of sixty-three buildings, and entailing a property loss of \$88,212. Thirty-five of these were original fires, and the remaining twenty-eight exposures therefrom. Our own returns credit incendiarism with thirty-two fires. Thirty-five crimes of arson in New Hampshire in one year, if this record is reliable, and not a single perpetrator apprehended, so far as this department is aware. No one seems to regret the escape of the criminal; it is the adjuster that is in danger. Incendiary fires to the number of 3,712 are recorded by the same authority, in the United States, during 1887, destroying property to the amount of \$13,940,643.

From defective chimneys a surprisingly large number of fires are occasioned, which an expert inspection would easily prevent. Defectively constructed laboratories, where dangerous and explosive chemicals are improperly stored and hazardously exposed, in our public and private school buildings, might easily be suggested as possible in New Hampshire. A thorough inspection, under rigid laws, of places where such explosives are used, might save, not only frequent property losses, but possibly more grievous afflictions. The commissioner will spare no labor in the direction indicated by the spirit of the new law, but he asks and will expect the co-operation of legislators and property owners in attacking the serious dangers which are imposing double taxation upon us, in the full belief that by judicious and intelligent effort we may easily reduce the fire loss in an appreciable degree.

The department is under obligations to the selectmen who made returns called for of fires occurring in their towns. In twenty-two cases reports

of fires were received from them not obtained from any other source. By an arrangement with Mr. F. C. Livingston, of Manchester, made by my predecessor and still subsisting, the department has the benefit of his monthly compilation of fire losses and their causes, which he obtains for other purposes, and which are certainly entitled to confidence so far as they attempt to report.

Table No. 18 gives in detail the fires as returned to this office, that readers may have better opportunity to test its correctness. It is based on returns received monthly from Mr. Livingston. In many cases these agree substantially with town returns, in which case no change has been made in them. In cases where losses are reported by the towns not given by Mr. Livingston, the fact is indicated by italics in the printed table, thus securing the results of both systems of investigation.

The commissioner would be glad to receive information concerning fires, suggestions as to methods of prevention, and as to any other matters pertaining to this menacing fire danger from any one interested therein.

INSURANCE LAWS.

The statutes of New Hampshire relating to insurance will be found at the end of the report. The commissioner asks for them careful consideration, in the hope that public sentiment will approve his convictions that the growth and efficiency of this department demand the enactment of a new and improved code of insurance laws, such as will enable this State to better protect her citizens and their property interests, to encourage and assist her enthusiastic and persistent insurers and their agents, to rid the State of irresponsible frauds, of infatuating wild-cat delusions, and to place New Hampshire on a par with her sister States who are in the van of modern progress in insurance matters.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. HUSE,
Insurance Commissioner.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1.
Statement of Cash Capital, Gross Assets, Gross Liabilities including Capital, Surplus as to Policy-holders, Liabilities excluding Capital, Surplus over Capital, for the Year ending December 31, 1887, of the Stock Fire Insurance Companies of New Hampshire.

	Cash capital.	Gross assets.	Gross liabilities including capital.	Surplus as to policy-holders.	Liabilities, excluding capital.	Surplus over capital.
Amoskeag.....	\$50,000.00	\$74,689.93	\$69,244.14	\$55,445.79	\$19,244.14	\$5,445.79
Capital.....	50,000.00	80,071.28	75,222.52	54,848.76	25,222.52	4,848.76
Capitol.....	50,000.00	78,010.46	72,856.19	55,154.27	22,856.19	5,154.27
Fire Underwriters' Associat'n	10,000.00	26,351.93	24,530.13	11,821.80	14,530.13	1,821.80
Granite State.....	200,000.00	401,586.37	388,766.72	212,819.65	188,766.72	12,819.65
Guaranty.....	20,000.00	29,609.03	37,167.01	12,442.02	17,167.01	—7,557.98*
Manchester City.....	50,000.00	51,597.08	50,593.47	51,003.61	593.47	1,003.61
Mascoma.....	25,000.00	33,181.91	36,858.97	21,322.94	11,858.97	—3,677.06*
New Hampshire.....	500,000.00	1,269,088.39	1,004,344.36	764,744.03	504,344.36	264,744.03
People's.....	250,000.00	496,834.35	489,793.06	257,041.29	239,793.06	7,041.29
Portsmouth.....	50,000.00	54,047.24	52,832.16	51,215.08	2,832.16	1,215.08
Totals	\$1,255,000.00	\$2,595,067.97	\$2,302,208.73	\$1,547,850.24	\$1,047,208.73	

* Impaired.

TABLE NO. 2.

Statement of Income, Expenditures, Premiums received, Losses paid, Cash Dividends paid, Ratio of Expenditures to Income and of Losses to Premiums, for the Year ending December 31, 1887, of the Stock Fire Insurance Companies of New Hampshire.

	Income.	Expenditures.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Ratio of losses expended to income.	Ratio of losses paid to premiums received.	Cash dividends paid.
Amoskeag	\$34,293.80	\$25,152.89	\$29,451.29	\$17,064.78	73.34	57.94	.....
Capital	65,903.82	35,573.52	37,411.98	24,497.67	53.97	65.48	\$1,250.00
Capitol	29,912.10	35,351.21	26,020.38	24,327.00	118.18	93.49	2,000.00
Fire Underwriters' Associat'n.	25,109.38	20,154.11	24,042.06	14,661.48	80.26	60.98	.....
Granite State	251,841.70	238,077.72	238,407.03	161,793.64	94.53	67.86	.....
Guaranty	23,927.06	29,469.49	22,771.03	24,612.15	123.16	108.08	600.00
Manchester City	1,077.89	194.49	798.86	.....	18.04	.....	.....
Mascoma	27,564.46	22,458.10	25,623.91	15,913.68	81.47	62.10	.....
New Hampshire	705,768.98	607,288.19	645,596.72	350,186.05	86.04	54.24	40,000.00
People's	367,535.26	305,917.17	347,963.37	180,678.02	83.23	51.92	7,500.00
Portsmouth	1,788.50	604.16	1,788.50	.....	33.22	.....	.....
Totals	\$1,534,722.95	\$1,320,241.05	\$1,399,875.13	\$513,734.47	86.02	51.13	\$51,350.00

TABLE NO. 3.

Statement of Risks written, Premiums charged, Losses incurred and paid, during the Year ending December 31, 1887, with Risks in force at the end of the Year, and Premiums thereon, by the Stock Fire Insurance Companies.

	Risks written.	Premiums charged.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.	Risks in force December 31, 1887.	Premiums thereon.
Amoskeg.....	\$2,414,428.82	\$31,940.40	\$18,814.52	\$17,064.78	\$2,776,006.64	\$34,660.67
Capital.....	3,373,081.95	45,434.01	27,306.94	24,497.67	3,485,211.19	44,304.42
Capitol.....	2,872,553.00	36,191.23	21,660.62	24,327.00	3,531,062.00	42,712.38
Fire Underwriters' Ass'n	1,868,689.52	26,903.18	17,161.48	14,661.48	1,705,716.47	23,878.63
Granite State.....	25,267,985.00	340,210.71	160,507.08	161,793.64	21,272,499.00	285,942.15
Guaranty.....	1,520,960.80	24,364.26	28,071.89	24,612.15	1,576,959.27	25,065.45
Manchester City.....	126,700.00	1,186.94	.....	.....	119,950.00	1,121.69
Mascoma	1,561,862.07	24,183.33	18,026.68	15,913.68	1,207,802.79	17,443.14
New Hampshire	65,382,309.00	750,953.00	349,467.64	350,186.05	62,529,239.00	772,412.16
People's.....	29,423,610.70	425,719.61	187,774.49	180,678.02	26,831,763.86	368,736.24
Portsmouth.....	276,578.00	3,717.13	750.00	.....	272,278.00	3,672.59
Totals.....	\$134,088,758.86	\$1,710,803.80	\$829,541.34	\$813,734.47	\$125,308,488.22	\$1,619,949.52

TABLE NO. 4.

Statement of Guaranty Fund, Policy Stipulations, Cash Assets, Liabilities including Re-insurance and Guaranty Fund, Net Surplus or Deficit, for the Year ending December 31, 1887, of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of New Hampshire.

	Guaranty fund.	Policy stipulations.	Cash assets.	Liabilities, including re-insurance and guaranty fund.	Net surplus over guaranty fund.	Net deficit.
Ætna.....	.....	\$29,910.98	\$8,462.03	\$9,375.02	.....	\$912.99
American Manufacturers'.....	.....	19,977.78	5,184.66	6,247.56	.....	1,062.90
Cheshire County.....	.....	30,994.89	11,802.49	21,312.06	.....	9,509.57
Concord.....	.....	41,924.44	13,494.31	15,199.55	.....	1,705.24
Dover.....	.....	20,228.70	6,609.81	5,094.95	\$1,514.86	.....
Exeter.....	.....	16,486.26	2,692.31	6,394.52	.....	3,702.21
Home Manufacturers'.....	.....	51,274.66	11,588.53	15,077.33	.....	3,488.80
Indian Head.....	\$5,000.00	21,905.02	15,306.26	10,601.25	4,705.01	.....
Manufacturers & Merchants'.....	.....	82,524.00	30,334.96	23,381.00	6,953.96	.....
Phenix.....	.....	9,492.38	2,843.67	5,496.19	.....	2,652.52
State.....	3,000.00	26,293.20	13,464.74	10,657.82	2,806.92	.....
Totals.....	\$8,000.00	\$351,012.31	\$121,783.77	\$128,837.25	\$15,980.75	\$23,034.23

Statement of Income, Expenditures, Premiums received, Losses paid, Dividends paid, Ratio of Losses to Premiums and of Expenditures to Income, for the Year ending December 31, 1887, of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of New Hampshire.

	Income.	Expenditures.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Ratio of expenditures to income.	Ratio of losses paid to premiums rec'd.	Cash dividends paid.
Etna.....	\$15,246.18	\$12,015.36	\$14,437.66	\$8,737.99	78.81	60.48	.....
American Manufacturers'.....	10,808.80	5,668.11	10,756.70	3,270.52	52.43	30.40	.....
Cheshire County.....	15,746.00	14,880.40	15,487.44	11,233.65	94.50	72.53	.....
Concord.....	17,680.58	20,527.34	16,999.47	16,290.89	116.10	95.86	\$385.36
Dover.....	9,427.37	8,954.50	9,242.34	6,588.83	94.98	71.28	.....
Exeter.....	8,263.38	8,990.67	5,994.70	7,584.14	108.80	126.50	22.34
Home Manufacturers'.....	24,718.72	23,824.40	23,741.39	18,305.89	96.31	77.11	.....
Indian Head.....	10,264.89	7,028.36	9,618.92	3,829.27	68.46	39.81	716.99
Manufacturers & Merchants'.....	40,987.26	31,949.11	39,676.42	22,486.03	77.81	56.67	.....
Phenix.....	9,464.66	9,656.63	9,409.28	7,764.60	102.02	82.51	.....
State.....	12,039.02	9,270.44	10,949.55	6,062.67	77.00	55.36	311.10
Totals.....	\$174,646.86	\$152,765.32	\$166,313.87	\$112,154.48	87.47	71.74	\$1,435.79

TABLE NO. 6.

Statement of Risks written, Cash Premiums charged, Policy Stipulations liable to assessment therewith, Losses incurred and paid, during the Year ending December 31, 1887, with Risks in force at the end of the Year, by the State Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of New Hampshire.

	Risks written.	Cash premiums charged.	Policy stipulations.	Losses incurred.	Losses paid.	Risks in force Dec. 31, 1887.
Ætna	\$782,217.46	\$15,459.54	\$28,875.32	\$10,283.38	\$8,737.99	\$796,904.52
American Manufacturers'...	569,612.68	11,154.46	21,513.40	4,277.52	3,270.52	489,436.17
Cheshire County.....	1,144,384.00	15,766.03	5,266.30	11,869.40	11,233.65	3,293,744.98
Concord.....	1,133,801.39	17,561.26	33,790.72	20,810.98	16,290.89	1,471,027.39
Dover.....	546,482.67	9,965.87	18,484.68	6,588.83	6,588.83	547,866.42
Exeter.....	350,990.09	6,069.89	11,541.51	6,264.14	7,584.14	535,542.42
Home Manufacturers'	1,440,992.39	25,979.49	47,482.78	18,044.69	18,305.89	1,347,613.20
Indian Head.....	784,851.00	10,131.28	21,905.02	3,829.27	3,829.27	911,851.00
Manufacturers & Merchants'	2,29,272.37	41,367.52	80,113.58	25,636.03	22,486.03	2,337,102.61
Phenix.....	576,273.73	10,169.26	9,259.39	8,514.60	7,764.60	544,371.18
State.....	870,661.50	11,543.87	21,899.10	6,367.10	6,062.67	531,514.34
Totals.....	\$10,492,539.28	\$175,168.47	\$300,131.80	\$122,485.94	\$112,154.48	\$12,806,974.23

TABLE NO. 7.

Business of New Hampshire Fire Insurance Companies within the State during the Year 1887.

STOCK COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written in 1887.	Premiums received in 1887.	Losses paid in 1887.	Per cent of losses to premiums.
Amoskeag Fire, Manchester.....	\$2,414,428.82	\$31,684.35	\$17,064.78	53.85
Capital Fire, Concord.....	3,206,426.25	42,500.83	24,451.10	57.53
Capitol Fire Association, Nashua.....	2,872,553.00	34,400.13	24,327.00	70.71
Fire Underwriters' Association, Concord.....	1,765,865.67	24,993.49	14,661.48	58.66
Granite State Fire, Portsmouth.....	10,647,254.00	125,106.83	40,898.33	32.69
Guaranty Fire, Great Falls.....	1,354,819.31	21,403.98	23,759.78	111.00
Manchester City, Manchester.....	126,700.00	864.11	.....	.....
Mascoma Fire, Lebanon.....	1,561,862.07	28,003.51	15,913.68	56.82
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	12,700,463.00	140,196.64	74,964.44	53.46
People's Fire, Manchester.....	7,756,258.40	92,449.30	54,259.81	58.69
Portsmouth Fire Association, Portsmouth.....	276,578.00	1,805.38	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$44,683,208.52	\$543,408.55	\$290,300.40	53.22

TABLE NO. 8.
Business of New Hampshire Fire Insurance Companies within the State during the Year 1887. — Continued.
 STATE MUTUALS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written in 1887.	Premiums received in 1887.	Losses paid in 1887.	Per cent of losses to premiums.
Aetna	\$730,065.54	\$13,163.99	\$8,737.99	66.37
American Manufacturers'	512,185.76	9,877.33	2,773.02	28.07
Cheshire County	1,132,467.00	15,219.85	10,234.65	67.24
Concord	1,103,431.32	16,976.93	16,290.89	95.95
Dover	525,482.67	8,708.14	6,093.83	68.83
Exeter	350,990.09	6,069.89	7,584.14	124.94
Home Manufacturers'	1,371,418.04	22,329.76	17,037.98	76.30
Indian Head	748,851.00	8,214.96	3,829.27	46.61
Manufacturers & Merchants'	2,029,439.58	35,608.62	22,374.71	62.83
Phenix	530,047.73	9,259.39	7,764.60	83.85
State	859,161.50	10,738.30	6,062.67	56.45
Totals	\$9,893,540.23	\$156,167.16	\$108,783.75	69.65

TABLE NO. 9.

Business of New Hampshire Fire Insurance Companies within the State during the Year 1887. — Continued.

COUNTY AND TOWN MUTUALS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Risks written in 1887.	Premiums and assessments.	Losses in 1887.	Per cent of losses to premiums.
Merrimack, of Webster	\$177,875.00	\$476.87	.....	.....
Rockingham Farmers', Portsmouth.....	795,818.00	11,364.94	\$9,054.25	79.66
Totals	\$973,693.00	\$11,841.81	\$9,054.25	76.46

NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount at risk December 31, 1887.	Premiums and assessments.	Losses in 1887.	Per cent of losses to premiums.
Town mutuals.....	\$2,992,227.00	\$4,647.95	\$1,842.91	39.64

TABLE NO. 10.

Abstracts of Statements of Town Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, made to the Commissioner for the Year 1887.

NAME OF TOWN AND SECRETARY OF COMPANY.	No. of policies.	Amount of property at risk.	Amount of premium notes held.	Losses in 1887.	Last assessment, when made.	Amount of assess- ment.	Collected on same.	Standing Dec. 31, 1886,—plus or mi- nus.	Premiums received in 1887.	Received on assess- ments and from other sources.	Total funds in hand during 1887.	Losses paid in 1887.	All other items paid in 1887.	Collectible on assess- ments and from other sources.	Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1887.	Total assets Dec. 31, 1887.	Due on losses, and for other claims.	Balance,—plus or minus.
ANTRIM. C. E. Hills.....	80	\$90,150	\$4,809.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70.35	\$34.93	\$12.75	\$118.03	.....	\$20.00	.....	\$98.03	\$98.03	.....	\$98.03
BARNSTEAD. N. S. Nutter....	164	133,115	630.34	\$2.50	1886	\$868.26	\$863.16	46.16	41.90	.....	88.06	\$2.50	55.10	.....	30.46	30.46	.....	30.46
BEDFORD. S. A. Riddle....	74	91,650	10,710.00	.....	1878	851.56	851.56	574.34	132.10	23.55	730.02	.....	5.00	.....	735.02	735.02	.....	574.37
BOW. H. Colby	104	82,025	4,101.25	.....	1884	6.00	6.00	4.60	29.75	.....	34.35	.....	5.00	.....	29.35	29.35	.....	29.35
CANTERBURY. J. G. Clough...	138	144,455	8,427.15	.....	1885	524.84	517.79	54.71	41.82	.....	96.53	.....	26.09	.....	70.44	70.44	.....	70.44
CANDIA. M. F. Emerson.	110	68,970	4,297.75	.....	1882	182.64	182.64	31.08	24.60	.....	55.68	.....	10.15	.....	45.53	45.53	.....	45.53
DUNBARTON. N. T. Safford...	59	49,700	2,671.25	.....	1882	272.50	272.50	7.85	22.17	.....	32.41	.....	16.00	.....	16.41	16.41	.....	16.41
HOLLIS. C. B. Richard. [son.]	231	231,721	14,223.26	.....	1880	1,376.00	1,376.00	20.14	26.38	.....	46.52	.....	5.00	.....	41.52	41.52	.....	41.52
LOUDON. L. W. Sanborn.	87	98,185	4,922.75	1885	1,039.60	1,039.60	121.42	30.12	9.33	160.87	17.38	143.49	143.49	\$15.00	128.49

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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LYNDENBORO? J. H. Goodrich.	132	117,805	7,068.00	63.00	1881	418.84	418.84	164.76	20.46	2.33	187.55	63.00	20.89	103.66	103.66	103.66	103.66
MILFORD. E. W. Richard.	137	155,300	15,401.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	829.25	154.80	41.74	1,025.79	.....	8.23	1017.56	1017.56	1017.56	1017.56
NEW LONDON. Baxter Gay....	60	47,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.33	16.36	.....	84.69	.....	15.22	69.47	69.47	5.00	64.47
NORTHWOOD. S. S. James.....	317	303,044	16,424.27	1,692.91	1887	2,517.40	2,017.40	24.00	86.30	2,317.40	2,427.70	1,692.91	708.44	500.00	26.35	526.35	789.50
ORFORD. B. F. Trussell..	82	88,010	4,738.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.34	50.37	.....	75.71	.....	32.50	.....	43.21	43.21	43.21
PERMONT. L. E. Risley....	154	131,320	8,469.00	.....	1884	95.82	95.82	11.85	47.02	14.00	72.87	.....	53.30	.....	19.57	69.57	69.57
SANBORTON. H. J. L. Bodwell.	124	145,865	7,293.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	878.47	347.52	33.28	1,259.27	.....	329.27	.....	930.00	930.00	930.00
STAFFORD. G. F. Johnson .	198	163,904	11,450.99	5.00	1886	864.51	859.28	157.64	59.35	130.28	347.27	87.00	159.30	.....	100.97	129.19	129.19
SUNAPEE. George Dodge.	99	82,295	4,633.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	98.47	189.95	.....	288.42	.....	12.64	.....	275.79	275.79	275.79
SUTTON. Albert Nelson.	169	114,755	11,046.60	.....	1886	297.11	297.11	15.77	25.69	.....	41.46	.....	36.26	8.93	5.20	14.13	14.13
TILTON and NORTHFIELD. J. N. Forrest...	81	103,334	5,166.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	516.67	.....	516.67	.....	35.00	.....	481.67	481.67	481.67
UNITY. B. F. French...	89	71,445	3,931.60	.....	1885	800.00	800.00	31.56	6.42	.....	37.98	.....	6.25	.....	31.73	31.73	31.73
WEARE. H. Buswell....	430	361,879	23,774.00	.....	1886	343.71	343.71	198.93	343.71	.....	542.64	.....	435.73	.....	106.91	106.91	106.91
WESTMORELAND. Willard Bill, Jr.	88	85,765	9,337.75	.....	1879	883.00	883.00	52.91	53.05	.....	105.96	.....	30.25	.....	75.71	75.71	75.71

* Organized December 10, 1887.

TABLE NO. 11

Compiled from the Annual Statements of Life Insurance Companies transacting business in New Hampshire during the Year 1887, and made up to the end of that year.

NAME OF COMPANY AND LOCATION.	Paid-up capital.	Total assets claimed by the company.	Deduct assets not admitted.	Total admitted assets.	Reserve and other liabilities, excluding capital.	Surplus as re- gards policy- holders.	Total income in 1887.	Total expendi- tures in 1887.
Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn....	\$1,250,000	\$32,563,920.76	\$13,232.31	\$32,550,688.45	\$26,901,190.26	\$5,649,498.19	\$4,830,713.23	\$3,881,864.95
Connecticut General, Hartford....	150,000	1,695,257.00	2,519.13	1,692,737.87	1,275,016.13	417,721.74	292,826.23	201,178.13
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford....	Mutual.	56,643,498.38	16,377.45	56,627,120.93	51,140,389.77	\$5,486,731.16	7,465,362.30	6,407,983.57
Equitable Assurance Soc. N. Y....	1,000,000	84,004,971.85	1,029,289.65	82,975,682.20	66,286,334.40	16,689,328.20	23,240,849.29	14,139,134.13
John Hancock M., Boston, Mass....	Mutual.	3,671,494.57	846.00	3,670,648.57	2,831,360.61	239,287.96	1,197,978.79	1,011,434.49
Manhattan Life, N. Y. City.....	100,000	11,433,196.45	.....	11,433,196.45	9,831,165.57	1,602,030.88	1,838,185.10	1,735,649.84
Mass. Mutual, Springfield, Ms....	Mutual.	9,012,379.54	.....	9,012,379.54	8,318,755.31	693,624.23	1,851,943.68	1,735,649.84
Metropolitan, N. Y. City.....	500,000	4,907,024.24	.....	4,907,024.24	4,043,632.14	863,392.10	5,829,714.95	4,449,988.06
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J....	Mutual.	42,111,233.33	571.28	42,110,662.05	38,834,065.33	3,276,596.76	7,064,666.30	5,715,306.56
Mutual Life, N. Y. City.....	Mutual.	118,446,628.48	171,631.78	118,274,996.70	111,948,351.03	6,326,645.67	23,119,922.46	17,777,938.09
National Life, Montpelier, Vt....	Mutual.	4,425,414.22	20,099.02	4,405,315.20	3,735,740.61	693,574.59	1,187,447.90	670,479.78
New England Mutual, Boston....	Mutual.	19,666,933.53	.....	19,666,933.53	16,400,739.09	2,656,140.44	3,379,912.79	2,505,744.45
New York Life, N. Y. City.....	Mutual.	82,677,146.56	170,792.59	82,506,353.97	70,659,500.91	11,846,753.06	21,590,844.92	13,825,524.87
Northwestern Mut., Milwaukee	Mutual.	28,838,019.29	21,663.75	28,836,355.54	24,816,129.72	4,020,225.82	6,850,119.13	4,771,690.85
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia....	Mutual.	12,600,259.03	18,229.70	12,582,029.33	10,699,668.36	1,882,360.97	3,000,271.08	1,851,882.12
Phoenix Mut., Hartford, Conn....	100,000	10,489,688.28	.....	10,489,688.28	9,281,569.89	1,208,118.39	1,309,352.01	1,308,344.56
Provident Savings, N. Y. City....	100,000	396,042.52	24,110.50	371,932.02	194,735.00	177,197.02	1,002,313.56	917,285.36
State Mut. Life, Worcester, Ms....	Mutual.	4,698,169.66	.....	4,698,169.66	3,816,933.00	791,176.66	1,101,240.32	684,454.06
Travelers', Hartford, Conn....	600,000	16,232,671.24	648,421.43	15,584,249.81	7,676,483.95	1,907,765.86	3,725,946.81	2,751,516.42
Union Mutual, Portland, Me....	Mutual.	6,017,801.71	3,279.18	6,014,522.53	5,718,645.80	295,876.73	984,875.25	1,030,984.72
United States Life, N. Y. City....	440,000	5,717,714.89	36,221.15	5,681,493.74	5,086,715.53	594,778.21	1,023,459.61	869,554.95
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt....	100,000	333,860.64	2,970.62	330,890.02	249,971.00	*80,919.02	70,553.66	57,083.51
Washington Life.....	125,000	8,868,382.70	60,903.87	8,807,478.83	8,304,635.19	502,873.64	2,075,633.46	1,501,302.46

* Impaired.

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing the Itemized Assets claimed by the Life Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire in 1887, taken from Annual Statements made up to December of that year, and filed with the Insurance Commissioner.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cost of real estate owned by the company.	Loans on mortgages.	Loans on collateral security.	Loans to policy-holders secured by assignment of policy.	Premium notes in force.	Cost value of bonds and other securities.	Cash in office and banks deposited in	Interest and rents due and accrued and value of investments over cost.	Net uncollected premiums due.	Bills receivable, agents', balances, commissions, supplies, etc.
Ætna Life	\$403,494.29	\$15,871,829.42	\$720,320.56	\$352,669.02	\$1,488,171.06	\$9,273,630.91	\$3,111,172.55	\$1,159,132.63	\$170,268.01	\$13,282.31
Connecticut Mut'l	192,716.51	1,042,166.73	25,698.48	10,104.47	74,561.40	258,268.33	35,507.08	40,163.42	34,900.68	2,519.13
Connecticut Mut'l Equitable	9,790,114.65	32,844,664.04	393,933.00	.....	2,102,949.15	9,191,673.50	788,856.67	1,427,336.63	87,573.20	16,377.45
John Hancock	20,945,923.61	23,548,376.48	507,000.00	.....	.....	25,609,398.22	7,657,967.50	3,211,283.39	1,485,743.00	1,029,289.65
Manhattan	155,631.22	1,461,870.00	17,300.00	63,875.00	105,982.45	1,631,043.52	98,961.57	93,570.95	52,609.86	846.00
Mass. Mutual	550,403.25	3,546,402.13	3,523,562.50	.....	976,428.75	1,911,932.98	411,126.09	316,422.11	196,918.64	.....
Metropolitan	660,657.38	2,346,719.38	484,141.96	250,565.00	524,084.35	3,756,414.40	253,209.52	461,319.26	275,268.29	.....
Mutual Benefit	344,383.56	2,821,800.00	95,000.00	8,500.00	132,187.23	1,755,180.32	29,334.01	89,914.44	130,724.68	.....
Mutual Life	1,481,481.80	19,959,583.42	3,515,500.00	650,914.17	4,242,886.85	9,735,701.33	790,438.67	1,336,650.18	324,307.58	571.24
National Vermont	10,644,673.37	49,615,268.06	9,515,100.00	.....	.....	37,490,252.81	2,619,362.66	6,944,016.19	1,440,883.61	171,681.78
New England	203,007.81	1,774,071.65	54,000.00	153,716.61	37,946.81	1,844,263.17	86,090.72	70,102.29	74,366.94	20,099.02
New York Life	1,636,359.57	2,890,750.00	1,574,046.76	6,400.00	989,447.09	9,876,283.71	656,889.94	1,376,283.71	131,928.41	.....
Northwestern	6,887,692.59	15,969,372.78	1,867,500.00	.....	388,799.44	49,088,286.14	3,038,409.60	3,656,006.27	1,610,797.15	170,762.59
Penn. Mutual	1,320,530.81	24,211,495.86	.....	.....	837,535.04	554,525.00	897,831.43	483,455.88	570,981.13	21,663.75
Phoenix	784,927.20	3,454,252.76	1,325,136.25	287,077.00	587,721.49	5,209,011.25	117,264.44	512,968.51	250,733.69	18,229.70
Provident Sav'gs.	1,096,218.60	6,818,585.98	.....	.....	1,066,266.08	1,042,192.40	186,568.63	244,232.20	35,614.39	.....
State Mutual	86,000.00	115,900.00	31,125.00	175.00	563.55	150,296.25	67,348.18	1,884.97	8,550.32	24,110.50
Trav. Life & Acci.	1,373,457.50	784,334.00	132,450.00	155,075.00	99,292.18	2,931,563.80	225,142.20	225,142.20	213,084.07	648,421.93
Union Mutual	1,361,273.21	3,622,506.20	193,155.00	94,156.00	.....	4,595,493.77	502,319.56	81,113.41	109,468.63	3,279.18
United States	63,004.24	1,069,665.37	219,327.05	.....	546,452.02	2,509,300.75	104,516.73	88,706.05	134,251.47	36,221.15
Vermont Life	17,100.33	2,749,949.53	138,861.89	.....	142,075.28	2,143,215.37	79,202.71	180,933.25	13,256.46	2,970.62
Washington Life	568,131.96	203,647.00	11,219.96	6,190.88	2,233.28	45,952.50	14,389.16	16,900.47	237,313.48	60,963.87
		6,791,998.67	.....	200,418.43	.....	639,703.42	106,204.04	243,768.83		

TABLE NO. 13.

Itemized Disbursements of Life Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire during the Year 1887, as shown by the Annual Statements filed with the Insurance Commissioner, made up to December 31 of that year.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash paid for death losses, additions, and annuities, including premium notes used for same.	Cash paid for surrendered policies.	Premium notes used in purchase and voided by lapse.	Cash surrender value added to previous years and reconvered additions applied to pay premiums.	Cash dividends paid to policy holders, and dividends in payment of premiums.	Premium notes or loans used to pay dividends to policy holders.	Cash paid stockholders for interest or dividends.	Cash paid to agents and the various officers for services and expenses.	Cash paid for taxes and license fees.	Cash paid for advertising, rents, and other miscellaneous expenses.
Etna Life.....	\$2,141,132.12	\$120,054.01	\$31,141.16	\$158,237.85	\$475,248.42	\$99,845.57	\$112,500.00	\$487,444.62	\$93,479.26	\$162,781.84
Connecticut General	99,221.70	3,132.16	331.91	7,646.11	6,008.53	1,171.50	12,000.00	52,672.19	4,557.99	14,376.04
Connecticut Mutual..	3,660,730.09	147,851.45	33,338.28	395,120.33	1,133,545.40	43,715.76	7,000.00	397,979.04	304,803.19	290,900.03
Equitable.....	6,187,211.23	1,555,515.28	.....	.....	2,319,783.30	.....	.....	2,724,452.83	157,041.79	1,188,149.70
John Hancock	397,075.93	18,430.63	1,996.33	3,307.70	48,139.11	6,422.25	.....	391,324.16	12,287.52	132,950.77
Manhattan	873,784.88	146,766.53	37,171.19	.....	218,648.50	5,512.45	32,000.00	320,392.38	13,300.97	86,842.94
Massachusetts Mut..	670,136.68	105,154.41	30,904.64	10,146.48	143,584.53	54,307.56	.....	311,331.30	23,848.30	99,574.16
Metropolitan.....	2,113,392.76	33,522.92	4,738.58	.....	34,288.31	8,064.63	35,000.00	1,701,061.66	44,696.79	686,579.50
Mutual Benefit.....	2,910,180.60	250,508.80	140,904.82	200,785.37	1,200,263.53	23,533.22	.....	1,660,534.17	155,855.74	172,940.31
Mutual Life.....	8,387,505.07	3,086,733.15	2,654,185.38	.....	2,654,185.38	.....	.....	2,694,040.24	283,084.08	672,390.17
National Vermont...	925,130.77	111,108.65	2,827.77	.....	106,004.25	179.22	.....	183,914.39	19,457.99	21,896.14
New England.....	1,316,597.00	257,377.83	58,080.41	.....	400,885.44	22,906.80	.....	271,547.63	38,084.76	140,264.58
New York Life.....	5,329,283.71	1,897,725.90	13,980.31	.....	2,322,290.75	1,932.12	.....	3,369,360.50	129,927.04	890,826.54
Northwestern.....	1,721,108.63	99,186.01	17,355.78	52,547.85	1,219,651.81	237,959.28	.....	926,027.01	81,966.36	145,897.12
Penn Mutual.....	658,727.00	190,255.97	26,204.09	.....	437,946.81	.....	.....	409,718.80	55,935.25	73,694.20
Phoenix.....	779,602.04	83,782.26	24,701.29	6,942.92	118,492.09	1,868.84	24,000.00	149,945.08	28,292.63	90,718.01
Provident Savings..	321,407.00	3,039.30	.....	.....	368,081.46	.....	.....	149,945.08	8,581.99	65,330.59
State Mutual.....	303,079.92	46,271.57	.....	.....	141,623.87	.....	.....	157,913.79	12,558.01	23,006.90
Travelers' Life & Ac.	1,325,519.14	66,711.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000.00	965,269.11	45,096.10	252,890.10
Union Mutual.....	478,015.81	46,714.10	18,235.13	29,414.30	40,332.69	14,117.00	30,800.00	207,406.07	14,479.31	65,405.79
United States.....	15,240.00	5,692.32	.....	55.00	.....	.....	6,000.00	228,191.60	19,001.30	66,882.14
Vermont Life.....	678,662.59	250,191.76	.....	2,575.13	2,174.23	.....	8,547.00	19,294.21	2,040.23	6,687.52
Washington Life...	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,171.00	.....	.....	241,083.26	17,581.82	145,489.90

TABLE NO. 14.

Compiled from Annual Statements of Life Insurance Companies doing business in New Hampshire, made up to December 31, 1887, and filed with the Insurance Commissioner, showing the number and amount of policies of the several companies in New Hampshire at that date, also the business transactions of the year 1887.

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
NAME OF COMPANY.	No. and amount of policies in force in this State Dec. 31, 1887.		No. and amount of new policies issued in this State during 1887.		Policies paid, lapsed, or terminated in 1887.		Total premiums received in 1887.	Losses incurred and annuities falling due.	Amount of losses, annuities, and endowments paid in 1887.	
	No. of policies.	Amount of policies.	No. of policies.	Amount of policies.	No. of policies.	Amount of policies.				
Aetna Life.....	887	\$911,387.00	66	\$99,251.00	62	\$70,159.00	\$25,816.11	\$28,887.00	\$29,222.00	
Connecticut General	123	166,642.00	41	54,700.00	28	33,000.00	5,276.22	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Connecticut Mutual	630	1,409,739.00	33	43,000.00	22	48,333.00	16,242.64	17,200.00	17,200.00	
Equitable	354	829,426.00	26	57,910.00	23	101,000.00	12,082.64	30,000.00	30,000.00	
John Hancock.....	42	61,889.00	4	5,000.00	3	3,424.00	1,600.75	1,074.00	1,074.00	
Manhattan	74	110,494.00	3	2,500.00	5	11,200.00	1,729.25	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Massachusetts Mutual.....	1,506	2,598,774.00	164	331,805.00	99	234,889.00	83,115.84	52,990.00	64,990.00	
Metropolitan *.....	7	11,000.00	3	4,000.00	.....	.....	28,579.97	12,902.50	12,902.50
Mutual Benefit.....	302	527,329.00	21	29,500.00	20	27,600.00	11,951.04	21,600.00	23,600.00	
Mutual Life	1,054	1,957,987.52	192	360,400.00	36	51,043.14	78,912.91	47,133.14	47,133.14	
National Vermont.....	186	242,000.00	40	41,000.00	21	22,100.00	8,078.55	12,000.00	11,000.00	
New England	235	408,353.00	2	5,000.00	16	38,707.00	1,732.40	26,000.00	28,500.00	
New York Life.....	314	748,320.00	48	85,500.00	18	46,100.00	21,466.37	26,005.16	26,005.16	
Northwestern	197	322,366.00	56	87,000.00	20	33,000.00	10,978.76	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Penn Mutual.....	70	239,500.00	20	56,000.00	1	14,500.00	12,536.17	.....	.....
Phoenix	683	831,017.00	129	191,758.00	89	108,046.00	31,259.98	4,123.00	6,180.00	
Provident Savings.....	1	1,000.00	1	1,000.00	.....	.....	31.25	.....	.....
State Mutual	94	160,520.00	7	19,500.00	2	2,035.00	4,797.00	.....	1,000.00
Travelers' †.....	2,386	3,410,687.00	2,657	3,772,950.00	2,449	3,189,771.00	38,612.69	11,302.34	11,302.34	
Union Mutual.....	236	260,741.72	49	53,762.12	55	62,816.67	6,877.09	9,908.89	9,908.89	
United States	93	80,090.00	17	22,500.00	15	17,755.00	2,921.28	1,255.00	1,255.00	
Vermont Life	71	69,985.00	41	34,800.00	7	3,357.00	1,706.01	837.00	837.00	
Washington Life	18	48,655.00	4	9,000.00	2	2,000.00	1,628.78	.....	.....
Totals	9,563	\$15,307,914.24	3,624	\$5,373,836.12	2,993	\$4,120,835.81	\$408,013.70	\$303,238.03	\$333,549.64	

* Industrial policies, 7,813 — \$858,237.

† Life and accident (see page 197).

TABLE NO. 15.

Showing Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenditures, with ratio of Claims paid to Receipts, of Mutual Benefit Associations, for the Year ending December 31, 1887.

ASSOCIATIONS.	ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
	Cash or invested assets.	Other assets.	Total assets.	Ascertained liabilities.	Contingent liabilities.	Total liabilities.
Granite State Mutual Aid, Keene	\$4,182.71	\$17,150.00	\$21,332.71	\$20,900.00	\$7,000.00	\$27,900.00
Provident Mutual Relief, Concord	3,705.68	4,946.80	8,652.48	2,278.00	2,000.00	4,278.00
Pemigewasset Mutual Relief, Plymouth	72.05	.....	72.05	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Totals	\$7,960.44	\$22,096.80	\$30,057.24	\$23,178.00	\$12,000.00	\$35,178.00

ASSOCIATIONS.	INCOME.		EXPENDITURES.		RATIO OF	
	Paid by members.	Other receipts.	Total receipts.	Paid for claims.	Paid for expenses.	Total disbursements.
Granite State Mutual Aid, Keene	\$89,307.41	\$96.40	\$89,403.81	\$72,978.21	\$15,637.46	\$88,615.67
Provident Mut'l Relief, Concord	60,038.51	183.14	60,221.65	56,000.00	4,362.15	60,362.15
Pemigewasset M. Rel., Plymouth	6,360.94	.....	6,360.94	671.94	5,631.46	6,303.40
Totals	\$155,706.86	\$279.54	\$155,986.40	\$129,650.15	\$25,631.07	\$155,281.22

Claims paid to rec'ds.
 Expenses to rec'ds.

99.11
 100.23
 99.90
 99.54

TABLE NO. 16.

Giving Summary of the General Business of each Mutual Benefit Association reported to this department as doing business in New Hampshire during the Year 1887.

ASSOCIATIONS.	Number of policies in force December 31, 1886.	Number written during the year 1887.	Number terminated during the year 1887.	Number in force December 31, 1887.	Total amount of losses paid during the year 1887.
Granite State Mutual Aid, Keene	3,227	606	209	3,624	\$72,978.21
Provident Mutual Relief, Concord.....	2,684	450	83	3,051	56,000.00
Pemigewasset Mutual Relief, Plymouth ...	101	648	13	736	671.94
Totals	6,012	1,704	305	7,411	\$129,650.15

TABLE NO. 17.

Premiums received and Tax of one per cent thereon by Foreign Insurance Companies authorized to transact business in New Hampshire, for the Year ending December 31, 1887.

	Location.	Amount insured.	Premiums received.	Tax.
Accident Insurance Company of North America...	Montreal, Can.....	\$72,500.00	\$605.31	\$6.05
Aetna Life Insurance Company	Hartford, Conn.....	911,387.00	25,816.11	258.16
American Steam Boiler	New York, N. Y....	167,000.00	1,902.00	19.02
American Surety Company.....	New York, N. Y....	40,000.00	288.75	2.89
Connecticut General Life.....	Hartford, Conn.....	166,642.00	5,276.22	52.76
Connecticut Mutual Life	Hartford, Conn.....	1,409,739.00	16,242.64	162.43
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation	London, Eng.....	1,534,050.00	12,287.66	122.87
Equitable Life Assurance Society	New York, N. Y....	829,426.00	12,082.64	120.83
Fidelity and Casualty Company	New York, N. Y....	264,952.40	1,437.17	14.37
Guarantee Company of North America	Montreal, Can.....	65,300.00	514.75	5.14
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	867,500.00	9,223.95	92.24
John Hancock Mutual Life.....	Boston, Mass.....	61,889.00	1,660.75	16.61
Manhattan Life	New York, N. Y....	110,494.00	1,729.25	17.29
Massachusetts Mutual Life.....	Springfield, Mass...	2,598,774.00	83,115.84	831.16
Metropolitan Life	New York, N. Y....	869,237.00	28,579.97	285.80
Mutual Benefit Life.....	Newark, N. J.....	527,329.00	11,951.04	119.51
Mutual Life.....	New York, N. Y....	1,957,987.52	78,912.91	789.13

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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National Life	Montpelier, Vt.....	242,000.00	8,078.55	80.78
New England Mutual Life	Boston, Mass.....	408,365.00	1,752.40	17.52
New York Life.....	New York, N. Y. ...	748,320.00	21,466.37	214.66
Northwestern Mutual Life.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	322,366.00	10,978.76	109.79
Penn Mutual Life	Philadelphia, Penn..	239,500.00	12,536.17	125.36
Phoenix Mutual Life.....	Hartford, Conn.....	831,017.00	31,259.98	312.60
Provident Savings Life Assurance.....	New York, N. Y. ...	1,000.00	31.25	.31
State Mutual Life	Worcester, Mass.....	160,520.00	4,797.00	47.97
Travelers' Life and Accident	Hartford, Conn.....	3,410,687.00	38,612.69	386.11
Union Mutual Life	Portland, Me.....	260,741.72	6,877.09	68.77
United States Life.....	New York, N. Y. ...	80,090.00	2,921.28	29.21
Vermont Life.....	Burlington, Vt.....	69,985.00	1,706.01	17.06
Washington Life	New York, N. Y. ...	48,655.00	1,628.78	16.29
Totals....	.....	\$19,277,453.64	\$434,273.29	\$4,342.69

TABLE NO. 18.

Tabulated statistics of New Hampshire fires, with causes thereof, and losses and insurance thereon. Tabulated principally from monthly reports, by F. C. Livingston, with additions, in italics, from reports of selectmen of towns.

LOCATION.	No.	Property.	Loss.	Insurance paid.	Cause.
Acworth	1	Farm buildings.....	\$2,000	\$1,500	Lantern.
Allenstown	2	Five farm buildings.....	3,000	1,000	Sparks.
		Nine farm buildings.....	10,000	5,000	Unknown.
Alton	1	Summer cottage.....	1,500	.....	Unknown.
Bartlett.....	2	Sawmill and machinery.....	20,000	4,500	Unreported.
		Summer hotel.....	2,000	1,500	Incendiary.
Barnstead.....	1	Dwelling	37	37	Defective flue.
Belmont	1	Dwelling	2,000	1,300	Unknown.
Belmont	1	Dwelling and barn	900	500	Unknown.
Bethlehem	3	Two farm buildings	1,000	850	Chimney.
		Store and depot	1,200	600	Unknown.
		Sawmill and boarding-house.....	20,000	1,500	Engine sparks.
Bow	1	Cigar factory	475	.....	Matches.
Bradford	1	Farm buildings	1,800	.....	Lightning.
Brentwood.....	1	Store	1,400	750	Unknown.
Bridgewater.....	1	Sawmill	1,200	.....	Boiler.
Campton	3	Farm buildings.....	200	.....	Incendiary.
		Clothing factory.....	9,000	6,079	Unreported.
		Store	1,200	850	Unreported.
Canaan.....	1	Dwelling	200	.....	Forest fire.
Candia	2	Farm buildings.....	1,500	500	Lantern.
		Shoe-shop and contents	3,730	3,430	Unreported.
Center Harbor	1	Hotel and stable.....	22,390	10,000	Unknown.
Chester.....	1	Factory.....	1,200	.....	Overheating.

Chichester	1	Farm buildings.....	6,000	2,000	Unknown.
Claremont	3	Block and contents	33,450	25,750	Unreported.
		Dwelling and slaughter-house	2,450	2,200	Unreported.
		Carriage shop	440	440	Blacksmith's forge.
Canterbury	2	Farm buildings.....	1,200	800	Incendiary.
		Steam sawmill	1,500	.....	Unreported.
Columbia	1	Schoolhouse.....	150	.....	Unreported.
Concord	12	Dwelling	200	.....	Unreported.
(See Penacook.)		Dwelling	1,500	.....	Incendiary.
		Dwelling	2,400	1,200	Unknown.
		Dwelling	300	.....	Unknown.
		Farm buildings	600	400	Unknown.
		Block and merchandise	4,700	3,700	Unknown.
		Dwelling and contents	400	200	Matches.
		Dwelling	40	40	Unknown.
		Dwelling	15	15	Pipe.
		Dwelling	10	.....	Unknown.
		Building	25	25	Funnel.
		Building	75	75	Unknown.
Conway	1	Farm buildings.....	2,500	1,700	Unknown.
Contocook	2	Wood and timber.....	100	.....	Lightning.
		Barn	100	.....	Lightning.
Dalton.....	2	Farm buildings.....	1,300	450	Unreported.
		Farm buildings.....	1,800	1,150	Chimney.
Danville	1	Shoemaker's shop.....	10	.....	Defective flue.
Deerfield	1	Farm buildings.....	12,000	5,900	Chimney.
Deering	1	Farm buildings.....	700	550	Chimney.
Derry	3	Shoe-shop	200	.....	Overheated stove.
		Barn and L	1,760	560	Unknown.
		Blacksmith's shop	15	15	Unknown.
Dover	21	Block and merchandise	1,500	1,290	Chimney.
		Storehouse.....	1,000	.....	Unknown.
		Farm buildings	1,800	100	Unknown.

TABLE NO. 18. — *Continued.*

LOCATION.	No.	Property.	Loss.	Insurance paid.	Cause.
Dover — <i>continued</i>		Building and contents.....	\$160,000	\$160,000	Unknown.
		Dwelling	10	10	Overheated stove.
		Hotel	17	17	Lamp overturned.
		Block and contents	250	250	Unknown.
		Sawmill	3,000	.....	Unknown.
		Dwelling	936	936	Unknown.
		Store and dwelling	27	27	Defective chimney.
		Dwelling and furniture	332	332	Defective chimney.
		Dwelling	64	64	Lightning.
		Dwelling	27	27	Unknown.
		Dwelling	12	12	Unknown.
		Dwelling	650	650	Unknown.
		Two houses	123	123	Matches.
		Farmhouse	300	.....	Unknown.
		House	10	10	Lamp.
		Tenement.....	110	110	Matches.
		Two blocks and merchandise	1,777	1,175	Chimney.
		Factory	1,200	.....	Unknown.
Dunbarton	1	Farm building	700	700	Incendiary.
Dorchester	3	Farm buildings	500	.....	Unknown.
		Dwelling	1,000	.....	Unknown.
		Steam sawmill	2,500	.....	Unknown.
Easton	2	Dwelling	650	650	Unknown.
		Three farm buildings	Unreported	Unreported	Unreported.
Eaton	2	Farm buildings	1,500	.....	Unknown.
		Dwelling	500	500	Unknown.
Effingham	1	Country store and merchandise	2,650	2,650	Unknown.
Enfield	1	Barn and L	250	220	Unknown.

	1	Blacksmith and paint shop	780	780	Unknown.
Epping.....	1	Farm buildings.....	1,500	930	Chimney.
Epsom.....	1	Dwelling and depot	6,000	5,100	Matches.
Exeter	4	Farm buildings.....	2,000	.....	Incendiary.
		Farm buildings.....	2,000	1,000	Incendiary.
		Cotton-mill	100,000	100,000	Sparks.
Fabyan's.....	1	Engine-house	950	600	Unknown.
		Two locomotives	15,000	Insured.	Unknown.
Farmington	6	Farm buildings	1,500	1,200	Unknown.
		Store.....	2,500	1,500	Unknown.
		Sawmill	500	.....	Unknown.
		Farm buildings	3,500	.....	Unknown.
		Two farm buildings	1,200	875	Unknown.
Fitzwilliam	2	Hay-knife factory.....	.....	.....	Unreported.
		Manufactory of wooden-ware.....	25	25	Sparks from chimney.
		Dwelling	200	200	Defective chimney.
Francesstown	3	Dwelling	600	250	Defective chimney.
		Farm buildings.....	1,400	800	Defective chimney.
		Dwelling	700	.....	Defective chimney.
		Dwelling	200	200	Unknown.
Franklin.....	3	Dwelling	400	300	Unknown.
		Dwelling .....	.....	.....	Unreported.
Gilford	2	Woodshed	600	350	Unknown.
		Two barns.....	1,400	350	Lightning.
Goffstown.....	1	Dwelling	25	25	Unknown.
Goshen	1	Dwelling	200	200	Unknown.
Goshen	1	Dwelling	1,000	680	Defective chimney.
Grafton	1	Two barns.....	2,500	500	Boiling swill.
Grantham.....	1	Four farm buildings	1,500	.....	Lightning.
Greenland	1	Summer residence	2,500	1,600	Defective chimney.
Greenville	1	Dwelling	15	15	Defective chimney.
Groveton	2	Timber	700	.....	Forest fire.
		Machine shop	13,572	8,000	Incendiary.

TABLE NO. 18. — *Continued.*

LOCATION.	No.	Property.	Loss.	Insurance paid.	Causes.
Hampstead	1	Shoe-shop and contents	\$10,000	\$10,000	Incendiary.
Haverhill	1	Farm buildings	2,000	1,540	Lamp explosion.
Hanover	2	Hotel, three blocks, dwelling	78,525	47,375	Unknown.
Hill	2	Dwelling	20	20	Chimney.
	2	Block, dwelling, and contents	8,500	4,700	Unknown.
		Church ..	2,500	1,000	Chimney.
Hillsborough	1	House and two barns	2,000	1,300	Unknown.
Hillsborough	4	Sawmill and contents	2,000	1,000	Unknown.
		Livery stable	50	.....	Defective flue.
		Dwelling	25	15	Lamp.
Hollis	1	Farm buildings ..	3,200	.....	Lantern.
Hooksett	4	Forest	400	.....	Sparks from steam-mill.
		Wood .....	.....	.....	Forest fire.
		Stable	2,500	2,200	Unknown.
		Dwelling	5	5	Chimney.
		Dwelling and store ..	1,000	700	Brush fire.
Hudson	2	Dwelling	2,400	800	Unknown.
		Dwelling	10	.....	Unknown.
Jefferson	2	Farm buildings	2,500	1,700	Lightning.
		Country store and contents ..	1,700	1,400	Matches.
Keene	3	Dwelling	1,500	650	Defective flue.
		Pair factory	1,000	768	Matches.
		Dwelling and barn	1,200	1,200	Unknown.
Keene	5	Pair factory	50	50	Defective flue.
		Dwelling	150	.....	Sparks from chimney.
		Dwelling	100	.....	Defective flue.

<i>Keene</i>	Store and contents.....	55	30	Sparks from flue.
<i>Kensington</i>	Dwelling	775	500	Boys and matches.
<i>Kingston</i>	Forest fire	200		Brush fire.
<i>Kingston</i>	Farm buildings.....	1,400	1,400	Chimney.
	Dwelling	60		Defective flue.
	Barn	350	200	Incendiary.
<i>Laconia</i>	Block	100	100	Unknown.
	Two storehouses and merchandise.....	12,000	8,000	Unknown.
	Two dwellings	1,800	1,300	Unknown.
<i>Laconia</i>	Shoddy-mill.....	100		Sparks from picker.
<i>Lancaster</i>	Farm buildings	1,200	800	Chimney.
<i>Landaff</i>	Dwelling	400	300	Defective chimney.
	House and barn	800	500	Sparks.
<i>Lee</i>	Two barns	3,400	1,425	Unknown.
<i>Lempster</i>	Shingle-mill	1,000		Unknown.
<i>Lebanon</i>	Eighty buildings	300,000	120,000	Unreported.
	Dwelling	1,000	1,000	Chimney.
	Slaughter-house.....			Unreported.
<i>Lisbon</i>	Barn and hay	3,000	1,300	Lantern.
	Farm buildings.....	2,100	1,465	Lightning.
<i>Littleton</i>	Sawmill	8,700		Unknown.
	Dwelling	150	150	Chimney.
	Dwelling and glove-mill	30,000	11,000	Unknown.
	Shop, machinery, and merchandise.....	1,200		Unknown.
<i>Loudon</i>	Wood and timber.....			Sparks.
	Farm buildings.....	750	600	Chimney.
<i>Loudon</i>	Dwelling	2,000	400	Unknown.
<i>Lyman</i>	Dwelling	800	600	Unknown.
<i>Lyndeborough</i>	Farm buildings.....	63	63	Sparks.
<i>Manchester</i>	Tenement block	75	75	Chimney.
	Dwelling	200		Unknown.
	Dwelling	600	600	Unknown.

TABLE NO. 18. — *Continued.*

LOCATION.	No.	Property.	Loss.	Insurance paid.	Cause.
Manchester — <i>cont'd.</i>		Church	\$1,067	\$1,067	Furnace.
		Millinery.....	87	87	Gas-jet.
		Household furniture.....	10	10	Lamp.
		Tenement.....	75	75	Unknown.
		Merchandise	6	6	Unknown.
		Merchandise	63	63	Unknown.
		Boarding-house	750	750	Spontaneous.
		Tenement	700	700	Unknown.
		Dwelling	12,000	8,572	Unknown.
		Paper-mill.....	500	.....	Unknown.
		Millinery	616	616	Matches.
		Block	90	90	Lamp.
		Cotton and machinery.....	1,000	1,000	Unknown.
		Tenement block.....	45	45	Unknown.
		Yarn.....	650	650	Spontaneous.
		Dwelling	50	50	Unknown.
		Barn	200	.....	Unknown.
		Merchandise	65	65	Gas-jet.
		Stable.....	200	125	Unknown.
		Block	25	.....	Stove.
		Block	5	5	Chimney.
		Machinery	25	25	Boiler.
		Tenement block.....	50	50	Chimney.
		Block	100	.....	Lamp explosion.
		Block	30	30	Incendiary.
		Block	50	.....	Incendiary.
		Waste.....	100	.....	Sparks.

<i>Marlborough</i>	1	Dwelling	1,175	700	Chimney.
Marlow	2	Barn	200	.....	Forest fire.
		Six farm buildings.....	4,000	.....	Unknown.
Merrinack.....	1	Two barns.....	600	600	Incendiary.
Milan.....	1	Dwelling and contents.....	235	235	Unknown.
<i>Milford</i>	1	Dwelling	400	400	Defective chimney.
Milton.....	3	Barn	200	100	Unknown.
		Lumber.....	200	.....	Incendiary.
		Farm buildings.....	2,500	2,500	Unknown.
<i>Mont Vernon</i>	1	Dwelling	150	.....	Incendiary.
Moultonborough.....	2	Steamer Bristol	1,000	.....	Unknown.
		Boarding-house	3,000	.....	Unknown.
Nashua	28	Foundry	920	420	Sparks.
		Boarding-house.....	25	25	Smoking.
		Dwelling	35	25	Defective chimney.
		Church	50	.....	Furnace.
		Shoe-shop.....	50	.....	Unknown.
		Blacksmith's shop ..	50	.....	Incendiary.
		Dwelling	100	100	Chimney.
		Forest fire	25	.....	Unknown.
		Pump-shop.....	25	.....	Sparks.
		Dwelling	598	598	Oil stove.
		Four dwellings, shop, and contents.....	9,000	8,000	Unknown.
		Block.....	10	10	Unknown.
		Dwelling	687	687	Unknown.
		Barn	300	300	Incendiary.
		Barn	1,200	.....	Incendiary.
		Block.....	140	140	Incendiary.
		Dwelling ..	2,500	1,250	Unknown.
		Foundry	10	10	Unknown.
		Building	25	25	Unknown.
		Hay in ear.....	200	200	Unknown.
		Dwelling	46	46	Stove.

TABLE NO. 18. — *Continued.*

LOCATION.	No.	Property.	Loss.	Insurance paid.	Cause.
Nashua — <i>continued.</i>					
		Hotel and contents.....	\$285	\$285	Incendiary.
		Merchandise.....	25	.....	Stove.
		Block and contents.....	8,011	5,378	Unknown.
		Dwelling ..	100	100	Chimney.
		Block.....	15	15	Incendiary.
		Block.	525	525	Unknown.
		Two buildings	4,000	3,500	Incendiary.
	1	Three farm buildings.....	1,000	800	Carelessness.
Nelson.....	1	Dwelling and barn.....	600	500	Lantern.
Nelson.....	2	Twenty buildings.....	40,000	15,000	Sparks.
New Boston.....		Farm building.....	1,000	850	Defective chimney.
	1	Two barns	1,000	200	Lightning.
Newbury	2	Farm buildings.....	800	.....	Incendiary.
Newbury.....		Forest fire.....	600	.....	Sparks.
	1	Knife factory.....	10,000	.....	Unknown.
New Durham	1	Dwelling	1,150	1,150	Defective chimney.
New Ipswich.....	1	Three dwellings.....	6,000	3,700	Unknown.
New Hampton.....	2	Farm buildings.....	2,500	.....	Lightning.
		Dwelling.....	5	5	Lamp.
Newmarket.....	2	Schoolhouse.....	1,200	.....	Unknown.
	2	Depot and three cars.....	15,000	.....	Unknown.
Newport		Block.....	2,160	2,160	Stove.
		Sash and blind shop.....	6,000	2,250	Defective chimney.
Newport	1	Store and dwelling.....	4,000	2,300	Defective chimney.
Newton.	1	Twenty-one buildings.....	45,000	27,000	Incendiary.
Northfield.....	1	Dwelling and stable	2,700	1,566	Unknown.
North Hampton	1	Store, dwelling, and merchandise	8,800	5,375	Incendiary.
North Hampton.....	1	Barn and stable.....	473	473	Carelessness.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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<i>Northwood</i>	3	Shoe factory and merchandise..... Barn..... Dwelling.....	4,000 1,100 19	2,000 400	Unknown. Lantern. Lightning.
<i>Orange</i>	1	Four farm buildings	2,000	1,300	Incendiary.
<i>Orford</i>	1	Dwelling.....	250	.....	Unknown.
<i>Ossipee</i>	3	Farm buildings..... Dwelling..... Store and stable.....	1,500 1,800 1,500	600 1,700 1,000	Chimney. Unknown. Chimney.
<i>Pelham</i>	1	Farm buildings.....	1,200	1,200	Unknown.
<i>Peterborough</i>	3	Building..... Shop and merchandise	50 2,510	..... 2,500	Unknown. Incendiary.
<i>Phillip's</i>	1	Farm buildings.....	1,200	800	Incendiary.
<i>Penacook</i>	2	Farm buildings..... Blacksmith shop..... Store, factory, and contents	2,000 4,346 15,000	1,200 4,346 6,500	Unknown. Unknown. Boiler.
<i>Piermont</i>	1	Dwelling	600	450	Defective chimney.
<i>Pittsburg</i>	2	Barn..... House and barn	400 500	..... .....	Lightning. Defective chimney.
<i>Plymouth</i>	2	Farm buildings.....	1,500	800	Lantern.
<i>Portsmouth</i>	2	Hotel..... Tenement.....	500 100	500 100	Unknown. Incendiary.
<i>Portsmouth</i>	3	Merchandise	30	30	Unknown.
		Tenement	40	40	Matches.
		Schoolroom	25	25	Overheated stove.
		Milkroom.....	800	.....	Carelessness.
<i>Richmond</i>	1	Dwelling and barn.....	1,420	500	Defective chimney.
<i>Rindge</i>	1	Sawmill.....	3,000	1,800	Unknown.
<i>Rochester</i>	2	Harness store	60	60	Unknown.
		Sawmill	400	.....	Boiler.
<i>Rollinsford</i>	1	Barn	1,500	1,150	Lightning.
<i>Roxbury</i>	1	Forest fire	500	.....	Burning brush.

TABLE NO. 18. -- Continued.

LOCATION.	No.	Property.	Loss.	Insurance paid.	Cause.
Rumney	1	Farm buildings.....	\$4,872	\$3,172	Chimney.
Rumney	1	Dwelling	375	.....	Chimney.
Salem	1	Farm building.....	100	.....	Brush fire.
Salem	1	Dwelling ..	1,000	500	Set by a child.
Sandown	1	Dwelling	800	500	Ashes.
Seabrook	1	Dwelling	1,500	1,000	Sparks.
Sharon	1	Dwelling	2,200	1,500	Unknown.
Sharon	1	Barn and shed	100	.....	Exposure.
Stewartstown.....	2	Five buildings.....	9,000	2,000	Defective flue.
		Dwelling	1,500	975	Burning out chimney.
Stratford	1	Shoe factory and contents	35,000	30,000	Unknown.
Stratford	2	Three farm buildings.....	1,500	800	Unknown.
		Grist and saw mill	2,000	.....	Unknown.
Stratham.....	4	Farm buildings.....	5,000	.....	Unknown.
		Farm buildings.....	25	.....	Chimney.
		Farm buildings..	75	75	Incendiary.
		Apple evaporator	1,500	.....	Unknown.
Sunapee	1	Dwelling	400	.....	Carelessness.
Suncook	4	Eleven buildings	40,000	12,000	Unknown.
		Picker.....	829	829	Spontaneous.
		Opera house, two blocks, and mdse....	42,000	29,000	Unknown.
		Tenement block	400	400	Chimney.
Surry	2	Dwelling	500	250	Chimney.
		Forest fires.....	200	.....	Sportsman.
Temple.....	1	Barn	150	50	Unknown.

Thornton	1	Summer hotel.....	2,000	.....	Incendiary.
Tilton	3	Sawmill	2,000	.....	Unknown.
		Farm buildings.....	1,000	520	Unknown.
		Farm buildings.....	3,000	2,200	Unknown.
Tilton	1	Dwelling	7	7	Children at play.
Troy	1	Tannery, dwelling, and contents.....	28,650	18,600	Friction.
Unity.....	1	Farm buildings.....	500	300	Unknown.
Wakefield.....	1	Dwelling	200	.....	Chimney.
Walpole	1	Forest fire.....	10	.....	Forest fire.
Warner.....	2	Wood and timber.....	150 acres.	.....	Sparks.
		Barn	500	.....	Lightning.
Warren.....	1	Dwelling	50	50	Chimney.
Washington.....	3	Sawmill	6,200	.....	Engine sparks.
		Dwelling and store.....	432	432	Defective chimney.
		Hosiery mill	13,000	6,825	Defective chimney.
Weare (Oil Mills) ...	1	Farm buildings.....	500	.....	Unknown.
Westmoreland.....	1	Dwelling	1,600	800	Unknown.
Whitefield	1	Two farm buildings.....	1,000	800	Chimney.
Whitefield.....	4	Dwelling	20	20	Exposure.
		Dwelling	750	500	Chimney.
		Dwelling	25	25	Chimney.
		Dwelling	15	15	Chimney.
Winchester	1	Three farm buildings.....	1,200	800	Unknown.
Wolfeborough.	4	Block and merchandise.....	7,100	5,275	Furnace.
		Eight dwellings, shoe factory, and conf's	139,300	65,500	Unknown.
		Storehouse and merchandise.....	4,720	4,500	Unknown.
		Barn and carriages	1,000	.....	Incendiary.
	5	Miscellaneous fires	100	100	Lightning.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of fires during the year, 349.

Total loss for the year, \$1,657,255.

Total insurance paid for the year, \$937,183.

Causes of Fire.

Unknown and unreported	146	Carelessness	4
Chimneys and defective flues . .	64	Furnaces	3
Incendiary	32	Spontaneous	3
Lightning	19	Smoking	2
Sparks	19	Children at play	2
Matches	10	Gas-jets	2
Lamps and lanterns	15	Boiling food for swine	1
Overheated stove and funnel . .	10	Friction	1
Forest fires	5	Ashes	1
Brush fires	4	Sportsman	1
Boilers	4	Blacksmith's forge	1

Lives Lost by Fires in New Hampshire in 1887.

(Chronicle Fire Tables.)

Human Beings.	Horses.	Cattle.	Other Animals.
3	19	41	133

NEW HAMPSHIRE
JOINT-STOCK
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ABSTRACTS OF ANNUAL REPORTS, WITH DETAILED STATEMENTS
OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NAMES OF AGENTS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

AMOSKEAG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

[Incorporated May 4, 1886. Commenced business June 22, 1886.]

ALPHEUS GAY, *President.*

JAMES E. DODGE, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Hanover street, Manchester, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$50,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)...	\$48,879.85
Interest accrued thereon.....	493.73
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$121,125.00
Value of buildings thereon.....	not reported.
Insurance held as collateral.....	\$15,020.00

BONDS.

Market Value.

N. H. Trust Co. debenture bonds.....	\$10,000.00
Cash in company's office	3,641.62
Cash deposited in New Hampshire Trust Co.....	10,000.00
Gross premiums in course of collection.....	1,674.73

Gross assets \$74,689.93

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$1,212.66
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent.....	17,330.34
Due or accrued for salaries, rents, etc.....	450.00
Commissions and brokerage.....	251.14

Gross liabilities, except capital \$19,244.14

Surplus as to policy-holders.....	\$55,445.79
Paid-up capital	50,000.00

Surplus over capital \$5,445.79

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$31,684.35	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums.....	2,233.06	
		<hr/>
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$29,451.29
Interest on mortgages		4,814.78
Income from commissions		27.73
		<hr/>
Gross cash income		\$34,293.80

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$17,964.78	
Deduct re-insurance	900.00	
		<hr/>
Net amount paid for losses		\$17,064.78
Commissions or brokerage.....		4,464.98
Salaries and fees		1,924.72
All other payments and expenses		1,698.41
		<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures		\$25,152.89

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$1,581,222.49	\$18,686.13
Written during 1887	2,414,428.82	31,940.40
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$3,995,651.31	\$50,626.53
Expired and terminated.....	1,176,432.17	15,459.51
		<hr/>
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$2,819,219.14	\$35,167.02
Deduct amount re-insured	43,212.50	506.35
		<hr/>
Net amount in force December 31, 1887...	\$2,776,006.64	\$34,660.67
		<hr/>
Premiums received from organization		\$51,211.71
Losses paid from organization.....		18,908.67
Losses incurred during the year 1887.....		18,814.52
Company's stock owned by directors.....		14,900.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This company transacts no business outside of New Hampshire.

AGENTS.

Morrill & Danforth,
 Charles A. Hazlett,
 George B. Prescott,
 A. S. Parshley,
 Melcher & Prescott,
 George Tilden,
 Robert M. Wallace,
 Alfred R. Evans,
 Dexter Chase,
 T. F. Johnson,
 Chester Abbott,
 S. W. Rollins,
 George W. Cummings,
 Herbert S. Osgood,
 Robert C. Osgood,
 James H. Williams,
 Henry A. Abbott,
 Leach & Barnard,
 Bartlett & Shepard,
 Thomas W. Saben,
 Dewey, Peck & Co.,
 George F. Berry,
 Elgin A. Jones,
 A. P. Davis,
 Dearborn & Chase,

Concord.
 Portsmouth.
 Dover.
 Rochester.
 Laconia.
 Keene
 Milford.
 Gorham.
 Lancaster.
 Colebrook.
 Woodsville.
 Meredith.
 Francetown.
 Claremont.
 Newport.
 Warren.
 Winchester.
 Franklin.
 Derry.
 Hinsdale.
 Lebanon.
 Pittsfield.
 Marlow.
 Warner.
 Bristol.

Frank H. Rollins,
 William O. Folsom,
 Z. C. Perkins,
 Charles F. Parker,
 Amos J. Blake,
 W. P. Whitcher,
 James E. French,
 M. R. Buxton,
 Crawford, Tolles & Co.,
 S. W. Holman,
 George C. Gordon,
 N. A. Frost,
 George W. Gleason,
 Ezra S. Stearns,
 John T. Bartlett,
 George G. Davis,
 B. H. Corning,
 John W. Center,
 R. B. Hatch,
 William Weber,
 F. S. Pierce,
 George L. Dearborn,
 Edward L. Kimball,
 Weston & Shute,

Plymouth.
 Henniker.
 Tilton.
 Wolfeborough.
 Fitzwilliam.
 Lisbon.
 Moultonboro'.
 Nashua.
 Farmington.
 Hillsborough.
 Salem.
 Hanover.
 Dublin.
 East Rindge.
 Raymond.
 Marlborough.
 Littleton.
 Litchfield.
 Peterborough.
 Manchester.
 East Jaffrey.
 Newmarket.
 Manchester.
 Exeter.

THE CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CONCORD, N. H.

[Incorporated March 10, 1886. Commenced business March 19, 1886.]

A. B. THOMPSON, *President.*

LYMAN JACKMAN, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 39 North Main street, Concord, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$50,000.00
(Increased \$25,000.00.)

I. ASSETS.

Loaned on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$15,300.00	
Interest accrued thereon.....	197.90	
		<hr/>
		\$15,497.90
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$47,200.00	
Value of buildings thereon	15,250.00	
Insurance held as collateral.....	6,500.00	

STOCKS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.	\$1,500.00	\$1,447.50
Concord Board of Trade Building....	1,500.00	1,415.00

BONDS.

Union Pacific R.R.Co., sinking fund, 8s	7,000.00	8,015.00
Kansas Pacific R. R. Co., mortgage, 6s	1,000.00	1,012.50
Iowa Loan and Trust Co., deb., 5s...	5,000.00	5,000.00
Central Loan and Land Co., deb., 6s..	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Hampshire Trust Co., deb., 6s...	5,500.00	5,000.00
Muscatine Mortgage and Trust Co., debentures, 6s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Nebraska Loan and Trust Co., deb., 6s	1,000.00	1,000.00
Johnson Loan and Trust Co., deb., 6s	1,000.00	1,000.00
City Water Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., 6s	5,000.00	5,000.00
Winfield Water Co., Kansas, 6s.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Wichita Water Co., Kansas, 6s.....	2,000.00	2,000.00

Total stocks and bonds.....	\$43,500.00	\$44,390.00	\$44,390.00
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LOANS ON COLLATERALS. Market Value. Loaned Thereon.

Kings County Elevated Railway Co.,			
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	\$7,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester....	1,700.00	1,500.00	
Total.....	\$8,700.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00
Cash in company's office.....			207.13
Cash deposited in banks:			
National State Capital Bank		\$1,233.24	
Loan and Trust Savings Bank.....		4,337.33	
New Hampshire Savings Bank.....		4,243.33	
Merrimack County Savings Bank.....		845.22	
			\$10,659.12
Interest due and accrued.....			1,023.00
Gross premiums in course of collection.....			1,794.13
			\$80,071.28
Gross assets.....			

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$2,809.27	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent.....	22,152.21	
Commissions and brokerage.....	261.04	
		\$25,222.52
Gross liabilities, except capital.....		\$54,848.76
Surplus as to policy-holders.....		50,000.00
Paid-up capital.....		\$4,848.76
Surplus over capital.....		

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$45,342.03	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	7,930.05	
		\$37,411.98
Net cash received for premiums.....		859.30
Interest on mortgages.....		2,358.54
Interest and dividends from all other sources.....		274.00
Commission on securities purchased.....		25,000.00
Received for increased capital.....		\$65,903.82
Gross cash income.....		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$26,647.00	
Deduct re-insurance	2,149.33	
		\$24,497.67
Net amount paid.....		

Cash dividends paid.....	\$1,250.00
Commissions or brokerage.....	6,691.81
Salaries and fees.....	1,691.74
Accrued interest on investments bought.....	307.69
All other payments and expenses.....	1,134.61
Gross cash expenditures.....	\$35,573 52

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$2,378,694.16	\$30,289.07
Written during 1887.....	3,373,081.95	45,434.01
Total.....	\$5,751,776.11	\$75,723.08
Expired and terminated.....	1,825,533.41	25,318.36
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$3,926,242.70	\$50,404.72
Deduct amount re-insured.....	441,031.51	6,100.30
Net amount in force.....	\$3,485,211.19	\$44,304.42
Premiums received from organization.....		\$84,160.47
Losses paid from organization.....		28,239.62
Cash dividends declared from organization.....		1,250.00
Losses incurred during the year 1887.....		27,306.94
Company's stock owned by directors.....		28,000.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written.....	\$3,206,426.25
Premiums received.....	42,500.83
Losses paid.....	24,451.10
Losses incurred.....	27,260.37

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Eugene S. Leonard, Dearborn & Chase, H. W. Bond, J. H. Dudley, Jackman & Lang, J. H. Ballard, C. O. Eastman, L. H. Eastman, Fred R. Felch, Crawford, Tolles & Co., J. M. Pierce & Twiss, G. W. Wiggin, Leach & Barnard, Alfred R. Evans, N. A. Frost, George Tilden, Melcher & Prescott, Dexter Chase, Dewey, Peck & Co., Ward P. Whitchee,	Walpole. Bristol. Charlestown. Colebrook. Concord. Concord. Claremont. Conway. Derry Depot. Dover. East Jaffrey. Exeter. Franklin. Gorham. Hanover. Keene. Laconia. Lancaster. Lebanon. Lisbon.	B. H. Corning, H. H. Holt, S. B. Stearns, W. M. Knowlton, E. J. Copp & A. J. Tuck, Timothy Murray, Edmund P. Fox, R. B. Hatch, J. P. Huckins, Samuel Dodge, R. S. Perkins, Armington & Aldrich, J. Fleeman, H. W. Brigham, C. F. Parker, Chester Abbott, George W. Stone, Oscar Foss, Stephen Batcheller,	Littleton. Lyme. Manchester. Milford. Nashua. Newmarket. New Boston. Peterborough. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Tilton. Whitefield. Wilton. Winchester. Wolfeborough. Woodsville. Andover. Cen. Barnstead. Fitzwilliam.
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THE CAPITOL FIRE ASSOCIATION, NASHUA, N. H.

[Incorporated February 3, 1886. Commenced business February 22, 1886.]

FRANK A. MCKEAN, *President.*MARK R. BUXTON, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Nashua, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$50,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)...	\$17,975.00	
Interest due and accrued.....	387.61	
		<u>\$18,362.61</u>
Value of lands mortgaged	\$65,030.00	
Value of buildings mortgaged.....	3,475.00	
Insurance held as collateral.....	1,500.00	

STOCKS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
Muscatine Mfg. and Trust Co.....	\$6,000.00	\$7,500.00
Amoskeag Fire Insurance Co.....	200.00	200.00
People's Fire Insurance Co.....	100.00	100.00
State Mutual Fire Insurance Co.....	200.00	200.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R....	2,500.00	2,625.00
Second National Bank, Nashua.....	1,000.00	1,200.00
Indian Head Bank, Nashua.....	1,200.00	1,950.00
Union Loan and Trust Co., Sioux City	2,000.00	2,200.00

BONDS.

County Santa Fe bonds.....	3,000.00	2,760.00
Kansas Investment Co. bonds.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
N. H. Trust Co. debenture bonds....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Richmond Co., Ga., factory bonds....	2,000.00	2,000.00

Total stocks and bonds.....	\$30,700.00	\$33,235.00	\$33,235.00
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LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

Market Value. Loaned Thereon.

60 shares Capitol Fire Association, Nashua.....	\$3,000.00	\$2,200.00
20 shares Telegraph Publishing Co., Nashua.....	2,000.00	1,000.00
50 shares First National Bank, Den- ton, Tex.....	6,000.00	5,000.00

100 shares Burton Car Co	\$1,000.00	} \$1,500.00
50 shares West End	1,250.00	
Note, O. C. Moore, indorsed by J. G. Moore and Charles Holman	1,000.00	
Note, C. H. Clement, secured by mortgages of real estate in Denton, Tex	2,000.00	
Note, Carter, Woodrough & Co., indorsed by Underhill Edge-Tool Co., Nashua, N. H.	2,000.00	
Note, Roby & Campbell, indorsed by L. A. Roby	2,000.00	
Total		\$16,700.00
Cash in company's office		88.69
Cash deposited in banks:		
Indian Head National, Nashua, N. H.	\$2,588.30	
City Savings Bank, Nashua, N. H.	2,142.00	
		\$4,730.30
Interest due and accrued		487.08
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans		106.78
Gross premiums in course of collection		4,300.00
Gross assets		\$78,010.46

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses	\$1,500.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent.	21,356.19	
Gross liabilities, except capital		\$22,856.19
Surplus as regards policy-holders		\$55,154.27
Paid-up capital		50,000.00
Surplus over capital		\$5,154.27

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$34,400.13	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	8,379.75	
Net cash received for premiums		\$26,020.38
Interest on mortgages		1,531.33
Interest and dividends from all other sources		2,360.39
Gross cash income		\$29,912.10

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses	\$24,327.00
Cash dividends	2,000.00
Commissions or brokerage	4,821.96
Salaries and fees	2,202.25

State and local taxes.....	\$500.00
All other payments and expenditures.....	1,500.00
Gross cash expenditures	<u>\$35,351.21</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$2,181,261.00	\$27,654.50
Written during 1887	2,872,553.00	36,191.23
Total.....	<u>\$5,053,814.00</u>	<u>\$63,845.73</u>
Expired and terminated.....	1,332,277.00	19,481.87
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$3,721,537.00	\$44,363.86
Deduct amount re-insured.....	190,475.00	1,651.48
Net amount in force	<u>\$3,531,062.00</u>	<u>\$42,712.38</u>
Premiums received from organization.....		\$63,845.73
Losses paid from organization.....		24,327.00
Losses incurred during the year 1887.....		21,660.62
Company's stock owned by directors.....		22,100.00
Loaned to directors.....		2,200.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

All the business transacted by this company has been within the State of New Hampshire.

AGENTS.

A. Elliott & Co.,	Manchester.	F. W. Preston,	New Ipswich.
Morrill & Danforth,	Concord.	F. R. Felch,	Derry.
John Pender,	Portsmouth.	E. J. Temple,	Hinsdale.
D. K. Healey,	Keene.	G. F. Berry,	Pittsfield.
H. S. Osgood,	Claremont.	N. A. Frost,	Hanover.
Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	W. B. Rotch,	Amherst.
H. A. Redfield,	Dover.	Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.
White & Knight,	Peterborough.	Chester Abbott,	Woodsville.
H. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	H. J. Jones,	Alton.
J. H. Dudley,	Colebrook.	W. F. Westgate,	Haverhill.
F. H. Rollins,	Plymouth.	L. H. Eastman,	Conway.
Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.	F. D. Currier,	East Canaan.
Z. C. Perkins,	Tilton.	L. S. Hayes,	Walpole.
S. D. Downs,	Francetown.	T. G. Stevens,	Rumney.
W. H. Belknap,	Exeter.	A. R. Evans,	Gorham.
B. H. Corning,	Littleton.	L. W. Prescott,	Warren.
W. P. Whitecher,	Lisbon.	John C. Webster,	Danbury.
R. C. Osgood,	Newport.	F. S. Pierce,	Jaffrey.
W. D. Knapp,	Great Falls.	James Taft,	Greenville.
R. M. Wallace,	Milford.	Josiah Fleeman,	Wilton.
S. W. Holman,	Hillsboro' Br.	J. H. Nutting,	Candia.
Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.	William O. Folsom,	Henniker.
E. M. Forbes,	Winchester.	J. G. Bartlett,	Suncook.
G. R. Stone,	Franklin.	A. D. Brown,	Epping.
Gage, Buxton & Co.,	Penacook.	G. L. Dearborn,	Newmarket.
C. F. Parker,	Wolfeborough.	George C. Gordon,	Salem.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Farmington.	J. C. Campbell,	Hillsborough.
C. W. Neal,	Meredith.	Kidder & Whitney,	Milford.
G. S. Butler,	Pelham.		

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, CONCORD, N. H.

[Incorporated December 22, 1886. Commenced business January 1, 1887.]

LYMAN JACKMAN, *President.*

THOMAS M. LANG, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 39 North Main street, Concord, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$10,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)...	\$6,835.00	
Interest accrued thereon.....	61.92	
		\$6,896.92
Value of lands mortgaged	\$15,060.00	
Value of buildings thereon.....	5,000.00	
Insurance held as collateral.....	3,400.00	

STOCKS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
Capital Fire Insurance Co	\$200.00	\$200.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. . .	1,000.00	962.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. .	1,000.00	1,145.00

BONDS.

Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R., 5s	1,000.00	927.50
Nebraska Loan and Trust Co., deb. . .	1,000.00	1,000.00
Iowa Loan and Trust Co., debentures.	500.00	500.00
Muscatine Mfg. and Trust Co., deb. . .	1,000.00	1,000.00
Central Loan and Land Co., deb	2,500.00	2,500.00
New Hampshire Trust Co., debentures	4,000.00	4,000.00

Total stocks and bonds.....	\$12,200.00	\$12,235.00	\$12,235.00
Cash in company's office.....			510.94
Cash in hands of treasurer			192.35

Cash deposited in banks:

Mechanics' National Bank.....	\$1,855.20	
New Hampshire Savings Bank	1,591.20	
Merrimack County Savings Bank.....	2,154.94	
		<hr/>
		\$5,601.34

Notes on time (unsecured)	200.00
Interest due and accrued	109.88
Gross premiums in course of collection.....	605.50
	<hr/>

Gross assets.....	\$26,351.93
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II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$2,500.00
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	11,939.31
Commissions and brokerage.....	90.82
	<hr/>

Gross liabilities, except capital.....	\$14,530.13
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Surplus as to policy-holders.....	\$11,821.80
Paid-up capital	10,000.00
	<hr/>

Surplus over capital.....	\$1,821.80
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III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$26,568.25
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	2,526.19
	<hr/>

Net cash received for premiums.....	\$24,042.06
Interest on mortgages.....	486.17
Interest and dividends from all other sources	581.15
	<hr/>

Gross cash income.....	\$25,109.38
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$14,823.98
Deduct salvage and re-insurance.....	162.50
	<hr/>

Net amount paid.....	\$14,661.48
Commissions or brokerage	3,901.01
Salaries and fees.....	750.00
All other payments and expenses.....	841.62
	<hr/>

Gross expenditures.....	\$20,154.11
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MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886	\$957,278.29	\$15,328.12
Written during 1887.....	1,868,689.52	26,903.18
Total.....	\$2,825,967.81	\$42,231.30
Expired and terminated	973,650.69	16,031.06
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$1,852,317.12	\$26,200.24
Deduct amount re-insured.....	146,600.65	2,321.61
Net amount in force December 31, 1887...	\$1,705,716.47	\$23,878.63

Premiums received from organization to date	\$42,231.30
Losses paid from organization to date.....	14,661.48
Losses incurred during 1887.....	17,161.48
Company's stock owned by directors.....	9,900.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written.....	\$1,765,865.67
Premiums received.....	24,993.49
Losses paid	14,661.48
Losses incurred.....	17,161.48

AGENTS.

B. H. Corning,	Littleton.	Leach & Barnard,	Franklin.
Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	Chester Abbott,	Woodsville.
Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.	George W. Wiggin,	Exeter.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Great Falls.	Jackman & Lang,	Concord.
C. M. De Rochmont,	Portsmouth.	William M. Knowlton,	Milford.
A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	C. M. Edgerly,	Manchester.
George Tilden,	Keene.	Caleb Richardson,	Nashua.
R. B. Hatch,	Peterborough.	Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Dover.
Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.	R. S. Perkins,	Tilton.
H. A. Frost,	Hanover.	D. J. Daley,	Berlin Falls.
Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.	J. P. Huckins,	Plymouth.
Charles F. Parker,	Wolfeborough.	J. H. Ballard,	Concord.
C. J. Kelsea,	Lisbon.	A. A. Ramsey,	Wilton.
C. O. Eastman,	Claremont.	L. H. Eastman,	Conway.
S. D. Downs,	Francetown.	Charles F. Davis,	Bradford.
Alfred R. Evans,	Gorham.	W. O. Folsom,	Henniker.
T. F. Johnson,	Colebrook.		

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

[Incorporated July 17, 1885. Commenced business November 12, 1885.]

FRANK JONES, *President.*

A. F. HOWARD, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$200,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$106,600.00	
Interest accrued thereon.....	2,258.03	
	<hr/>	\$108,858.03
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$117,500.00	
Value of buildings thereon.....	149,000.00	
Insurance held as collateral.....	116,400.00	

STOCKS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
Eastern R. R., preferred	\$7,700.00	\$9,856.00
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester R. R.	100.00	134.00
Lake National Bank, Wolfeboro', N.H.	12,000.00	12,600.00
Dover, N. H., Gas-Light Co.....	2,500.00	3,000.00
Colorado state warrants	11,876.78	11,876.78

BONDS.

Carroll County, N. H., 6s... ..	200.00	200.00
Town of Harrisville, N. H., 5s.....	15,000.00	15,900.00
City of Manchester, N. H., 4s.....	100,000.00	110,000.00
Fort Plain, N. Y., Water Co., 6s....	10,000.00	10,500.00
New Hampshire Trust Co., 6s	15,000.00	15,000.00
New York & New England R. R., 7s	10,000.00	12,200.00

Total stocks and bonds.....	\$184,376.78	\$201,266.78	\$201,266.78
Cash in company's office.....			3,635.72
Cash deposited in N. H. Nat'l Bank, Portsmouth.....			16,678.74

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Interest due and accrued	\$4,399.36
Gross premiums in course of collection.....	66,747.74
Gross assets.....	<u>\$401,586.37</u>

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$17,674.81
Unearned premiums	160,979.40
Fifty per cent on risks for one year or less	\$101,284.89
Pro rata on other risks	59,694.51
Commissions and brokerage	<u>10,112.51</u>
Gross liabilities, except capital	<u>\$188,766.72</u>
Surplus as to policy-holders	\$212,819.65
Paid-up capital.....	200,000.00
Surplus over capital	<u>\$12,819.65</u>

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$299,653.14
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	<u>61,246.11</u>
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$238,407.03
Interest on mortgages.....	3,908.44
Interest and dividends from all other sources.....	<u>9,526.23</u>
Gross cash income	<u>\$251,841.70</u>

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$169,771.52
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	<u>7,977.88</u>
Net amount paid	\$161,793.64
Commissions or brokerage	41,248.56
Salaries and fees	9,208.00
State and local taxes.....	5,473.99
All other payments and expenses	<u>20,353.53</u>
Gross cash expenditures.....	<u>\$238,077.72</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$13,460,377.00	\$180,288.58
Written during 1887.....	25,267,985.00	340,210.71
Total	\$38,728,362.00	\$520,499.29
Expired and terminated	15,637,051.00	209,186.30
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$23,091,311.00	\$311,312.99
Deduct amount re-insured	1,818,812.00	25,370.84
Net amount in force.....	\$21,272,499.00	\$285,942.15
Premiums received from organization.....		\$562,538.78
Losses paid from organization		187,610.34
Losses during the year 1887.....		160,507.08
Company's stock owned by directors		93,500.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written	\$10,647,254.00
Premiums received (gross)	125,106.83
Losses paid.....	40,898.33
Losses incurred	40,952.68

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

E. M. Smith,	Alstead.	G. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
W. B. Rotch,	Amherst,	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
F. M. Hughes,	Ashland.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
G. W. Stone,	Andover.	A. A. Woolson,	Lisbon.
R. M. Chamberlin,	Berlin Falls.	A. J. Barrett,	Littleton.
J. K. Lund,	Bradford.	H. H. Holt,	Lyme.
Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.	C. E. Edgerly,	Manchester.
Morrill & Danforth,	Concord.	S. W. Rollins,	Mereditih.
J. H. Dudley,	Colebrook.	R. M. Wallace,	Milford.
C. O. Eastman,	Claremont.	McKean & Andrews,	Nashua.
L. H. Eastman,	Conway.	R. C. Osgood,	Newport.
H. W. Bond,	Charlestown.	C. H. Haley,	Newmarket.
George B. Prescott,	Dover.	N. T. Greenwood,	New London.
Bartlett Shepard,	Derry.	F. W. Preston,	New Ipswich.
Henry A. Shute,	Exeter.	E. P. Fox,	New Boston.
J. F. Bryant,	Enfield.	Gage, Buxton & Co.,	Penacook.
F. D. Currier,	East Canaan.	F. G. Clarke,	Peterborough.
F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.	Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.
Leach & Barnard,	Franklin.	John Pender,	Portsmouth.
G. W. Cummings,	Francetown.	John Sise,	Portsmouth.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Great Falls.	C. M. De Rochmont,	Portsmouth.
H. R. Evans,	Gorham.	Ilisley & Moore,	Portsmouth.
James Taft,	Greenville.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
N. A. Frost,	Hanover.	J. H. Wilkinson,	S. Newmarket.
W. F. Westgate,	Haverhill.	J. G. Bartlett,	Suncook.
D. S. Carr,	Henniker.	A. T. Cass,	Tilton.
S. W. Holman,	Hillsboro' Br.	W. C. Fox,	Wolfeborough.
E. J. Temple,	Hinsdale.	A. P. Davis,	Warner.
G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.	Beacham & Foote	Wolfeboro' J'c.
L. G. Hoyt,	Kingston.		

SOLICITORS.

H. Abbott,
Joseph W. Bean,
George F. Berry,
I. P. Berry,
A. P. Brown,
C. E. Bunker,
J. C. Butler,
J. G. Bellows,
H. P. Daniels,
James M. Davis,
Samuel Dodge,
E. G. Flanders,
George C. Gordon,
H. N. Gould,

Winchester.
Derry Depot.
Pittsfield.
New Durham.
Epping.
Rumney.
Portsmouth.
Walpole.
N. Nottingham.
Plaistow.
Portsmouth.
Brentwood.
Salem.
Newton.

E. M. Heard,
C. A. Hazlett,
H. J. Jones,
C. R. Jameson,
Paul Lang,
Joseph P. Morse,
Abbott Norris,
C. R. Oxford,
H. S. Paul,
A. A. Ramsey,
Bailey Sargent,
J. M. Sargent,
J. M. Williams,

Cen. Sandwich.
Portsmouth.
Alton.
Antrim.
Orford.
Portsmouth.
Hampton.
Portsmouth.
Portsmouth.
Wilton.
Danville.
Belmont.
Warren.

GUARANTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, GREAT FALLS.

[Organized February 26, 1886. Commenced business March 8, 1886.]

ALBERT A. PERKINS, *President.*

ALMON D. TOLLES, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Great Falls, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash \$20,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)..... \$10,000.00

Value of lands and buildings mortgaged \$43,150.00
Insurance held as collateral thereon..... 3,000.00

BONDS.

Par Value. Market Value.

Water - Works bonds of Colorado

Springs \$10,000.00 \$10,300.00 \$10,300.00

LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

Market Value. Loaned thereon.

60 shares New York & New England

R. R. stock..... \$2,340.00 \$2,000.00

Non-resident taxes, secured by lien on

63 shares of stock of company... 4,095.00 89.90
\$2,089.90

Cash deposited in banks:

In Somersworth Savings Bank \$1,700.00

In Somersworth National Bank..... 3,008.96

\$4,708.96

Interest due and accrued..... 700.86

Gross premiums in course of collection..... 1,509.31

All other property 300.00

Gross assets..... \$29,609.03

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses..... \$3,469.74

Unearned premiums, at 50 per cent..... 12,532.72

Due and accrued for rent, salaries, etc.....	\$932.50	
Commissions and brokerage	232.05	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities, except capital		\$17,167.01
		<hr/>
Surplus as regards policy-holders		\$12,442.02
Paid-up capital.....		20,000.00
		<hr/>
Impairment of capital *		\$7,557.98

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$25,178.22	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	2,407.19	
	<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums		\$22,771.03
Interest and dividends from all sources.....		1,156.03
		<hr/>
Gross cash income.....		\$23,927.06

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$27,045.78	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance.....	2,433.63	
	<hr/>	
Net amount paid		\$24,612.15
Cash dividends paid		600.00
Commissions or brokerage.....		3,258.93
Salaries and fees		500.00
Postage and agency expenses.....		498.41
		<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$29,469.49

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$1,078,221.28	\$17,229.13
Written during 1887.....	1,520,960.80	24,364.26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$2,599,182.08	\$41,593.39
Expired and terminated.....	935,723.32	15,272.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$1,663,458.76	\$26,320.98
Deduct amount re-insured	86,499.49	1,255.53
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net amount in force	\$1,576,959.27	\$25,065.45

* A semi-annual statement of this company's affairs shows a reduction of impairment of \$5,014.82, leaving the total impairment July 1, 1888, \$2,543.16.

Premiums received from organization	\$42,716.49
Losses paid from organization.....	26,359.84
Cash dividends declared from organization.....	600.00
Losses during 1887.....	28,071.89
Company's stock owned by directors.....	8,800.00
Loaned to stockholders not officers.....	2,000.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written.....	\$1,354,819.31
Premiums received (gross).....	21,403.98
Losses paid	23,759.78
Losses incurred.....	27,219.52

AGENTS.

G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.	A. J. Barrett,	Littleton.
Jackson & Lang,	Concord.	Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Dover.	H. N. Gould,	Newton.
A. Elliott & Co.,	Manchester.	W. P. Whitcher,	Lisbon.
M. R. Buxton,	Nashua.	Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.
Samuel Dodge,	Portsmouth.	Leach & Barnard,	Franklin.
Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.	R. M. Wallace,	Milford.
T. F. Johnson,	Colebrook.	Fred R. Felch,	Derry Depot.
F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.	W. C. Fox,	Wolfeborough.
W. O. Folsom,	Henniker.	Samuel Richardson,	Claremont.
Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
F. G. Clarke,	Peterborough.		

MANCHESTER CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated August, 1887. Commenced business October 17, 1887.]

WILLIAM J. HOYT, *President.*L. B. CLOUGH, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash.....	\$50,000.00
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I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$23,950.00	
Interest accrued thereon.....	214.72	
	<hr/>	\$24,164.72
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$86,925.00	
Value of buildings thereon	not given.	
Insurance held as collateral	18,400.00	

BONDS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>	
New Hampshire Trust Co. bond.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.000	\$5,000.00

LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

	<i>Market Value.</i>	<i>Loaned thereon.</i>	
Crystal Water Company bonds (Dan- ielsonville, Conn.)	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	
Indorsed notes (unsecured).....	9,416.00	9,416.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total			\$19,416.00
Cash in company's office			186.95
Cash deposited in banks:			
Manchester National Bank.....		\$104.78	
Amoskeag Savings Bank		1,000.00	
Peoples' Savings Bank.....		500.00	
Manchester Savings Bank		500.00	
		<hr/>	\$2,104.78
Interest due and accrued			401.80
Gross premiums in course of collection			322.83
			<hr/>
Gross assets.....			\$51,597.08

II. LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	\$593.47	
Gross liabilities, except capital.....		\$593.47
Surplus as to policy-holders		\$51,003.61
Paid-up capital.....		50,000.00
Surplus over capital		\$1,003.61

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$864.11	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums.....	65.25	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$798.86
Interest on mortgages.....		229.03
Interest and dividends from all sources		50.00
Gross cash income.....		\$1,077.89

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Commissions or brokerage	\$6.00
All other payments and expenses	188.49
Gross cash expenditures	\$194.49

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	None.	None.
Written during 1887	\$126,700.00	\$1,186.94
Amount re-insured	6,750.00	65.25
Net amount in force December 31, 1887....	\$119,950.00	\$1,121.69
Premiums received from organization		864.11
Losses paid		None.
Company's stock owned by directors		17,000.00

This company has no agents, and transacts business only within the city of Manchester.

MASCOMA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LEBANON, N. H.

[Incorporated November 29, 1886. Commenced business December 9, 1886.]

ALBERT M. SHAW, *President*.

ALPHEUS W. BAKER, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Lebanon, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$25,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$18,659.00	
Interest accrued thereon.....	324.86	
	_____	\$18,983.86
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$59,490.00	
Value of buildings thereon	11,410.00	
Insurance held as collateral	5,100.00	

BONDS AND STOCKS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>	
New Hampshire Trust Co. bonds....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Bank of Downs, Kansas, stock.....	1,700.00	1,700.00	
	_____	_____	
Total.	\$6,700.00	\$6,700.00	\$6,700.00
Cash deposited in banks:			
National Bank of Lebanon	\$3,383.16		
First National Bank, Cawker City, Kansas...	2,000.00		
	_____		\$5,383.16
Interest due and accrued.....			258.33
Gross premiums in course of collection.....			1,171.56
All other property			685.00

Gross assets			\$33,181.91

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$1,835.00
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	8,721.57

Due and to become due for borrowed money	\$1,126.67	
Commissions and brokerage	175.73	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities, except capital		\$11,858.97
		<hr/>
Surplus as to policy-holders		\$21,322.94
Paid-up capital		25,000.00
		<hr/>
Impairment of capital *		\$3,677.06

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$28,003.51	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums	2,379.60	
	<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums		\$25,623.91
Interest on mortgages		324.86
Interest and dividends from all other sources		1,580.69
Income from all other sources		35.00
		<hr/>
Gross cash income		\$27,564.46

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses	\$15,913.68
Commissions or brokerage	3,976.43
Salaries and fees	1,795.75
All other payments and expenditures	772.24
	<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures	\$22,458.10

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886	\$502,033.55	\$4,991.74
Written during 1887	1,561,862.07	24,183.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$2,063,895.62	\$29,175.07
Expired and terminated	805,243.53	11,131.98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In force at the end of the year	\$1,258,652.09	\$18,043.09
Deduct amount re-insured	50,849.30	599.95
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net amount in force	\$1,207,802.79	\$17,443.14

* A sworn semi-annual statement of this company's affairs shows a net surplus over all liabilities, including capital, July 1, 1883, of \$2,068.69.

Premiums received from organization	\$29,295.32
Losses paid	15,913.68
Losses during 1887.....	18,026.68
Stock owned by directors.....	15,100.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This company does no business outside of New Hampshire.

AGENTS.

R. P. Staniels,	Concord.	W. P. Whitcher,	Lisbon.
B. H. Corning,	Littleton.	Thomas F. Johnson,	Colebrook.
Henry H. Holt,	Lyme.	Walter Burleigh & Co.	Franklin Falls.
Frank D. Currier,	Canaan.	S. D. Downs,	Francetown.
Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	Chester Abbott,	Woodsville.
John Pender,	Portsmouth.	Fred R. Felch,	Derry Depot,
Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.	Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.
Francis M. Hughes,	Ashland.	G. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
Crawford & Tolles,	Great Falls.	Clarence M. Edgerly,	Manchester.
Herbert S. Osgood,	Claremont.	Amos J. Blake,	Fitzwilliam.
F. C. Perkins,	Tilton.	N. M. Swazey,	N. Haverhill.
R. C. Osgood,	Newport.	R. N. Chamberlin,	Berlin Falls.
Mark R. Buxton,	Nashua.	George C. Gordon,	Salem.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Dover.	A. P. Davis,	Warner.
Beacham & Foote,	Wolfeboro' J'c.	William H. Drury,	Epping.
A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	George W. Stone,	Andover.
Alfred R. Evans,	Gorham.	Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.
G. M. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.	White & Knight,	Peterborough.
Pattee & Currier,	Enfield.	H. N. Gould,	Newton.
L. H. Eastman,	Conway.	William O. Folsom,	Henniker.
H. W. Bond,	Charlestown.	Paul Lang,	Orford.
Robert M. Wallace,	Milford.	N. A. Frost,	Hanover.
James E. French,	Moultonboro'.	Weston & Shute,	Exeter.
J. C. Campbell,	Hillsboro' Br.		

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated July 7, 1869. Commenced business April, 1870.]

JAMES A. WESTON, *President.*JOHN C. FRENCH, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash \$500,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) \$232,696.86

Value of lands mortgaged..... \$465,482.00

Value of buildings mortgaged..... 272,875.00

Insurance held as collateral 137,090.00

STOCKS.

Par Value.

Market Value.

Suncook Valley R. R..... \$4,000.00 \$4,600.00

Merchants' National Bank, Man-
chester, N. H..... 10,000.00 12,500.00

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 10,000.00 10,900.00

Norwich & Worcester R. R..... 3,100.00 5,270.00

Pemigewasset Valley R. R..... 26,000.00 27,300.00

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 44,000.00 56,700.00

Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. 3,000.00 1,800.00

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. 21,500.00 20,200.00

Illinois Central R. R 20,000.00 23,600.00

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 10,000.00 11,400.00

Amoskeag Manufacturing Co 5,000.00 8,750.00

BONDS.

United States Government..... 250,000.00 311,000.00

City of Manchester, N. H., 6s 700.00 700.00

City of Chicago, Ill., 7s..... 10,000.00 11,000.00

City of Marietta, O., 8s 10,000.00 11,000.00

City of Concord, N. H., 6s..... 1,000.00 1,200.00

Brainerd Water Co., 7s..... 5,000.00 5,500.00

Michigan Air Line R. R., 8s..... 10,000.00 11,000.00

Maine Central R. R., 6s..... 10,000.00 12,000.00

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.		
(in Iowa), 7s.....	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		
7s.....	15,000.00	19,200.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.		
(Den. Ex.), 4s.....	10,000.00	9,100.00
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R.		
8s.....	10,000.00	11,000.00
New York & New England R. R., 7s	10,000.00	12,100.00
New York & New England R. R., 6s	10,000.00	11,200.00
Union Pacific R. R., 8s.....	25,000.00	28,000.00
Union Pacific R. R. Trust, 5s.....	10,000.00	9,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R., 6s.....	10,000.00	9,800.00
Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R.,		
6s.....	62,000.00	65,100.00
Hillsborough County, N. H., 6s.....	5,000.00	5,500.00
Chicago & West Michigan R. R., 5s.	25,000.00	25,000.00
Topeka (Kan.) Water Supply, 6s....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Minneapolis Gas-Light Co., 6s.....	20,000.00	21,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Northern		
R. R., 5s.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
New Mexico & S. Pacific R. R., 7s.	10,000.00	11,700.00
New Hampshire Trust Co. deb., 6s..	30,000.00	30,000.00
Central Loan & Land Co. deb., 6s...	20,000.00	20,000.00
Johnson Loan & Trust Co. deb. 6s...	10,000.00	10,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.		
(sinking fund, second issue), 6s..	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total stocks and bonds.....	\$780,300.00	\$890,120.00
		\$890,120.00

LOANS ON COLLATERALS. Market Value. Loaned thereon.

50 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. stock.....	\$6,400.00	} \$6,200.00
15 shares Nashua Card & Glazed Paper Co.....	2,100.00	
36 shares Pullman Palace Car Co.,...	5,040.00	3,100.00
8 shares Manchester & Lawrence R. R.....	1,720.00	} 2,900.00
2 shares Moline Plow Co.....	1,800.00	
24 shares New York Central & Hudson River R. R.....	2,976.00	} 2,050.00
4 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	512.00	

\$12,000 6 per cent bonds, Upper Coös		
R. R. Co.....	\$12,000.00	\$10,000.00
25 shares Nashua Card & Glazed Paper Co.....	3,500.00	2,150.00
People's Savings Bank Book No. 632, Manchester, N. H., balance	2,787.37	3,000.00
300 shares Boston Water Power.....	2,100.00	
5 shares Manchester Mills.....	725.00	
\$1,200 Guaranty Savings Bank, Man- chester, N. H	1,200.00	8,200.00
50 shares New York Central & Hud- son River R. R	5,300.00	
50 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.....	4,700.00	
\$2,700 note, Andrew H. Nelson.....	2,700.00	1,650.00
86 shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. stock.....	11,008.00	8,600.00
Total.....		\$47,850.00
Cash in company's office.....		5,994.87
Cash deposited in Amoskeag National Bank.....		37,330.19
Interest due and accrued		3,765.00
Premiums in course of collection		51,331.47
Gross assets.....		\$1,269,088.39

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$27,245.92	
Losses unadjusted.....	47,123.21	
Gross unpaid losses.....		\$74,369.13
Unearned premiums		419,708.94
Fifty per cent on one-year risks or less... \$196,180.29		
Pro rata on risks more than a year..... 223,528.65		
Commissions and brokerage		10,266.29
Gross liabilities, except capital.....		\$504,344.36
Surplus as regards policy-holders		\$764,744.03
Paid-up capital		500,000.00
Surplus over capital		\$264,744.03

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$743,662.08	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums.....	98,065.36	
		<hr/>
Net cash received for premiums		\$645,596.72
Interest on mortgages.....		21,323.58
Interest and dividends from all other sources.....		38,848.68
		<hr/>
Gross cash income		\$705,768.98

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Net cash paid for losses	\$350,186.05
Cash dividends paid.. .. .	40,000.00
Commission or brokerage	130,250.73
Salaries of officers and employees....	34,750.96
State and local taxes.....	18,003.98
All other payments and expenses.....	34,096.47
	<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures	\$607,288.19

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$59,879,053.00	\$704,358.11
Written or renewed during the year.....	65,382,309.00	750,953.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	\$125,261,362.00	\$1,455,311.63
Deduct those expired and terminated.....	60,042,402.00	651,035.51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$65,218,960.00	\$804,276.12
Deduct amount re-insured.....	2,689,721.00	31,863.96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net amount in force December 31, 1887	\$62,529,239.00	\$772,412.16
Premiums received from organization		\$5,215,390.48
Losses paid from organization		2,667,150.32
Cash dividends declared from organization		404,000.00
Losses incurred during the year....		349,467.64
Company's stock owned by the directors		154,300.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written, 1887	\$12,700,463.00
Premiums received	140,196.64
Losses paid	74,964.44
Losses incurred.....	78,365.70

AGENTS.

E. W. Baker,	Antrim.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
W. G. Everett,	Amoskeag.	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
J. K. Lund,	Bradford.	G. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
R. N. Chamberlin,	Berlin Falls.	B. H. Corning,	Littleton.
R. P. Staniels & Co.,	Concord.	R. M. Wallace,	Millford.
C. O. Eastman,	Claremont.	J. M. Hopkins,	Nashua.
H. W. Bond,	Charlestown.	R. C. Osgood,	Newport.
H. A. Redfield,	Dover.	Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.
Bartlett & Shepard,	Derry.	F. G. Clarke,	Peterborough.
E. B. Huse,	Enfield.	C. A. Hazlett,	Portsmouth.
C. M. Edgerly,	Manchester.	Gage, Buxton & Co.,	Penacook.
S. D. Downs,	Franchestown.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
Leach & Barnard,	Franklin.	R. M. Weeks,	Suncook.
W. D. Knapp,	Great Falls.	R. S. Perkins,	Tilton.
James Taft,	Greenville.	J. G. Bellows,	Walpole.
J. C. Campbell,	Hillsborough.	John Fox,	Wolfeborough.
N. A. Frost,	Hanover.	J. M. Williams,	Warren.
G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.		

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated August, 1885. Commenced business November 15, 1885.]

JOSEPH C. MOORE, *President*.S. B. STEARNS, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$250,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)...\$145,550.00

Interest accrued thereon..... 3,171.35

\$148,721.35

Value of lands mortgaged	} not reported.
Value of buildings thereon	
Insurance held as collateral	

BONDS.

Par Value.

Market Value.

New Hampshire Trust Company..... \$15,000.00 \$15,000.00

Union Mortgage & Trust Company.. 10,000.00 10,000.00

James River Valley R. R..... 10,000.00 10,800.00

Illinois State 7,000.00 7,650.00

Wabaunsee County, Kansas 5,000.00 5,750.00

Hillsborough County, N. H..... 2,500.00 2,750.00

Arapahoe County, Col..... 3,000.00 3,090.00

Chichester, N. H., town..... 1,500.00 1,500.00

Portsmouth, N. H., city 5,000.00 5,475.00

Dover, N. H., city 35,000.00 36,925.00

United States..... 108,500.00 137,795.00

Total.....	\$202,500.00	\$236,735.00	\$236,735.00
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LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

Market Value. Loaned Thereon.

Guaranty Savings Bank, Manchester. \$4,522.00 \$3,200.00

First National Bank, Casselton,

Dakota..... 6,250.00 5,000.00

First National Bank, Marion, Kansas 6,000.00 4,677.99

Total .	\$16,772.00	\$12,877.99	\$12,877.99
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Cash in company's office.....		\$5,103.97
Cash deposited in banks:		
First National Bank, Manchester, N. H.....	\$33,756.93	
Merrimack River Bank, Manchester.....	2,117.47	
Guaranty Bank, Manchester	2,060.00	
Manchester National Bank, Manchester.....	2,082.50	
People's National Bank, Manchester.....	2,058.34	
	<hr/>	\$42,075.24
Interest due or accrued.....		484.75
Gross premiums in course of collection.....		50,336.05
Due from local agencies.....		500.00
		<hr/>
Gross assets		\$496,834.35

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid.....	\$19,260.03	
Losses reported and unadjusted	6,692.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross unpaid losses		\$25,952.03
Unearned premiums		204,818.44
Fifty per cent on one-year risks or less... \$141,811.13		
Pro rata on risks more than one year..... 63,007.31		
Commissions, brokerage, and return premiums.....		9,022.59
		<hr/>
Gross liabilities, except capital.....		\$239,793.06
		<hr/>
Surplus as regards policy-holders		\$257,041.29
Paid-up capital.....		250,000.00
		<hr/>
Surplus over capital.....		\$7,041.29

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$393,992.20	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums.....	46,028.83	
	<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$347,963.37
Interest and dividends from all other sources....		19,571.89
		<hr/>
Gross cash income		\$367,535.26

IV. EXPENDITURES

Cash paid for losses.....	\$182,300.62	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	1,622.60	
	<hr/>	
Net cash paid		\$180,678.02

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

33

Cash dividends paid.....	\$7,500.00
Commission or brokerage	73,318.02
Salaries of officers and employees.....	13,138.99
State and local taxes.....	5,138.99
All other payments and expenses	26,143.15
Gross cash expenditures.....	<u>\$305,917.17</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$14,892,606.99	\$203,892.87
Written during 1887	29,423,610.70	425,719.61
Total	<u>\$44,316,217.69</u>	<u>\$629,612.48</u>
Expired and terminated.....	16,527,293.61	248,678.56
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$27,788,924.08	\$380,933.92
Deduct amount re-insured	957,160.22	12,197.68
Net amount in force	<u>\$26,831,763.86</u>	<u>\$368,736.24</u>
Premiums received from organization		\$673,283.86
Losses paid from organization		212,891.48
Cash dividends declared from organization.....		7,500.00
Losses incurred during the year.....		187,774.49
Company's stock owned by the directors.....		80,800.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written, 1887	\$7,756,258.40
Premiums received (gross).....	92,449.30
Losses paid.....	54,259.81
Losses incurred.....	59,768.58

AGENTS.

E. M. Smith,	Alstead.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
W. B. Rotch,	Amherst.	J. H. Wilkinson,	S. Newmarket.
E. W. Baker,	Antrim.	J. G. Bartlett,	Suncook.
R. N. Chamberlin,	Berlin Falls.	A. T. Cass,	Tilton.
E. P. Thompson,	Belmont.	A. P. Davis,	Warner.
L. S. Hayes,	Walpole.	J. M. Williams,	Warren.
E. G. Flanders,	Brentwood.	J. Fleeman,	Wilton.
Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.	H. Abbott,	Winchester.
Sherman & Jenne,	Hinsdale.	Ira Banfield,	Wolfeborough.
H. S. Osgood,	Claremont.	Beacham & Foote	Wolfeboro' Jc.
Jackman & Lang,	Concord.	Chester Abbott,	Woodsville.
J. H. Dudley,	Colebrook.	D. S. Carr,	Henniker.
L. H. Eastman,	Conway.	J. C. Campbell,	Hillsboro' Br.
John A. Fuller,	Contoocook.	T. W. Savin,	Hinsdale.
Bartlett & Shepard,	Derry.	D. K. Healey,	Keene.
George B. Prescott,	Dover.	L. G. Hoyt,	Kingston.
F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.	S. C. Clark,	Lake Village.
E. B. Huse,	Enfield.	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
W. H. Stickney,	Epping.	G. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
Henry A. Shute,	Exeter.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
Leach & Barnard,	Franklin Falls.	B. H. Corning,	Littleton.
Amos J. Blake,	Fitzwilliam.	A. A. Woolson,	Lisbon.
G. W. Cummings,	Francestown.	H. H. Holt,	Lyme.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Farmington.	G. M. Sanborn,	Manchester.
Crawford & Tolles,	Great Falls.	C. M. Edgerly,	"
Alfred R. Evans,	Gorham.	Elliott & Ryder,	"
James Taft,	Greenville.	J. G. Lane,	"
N. A. Frost,	Hanover.	W. G. Everett,	"
E. P. Fox,	New Boston.	C. W. Neal,	Meredith.
H. M. Swasey,	No. Haverhill.	R. M. Wallace,	Milford.
Gage, Buxton & Co.,	Penacook.	E. J. Copp & A. J. Tuck,	Nashua.
F. H. Rollins,	Plymouth.	R. C. Osgood,	Newport.
John Pender,	Portsmouth.	N. T. Greenwood,	New London.
White & Knight,	Peterborough.	G. L. Dearborn,	Newmarket.

SOLICITORS.

H. J. Jones,	Alton.	E. P. Richardson,	Manchester.
F. M. Hughes,	Ashland.	J. E. Dodge,	"
Morrill & Danforth,	Concord.	John Dowst,	"
Stillman Clark,	Danbury.	G. W. Weeks,	"
Bailey Sargent,	Danville.	H. N. Gould,	Newton.
Samuel C. Danforth,	Deerfield.	George F. Berry,	Pittsfield.
J. H. Dolbeer,	Epsom Falls.	J. P. Berry,	New Durham.
J. B. Moore,	Gilmanton.	Granite State Ins. Co.,	Portsmouth.
Jones Frankle,	Haverhill, Mass.	George C. Gordon,	Salem.
Thomas Bevington,	Lawrence, "	Otis G. Hatch,	Tamworth.
J. C. French,	Manchester.	George Simons,	Weare.
A. J. Lane,	"	W. F. Langley,	Wilmont Center.
L. B. Clough,	"		

PORTSMOUTH FIRE ASSOCIATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

[Incorporated October 22, 1887. Commenced business November 1, 1887.]

FRANK JONES, *President.*

A. F. HOWARD, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capital actually paid up in cash..... \$50,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)...	\$800.00	
Interest accrued thereon	3.38	
		<hr/>
		\$803.38
Value of lands mortgaged	\$4,000.00	
Value of buildings thereon.....	3,000.00	
Insurance held as collateral.....	2,200.00	

BONDS.

Par Value. Market Value.

Emporia Electric & Gas-Light Co.,			
1st mortgage, 6s.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	
Fort Plain, N. Y., Water Company,			
1st mortgage, 6s	5,000.00	5,250.00	
Columbia Co., Washington Territory,			
Court House, 8s.....	5,000.00	5,850.00	
Chippewa Falls, Wis., Water-Works			
Co., 6s	10,000.00	10,000.00	
		<hr/>	
Total.....	\$30,000.00	\$31,100.00	\$31,100.00

LOANS ON COLLATERALS.

Market Value. Loaned Thereon.

Belfast, Me., Water Co., 1st mort-			
gage safety fund, 5s, 1907	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Cash deposited in New Hampshire National			
Bank			14,809.34
Interest due and accrued on bonds.....			422.77
Gross premiums in course of collection.....			1,911.75
			<hr/>
Gross assets.....			\$54,047.24

II. LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$750.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent.....	1,836.29	
Commissions and brokerage.....	222.87	
Return premiums	23.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities, except capital.....		\$2,832.16
Surplus as to policy-holders.....		\$51,215.08
Paid-up capital.....		50,000.00
		<hr/>
Surplus over capital.....		\$1,215.08

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received .	\$1,805.38	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums .	16.88	
	<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$1,788.50	
Gross cash income.....		\$1,788.50

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Commissions or brokerage.....	\$257.41	
All other payments and expenses	346.75	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$604.16

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	None.	None.
Written during November and December, 1887	\$276,578.00	\$3,717.13
Expired and terminated.....	4,300.00	44.54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In force December 31, 1887 (net amount)	\$272,278.00	\$3,672.59
Premiums received from organization.....		\$3,717.13
Dividends declared from organization		None.
Losses incurred during the year 1887.....		\$750.00
Company's stock owned by directors		41,000.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

This company transacts no business outside of New Hampshire.

AGENTS.

L. B. Clough,
 A. J. Cass,
 A. S. Parshley,
 Morrill & Danforth,
 George B. Prescott,
 McKean & Andrews,
 John Sise,
 G. M. Stevens & Son,
 Melcher & Prescott,
 G. H. Aldrich & Son,

Manchester.
 Tilton.
 Rochester.
 Concord.
 Dover.
 Nashua.
 Portsmouth.
 Lancaster.
 Laconia.
 Keene.

R. M. Chamberlin,
 Leach & Barnard,
 Crawford, Tolles & Co.,
 Isley & Moore,
 C. O. Eastman,
 A. J. Barrett,
 Dearborn & Chase,
 Weston & Shute,

Berlin Falls.
 Franklin.
 { Great Falls and
 Farmington.
 Portsmouth.
 Claremont.
 Littleton.
 Bristol.
 Exeter.

A G G R E G A T E.

CAPITAL STOCK.	
Outstanding capital, actually paid up in cash.....	\$1,255,000.00
ASSETS.	
Gross present assets.....	\$2,595,067.97
LIABILITIES.	
Gross present liabilities.....	\$1,047,208.73
INCOME.	
Cash received for fire premiums	\$1,399,875.13
for interest and dividends from all sources.....	109,511.09
from all other sources	336.73
Gross cash income.....	\$1,509,722.95
EXPENDITURES.	
Cash paid during year for fire losses	\$813,734.47
for dividends to stockholders	51,350.00
for brokerage and commissions on premiums....	272,195.84
for salaries and pay of officers and employees...	65,962.41
for state and local taxes	29,116.96
for office, agency, and incidental expenses.....	87,881.37
Gross cash expenditures.....	\$1,320,241.05
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Whole amount of fire risks written during the year...	\$134,088,758.86
Premiums charged or receivable thereon.....	1,710,803.80
Fire risks terminated during the year.....	99,259,906.73
Fire risks outstanding at end of year.....	125,308,488.22
Losses incurred.....	829,541.34

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS, WITH STATEMENTS OF
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NAMES OF AGENTS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

ÆTNA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized July 22, 1886. Commenced business August 1, 1886.]

FRANK A. MCKEAN, *President.*OBADIAH MORRILL, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Concord, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).	\$4,800.00	
Cash in company's office.....	390.19	
Cash deposited in First National Bank	2,696.07	
Premiums unpaid, in course of collection	481.19	
Interest accrued, but not due.....	94.58	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets		\$8,462.03
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$29,910.98.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, not yet due	\$1,010.50	
Losses claimed and resisted.....	800.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross.....	7,351.99	
Salaries.....	212.53	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities		\$9,375.02
Cash deficiency.....		\$912.99

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$14,437.66	
Interest on mortgages of real estate.....	307.66	
Remittances for business in 1886	500.86	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$15,246.18
Contingent premiums received during the year, \$28,875.32.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year	\$8,737.99	
Commission on premiums	2,676.17	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees.....	102.33	
State taxes.....	5.00	
Office and incidental expenses	493.87	
	<u> </u>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$12,015.36

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886	\$451,876.00	
Risks written during 1887	782,217.46	
	<u> </u>	
Total		\$1,234,093.46
Risks terminated during 1887	\$429,688.94	
Risks re-insured during 1887.....	7,500.00	
	<u> </u>	
Total deductions.....		\$437,188.94
		<u> </u>
Net amount in force Dec. 31, 1887.....		\$796,904.52
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, received.....	\$29,910.98	
Losses incurred during the year.....	10,283.38	
Received insurance of other companies.....	320.94	

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS.

Risks written during 1887	\$730,065.54
Cash premiums received.....	13,163.99
Policy stipulations therewith.....	26,327.98
Losses paid	8,737.99
Losses incurred.....	10,283.38

AGENTS.

McKean & Andrews, S. Richardson, G. H. Aldrich & Son, A. J. Barrett, Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Nashua. Claremont. Keene. Littleton. Dover.	White & Knight, A. Elliott & Co., C. M. DeRochmont, G. C. Gordon, C. H. Pitman,	Peterborough. Manchester. Portsmouth. Salem. Farmington.
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AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized February 25, 1887. Commenced business February, 1887.]

ALMON D. TOLLES, *President.*

OBADIAH MORRILL, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Concord, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$1,740.00	
Cash in company's office.....	268.20	
Cash deposited in National State Capital Bank.	1,979.34	
E. H. Rollins & Son	950.00	
Premiums unpaid in course of collection.....	203.15	
Interest accrued but not yet due.....	43.97	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets		\$5,184.66
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$19,977.78.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not yet due.....	\$507.00	
Losses claimed and resisted.....	500.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	4,994.45	
(Pro rata valuation, \$4,356.30.)		
Salaries.....	246.11	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities.....		\$6,247.56
		<hr/>
Cash deficiency		\$1,062.90

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$10,756.70	
Interest and dividends from all sources.....	52.10	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$10,808.80
Contingent premiums received during year, \$21,513.40.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year.....	\$3,270.52	
Commissions on premiums	2,059.57	
Interest on securities purchased.....	16.54	
Office and incidental expenses	321.48	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$5,668.11

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886 (organized 1887)	None.	
Risks written during the year 1887	\$569,612.68	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$569,612.68
Risks terminated during the year.....	\$80,176.51	
Re-insured during the year	None.	
	<hr/>	
Total deductions.....		80,176.51
	<hr/>	
Net amount in force December 31, 1887.....		\$489,436.17
Contingent premiums liable to assessment received		\$19,977.78
Losses incurred during the year.....		4,277.52
Cash received for re-insurance		1,829.98

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during the year.....	\$512,185.76
Cash premiums received	9,877.33
Policy stipulations therewith.....	19,754.66
Losses paid.....	2,773.02
Losses incurred.....	3,780.02

AGENTS.

A. Elliott & Co.,	Manchester.	A. J. Barrett,	Littleton.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	{ Great Falls and	McKean & Andrews,	Nashua.
	Dover.	G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.

CHESHIRE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated July 2, 1825. Charter amended January 8, 1853. Commenced
business July, 1825.]

JOHN HENRY ELLIOTT, *President.*

WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Keene, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Cash deposited in banks:

Cheshire National Bank.....	\$3,646.20	
Keene Savings Bank	1,081.36	
Guaranty Savings Bank.....	1,081.34	
Cheshire Provident Institution	3,204.40	
	<hr/>	\$9,013.30

Premiums unpaid, in course of collection.....	2,549.14
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Interest due and accrued	40.05
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Office furniture, blanks, etc.....	200.00
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Gross cash assets	<hr/>	\$11,802.49
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Premium notes assessable, \$30,994.89.

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	\$2,220.75
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Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross.....	17,791.31
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Rents due and accrued	75.00
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Salaries and incidental expenses	1,300.00
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Gross liabilities.....	<hr/>	\$21,312.06
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Cash deficiency.....	<hr/>	\$9,509.57
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III. INCOME.

Net cash premiums	\$15,487.44
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Interest on mortgages	258.56
-----------------------------	--------

Gross cash income.....	<hr/>	\$15,746.00
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Premium notes received, \$5,266.30.

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year.....	\$11,233.65	
Commissions on premiums.....	2,364.90	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees.....	760.00	
Rents.....	75.00	
Office, agency and incidental expenses	446.85	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$14,880.40

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886.....	\$3,199,067.40	
Risks written during 1887	1,144,384.00	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$4,343,451.40
Risks terminated during 1887.....		1,049,706.42
		<hr/>
Net amount in force December 31, 1889.....		\$3,293,744.98

Premium notes liable to assessment received on outstanding risks	\$30,904.89
Losses incurred during the year.....	11,869.40
Received insurance of other companies.....	37.34

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written in 1887.....	\$1,132,467.00
Cash premiums received	15,219.85
Premium notes therewith	5,228.30
Losses paid during the year	10,234.65
Losses incurred during the year.....	10,879.40

AGENTS.

D. B. Aldrich,	Richmond.	G. W. Stearns,	Rindge.
W. S. Barrows,	Hinsdale.	T. Tufts,	Alstead.
J. G. Bellows,	Walpole.	J. B. Twiss,	Jaffrey.
W. Bill, Jr.,	Westmoreland.	B. K. Webber,	Hillsboro' B'ge.
A. J. Blake,	Fitzwilliam.	White & Knight,	Peterborough.
E. Boyden,	Marlborough.	C. H. Whitney,	Keene.
B. H. Corning,	Littleton.	Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.
F. Downing,	Swanzy.	Kidder & Whitney,	Milford.
C. O. Eastman,	Claremont.	J. K. Lund,	Bradford.
J. C. Farwell,	Chesterfield.	John Sise,	Portsmouth.
J. Fleeman,	Wilton.	Jackman & Lund,	Concord.
G. W. Hamlin,	Charlestown.	J. N. Davis,	Acworth.
S. W. Hurd,	Washington.	W. Burleigh & Co.,	Franklin Falls.
J. Q. Jones,	Marlow.	H. A. Redfield,	Dover.
C. J. Kelsea,	New Ipswich.	E. M. Forbes,	Winchester.
R. C. Osgood,	Newport.	M. R. Buxton,	Nashua.
F. W. Putnam,	Charlestown.	Crawford & Tolles,	Great Falls.
Aaron Smith,	Harrisville.	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
A. Elliott,	Manchester.	G. W. Gleason,	Dublin.
A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	L. Wellington,	Keene.

CONCORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized August 31, 1885. Commenced business October 17, 1885.]

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN, *President.*RUFUS P. STANIELS, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 78 North Main street, Concord, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

<i>STOCKS.</i>		<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
13 shares Pullman Palace Car Co....	\$1,300.00	\$1,820.00	
10 shares St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., first preferred	1,000.00	1,130.00	
10 shares Northern R. R. Co.....	1,000.00	1,400.00	
12 shares Pemigewasset Valley R. R.	1,200.00	1,300.00	
10 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.....	1,000.00	960.00	
1½ shares Amoskeag Mfg. Co.....	1,333.33	2,400.00	
<i>BONDS.</i>			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe bonds.	250.00	225.00	
Total	\$7,083.33	\$9,235.00	\$9,235.00
Cash in company's office.....		\$702.76	
Cash in First National Bank.....		706.64	
Cash in Merrimack County Savings Bank		1,224.12	
Cash in New Hampshire Savings Bank.....		1,000.00	
Premiums unpaid in course of collection.....		525.79	
Interest accrued but not yet due.....		100.00	
			\$4,259.31
Gross cash assets			\$13,494.31
Contingent premiums subject to assessment, \$41,924.44.			

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	\$4,530.00	
Profits or surplus on terminated policies	79.76	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross..	10,489.79	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities		\$15,199.55
Cash deficiency ..		<hr/>
		\$1,705.24

III. INCOME.

Net cash premiums received	\$16,999.47	
Interest and dividends from all sources, except mortgages	681.11	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$17,680.58
Contingent premiums received, \$33,790.72.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year 1887.....	\$16,290.89	
Commissions on premiums.....	2,541.86	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees...	900.00	
Returned as surplus on terminated policies * .	385.36	
Office, agency, and incidental expenses.....	409.23	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$20,527.34

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886.....	\$1,219,221.16	
Written during 1887	1,133,801.39	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$2,353,022.55
Risks terminated during 1887		881,995.16
		<hr/>
Net amount in force December 31, 1887.....		\$1,471,027.39
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, received		\$41,924.44
Losses incurred during the year.....		20,810.98

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS.

Risks written during 1887.....	\$1,103,431.32
Cash premiums received	16,976.93
Policy stipulations therewith.....	33,745.70
Losses paid	16,290.89
Losses incurred.....	19,510.89

* Dividends of 10 per cent till May 10, 1887, none after.

AGENTS.

E. M. Smith,	Alstead.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
Chas. A. Tufts,	Dover.	L. H. Eastman,	Conway.
R. M. Wallace,	Milford.	H. A. Frost,	Hanover.
W. P. Whicher,	Lisbon.	Fred K. Hazen,	Goffstown.
White & Knight,	Peterborough.	Leach & Barnard,	Franklin Falls.
J. H. Ballard,	Concord.	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
M. R. Buxton,	Nashua.	Timothy Murray,	Newmarket.
A. F. Lewis,	East Conway.	R. C. Osgood,	Newport.
R. S. Perkins,	Tilton.	H. S. Osgood,	Claremont.
C. B. Perry,	Fitzwilliam Depot.	Charles F. Parker,	Wolfeborough.
James M. Williams,	Warren.	F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.
G. J. Barrett,	Littleton.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
A. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.	E. P. Richardson,	Manchester.
S. A. Brown,	Exeter.	Geo. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.	Great Falls.	Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.

DOVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized November 14, 1885. Commenced business November 25, 1885.]

DANIEL HALL, *President*.H. A. REDFIELD, *Secretary*.

Principal Office, Dover, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Cash in company's office	\$211.25	
Cash deposited in banks:		
Dover National Bank.....	2.62	
Strafford Savings	2,791.25	
Dover Five-Cent Savings	2,823.69	
Premiums unpaid in course of collection.....	710.91	
Interest accrued, not due.....	70.09	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets		\$6,609.81
Contingent premiums subject to assessment, \$20,228.70.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross	\$4,972.31	
Salaries (\$109), office, agency, and incidental expenses (\$13.64)	122.64	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities.....		\$5,094.95
Cash surplus		\$1,514.86

III. INCOME.

Net cash premiums	\$9,242.34	
Interest and dividends from all sources	185.03	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$9,427.37
Contingent premiums received during year, \$18,484.68.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year	\$6,588.83	
Commissions on premiums	1,388.83	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees	596.00	
Rents	91.67	
Incidental expenses	289.17	
	<u> </u>	
Gross cash expenditures		\$8,954.50

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886	\$500,362.75	
Risks written during 1887	546,482.67	
	<u> </u>	
Total		\$1,046,845.42
Risks terminated during 1887	\$498,479.00	
Risks re-insured during 1887	500.00	
	<u> </u>	
Total		\$498,979.00
	<u> </u>	
Net amount in force December 31, 1887		\$547,866.42
Contingent premiums received liable to assessment	\$20,228.70	
Losses incurred during the year	6,588.83	

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during 1887	\$525,482.67
Cash premiums received	8,708.14
Policy stipulations or deposit notes therewith	17,416.28
Losses paid	6,093.83
Losses incurred	6,588.83

AGENTS.

Jackman & Lang,	Concord.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
C. O. Eastman,	Claremont.	W. G. Everett,	Manchester.
W. H. Belknap,	Exeter.	William M. Knowlton,	Milford.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Farmington.	Caleb Richardson,	Nashua.
Leach & Barnard,	Franklin.	R. B. Hatch,	Peterborough.
Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	F. H. Rollins,	Plymouth.
G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Lancaster.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.

EXETER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized October 15, 1885. Commenced business October 15, 1885.]

CHARLES H. BELL, *President*.GEORGE W. WESTON, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Exeter, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Cash deposited in banks :

National Granite State Bank.....	\$14.22	
Union Five-Cent Savings Bank.....	217.50	
International Trust Company	940.49	
Premiums unpaid, in course of collection	1,293.10	
All other assets valued at.....	227.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets		\$2,692.31
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$16,486.26.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, due and unpaid	\$1,948.28	
Unearned premiums at fifty per cent of gross..	4,121.56	
Profit or surplus on terminated policies.....	54.61	
Salaries.....	270.07	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities.....		\$6,394.52
Cash deficiency		<hr/> \$3,702.21

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$5,994.70	
Interest and dividends from all sources.....	194.98	
Cash from sale of bonds :		
Chicago \$1,000 7 per cent bond... \$1,054.33		
Minneapolis \$1,000 4½ per cent... 1,019.37		
	<hr/>	
Total bonds.....	2,073.70	
Gross cash income		\$8,263.38
Contingent premiums received during the year, \$11,541.51.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year.....	\$7,584.14
Commissions on premiums	869.49
Salaries and fees of officers and employees	355.00
Profits or surplus on terminated policies *.....	22.34
Incidental expenses.....	159.70
	<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures..	\$8,990.67

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886.....	\$537,271.33
Risks written during 1887.....	350,990.09
	<hr/>
Total	\$888,261.42
Risks terminated during 1887.....	352,719.00
	<hr/>
Net amount in force December 31, 1887	\$535,542.42
Contingent premiums received liable to assessment.....	\$16,486.26
Losses incurred during the year.....	6,264.14

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during the year 1887.....	\$350,990.09
Cash premiums received	6,069.89
Deposit notes or policy stipulations therewith	16,486.26
Losses paid	7,584.14
Losses incurred.....	6,264.14

AGENTS.

Aldrich, G. H. & Son,	Keene.	Flanders, E. G.,	Brentwood.
Armington, W. H.,	Whitefield.	Gordon, George C.,	Salem.
Belknap, William H.,	Exeter.	Gould, Henry N.,	Newton.
Bartlett & Shepard,	Derry.	Gage, Buxton & Co.,	Penacook.
Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.	Haines, Alanson C.,	Newmarket.
Berry, G. F.,	Pittsfield.	Hughes, F. M.,	Ashland.
Baker, E. W.,	Antrim.	Hoyt, Lewis,	Kingston.
Brow, S. A.,	Exeter.	Lewis, A. F.,	Fryeburg, Me.,
Copp, E. J., & Tuck,	Nashua.	Lane, John G.,	Manchester.
Corning, B. H.,	Littleton.	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
Clarke, F. G.,	Peterborough.	Morrill & Danforth,	Concord.
Currier, D. B.,	Hanover.	Perkins, R. S.,	Tilton.
Cotton, Arthur E.,	Northwood.	Perry, Calvin B.,	Fitzwilliam.
Drury, William H.,	Epping.	Staniels, R. P. & Co.,	Concord.
Davis, Aaron C.,	Hampstead.	Whitcher, W. P.,	Lisbon.
Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.	Williams, James M.,	Warren.
Eastman, E. O.,	Claremont.	Wiggin, George W.,	Exeter.
Fox, William C.,	Wolfeborough.		

*Dividends were paid on policies expiring in October and November, 1886, of four per cent, and on those expiring in December, 1886, of 5.7 per cent. None have been paid since.

HOME MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized January 24, 1886. Commenced business February 1, 1886.]

FRANK A. MCKEAN, *President*.

OBADIAH MORRILL, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Concord, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$4,416.00	
Bonds: two N. H. Trust Co.'s debenture	2,000.00	
Cash in company's office	254.61	
Cash deposited in Mechanics' Bank	954.63	
Loan & Trust Savings Bank	2,114.80	
Merrimack County Savings Bank	1,057.36	
Premiums unpaid in course of collection	233.38	
Due on contracts for re-insurance on account of losses	500.00	
Interest accrued, but not yet due	57.75	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets		\$11,588.53
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$51,274.66.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, not yet due	\$1,222.52	
Losses claimed and resisted	1,000.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	12,324.07	
(Pro rata valuation, 10,493.99.)		
Salaries	530.74	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities		\$15,077.33
		<hr/>
Cash deficiency		\$3,488.80

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$23,741.39	
Interest on mortgages of real estate	516.45	
Policy fees for business in 1886	460.88	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$24,718.72
Contingent premiums received during the year, \$47,482.78.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year.	\$18,305.89	
Commission on premiums	4,300.37	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees.....	330.65	
State taxes.....	5.00	
Office and incidental expenses	882.49	
	<u> </u>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$23,824.40

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886	\$1,157,919.31	
Risks written during 1887	1,440,992.39	
	<u> </u>	
Total		\$2,598,911.70
Risks terminated during 1887.	\$1,212,398.50	
Risks re-insured during 1887.....	38,900.00	
	<u> </u>	
Total deductions.....		1,251,298.50
		<u> </u>
Net amount in force December 31, 1887.....		\$1,347,613.20
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, received.....	\$51,274.66	
Losses incurred during the year.....	18,044.69	
Received insurance of other companies	273.30	

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during the year 1887.....	\$1,371,418.04
Cash premiums received	22,329.76
Policy stipulations therewith.....	44,659.52
Losses paid	17,037.98
Losses incurred.....	16,776.78

AGENTS.

G. H. Aldrich,	Keene.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Great Falls.	F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.
J. H. Dudley,	Colebrook.	J. P. Morse,	Portsmouth.
L. H. Eastman,	Conway.	F. H. Rollins,	Plymouth.
W. H. Belknap,	Exeter.	C. H. Pitman,	Farmington.
W. C. Fox,	Wolfeborough.	H. S. Osgood,	Claremont.
G. C. Gordon,	Salem.	G. M. Sanborn,	Manchester.
S. S. Jewett,	Laconia.	White & Knight,	Peterborough.
McKean & Andrews,	Nashua.	G. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
G. B. Prescott,	Dover.		

INDIAN HEAD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NASHUA, N. H.

[Incorporated November, 1885. Commenced business November 16, 1885.]

JOHN H. GOODALE, *President*,

MARK R. BUXTON, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Nashua, N. H.

Guaranty Fund, paid up in cash.....\$5,000.00

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$7,277.00	
Stocks and bonds :		
N. E. Loan & Trust Co. deb. Des Moines, Ia..	1,000.00	
N. E. Loan & Trust Co. deb. Des Moines, Ia..	500.00	
National Loan & Trust Co., Kansas City.....	1,000.00	
Cash deposited in banks :		
City Savings Bank, Nashua.....	2,487.45	
Mechanics Savings Bank, Nashua.....	1,183.85	
Premiums unpaid and in course of collection...	1,569.14	
Interest accrued, not yet due.....	288.82	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets		\$15,306.26
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$21,905.02.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	\$5,476.25	
Salaries.....	125.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities, except Guaranty Fund.....		\$5,601.25
Surplus as to policy-holders.....		\$9,705.01
Guaranty fund.....		5,000.00
		<hr/>
Net surplus.....		\$4,705.01

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$9,618.92	
Interest on mortgages of real estate.....	366.47	
Interest and dividends from all other sources...	279.50	
	<u> </u>	
Gross cash income.....		\$10,264.89
Contingent premiums received during the year, \$21,905.02.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year	\$3,829.27	
Commission on premiums	1,381.52	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees.....	602.25	
Dividends to policy-holders, 10 per cent to July 1, 1887.....	379.24	
Rents.....	87.48	
Office, agency, and incidental expenses.....	410.85	
Dividends to stockholders of Guaranty Fund (7 per cent per annum)	337.75	
	<u> </u>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$7,028.36

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886.....	\$556,902.96	
Risks written during 1887	784,851.00	
Total.....		\$1,341,753.96
Risks terminated during 1887	\$410,027.96	
Risks re-insured during 1887.....	19,875.00	
	<u> </u>	
Total deductions.....		\$429,902.96
Net amount in force December 31, 1887		\$911,851.00
Contingent premiums received, liable to assessment.....	\$21,905.02	
Losses incurred during the year.....	3,829.27	

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during the year.....	\$748,851.00
Cash premiums received.....	8,214.96
Deposit notes or policy stipulations therewith.....	21,905.02
Losses incurred and paid	3,829.27

AGENTS.

Morrill & Danforth,	Concord.	Dewey, Peck & Co.,	Lebanon.
A. Elliott & Co.,	Manchester.	Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.
A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	D. K. Healey,	Keene.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Great Falls.	Robert C. Osgood,	Newport.
A. C. Haines,	Newmarket.	C. O. Eastman,	Claremont.
John Pender,	Portsmouth.	Kidder & Whitney,	Milford.
George C. Gordon,	Salem.	F. W. Preston,	New Ipswich.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized December 29, 1885. Commenced business, January 4, 1886.]

EDWARD G. LEACH, *President.*

LYMAN JACKMAN, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 39 North Main street, Concord, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)			\$5,525.00
<i>BONDS.</i>			
	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>	
N. H. Trust Co., debentures	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	
Nebraska Loan & Trust Co., deb....	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Kansas Investment Co., debentures..	3,000.00	3,000.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
Cash in company's office.....		\$1,643.01	
Cash deposited in banks:			
National State Capital Bank		3,050.18	
Loan & Trust Savings Bank		6,717.46	
Premiums unpaid in course of collection.....		1,922.96	
Interest accrued, but not yet due.....		476.35	
		<hr/>	\$13,809.98
Gross cash assets.....			\$30,334.96
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$82,524.00.			

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment.....	\$2,750.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross....	20,631.00	
(Pro rata valuation, \$20,309.41.)	<hr/>	
Gross liabilities.....		\$23,381.00
Cash surplus.....		<hr/>
		\$6,953.96

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$39,676.42	
Interest on mortgages of real estate.....	414.94	
Interest and dividends from all sources.....	895.90	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income.....		\$40,987.26
Contingent premiums received during the year, \$80,113.58.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year	\$22,486.03	
Commissions on premiums	6,254.55	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees	1,900.08	
Office and incidental expenses	1,189.67	
All other expenditures.....	118.78	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$31,949.11

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886.....	\$1,829,425.82	
Risks written during 1887	2,292,272.37	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$4,121,698.19
Risks terminated during 1887	\$1,756,293.45	
Risks re-insured during 1887.....	28,302.13	
	<hr/>	
Total deductions.....		\$1,784,595.58
	<hr/>	
Net amount in force December 31, 1887.....		\$2,337,102.61
Contingent premiums, liable to assessment, received.....		\$82,524.00
Losses incurred during the year.....		25,636.03
Received insurance of other companies.....		4,264.42

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during 1887	\$2,029,439.58	
Cash premiums received	35,608.62	
Policy stipulations therewith.....	71,217.24	
Losses paid	22,374.71	
Losses incurred.....	25,125.71	

AGENTS.

D. J. Daley,
Dearborn & Chase,
Frank D. Currier,
Jackman & Lang,
J. H. Ballard,
L. H. Eastman,
C. O. Eastman,
J. H. Dudley,
Fred R. Felch,
H. A. Redfield,
J. M. Rice & Twiss,
G. W. Wiggin,
Leach & Barnard,
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,
S. W. Holman,
G. H. Aldrich & Son,
Melcher & Prescott,
G. M. Stevens & Son,

Berlin Falls.
Bristol.
Canaan.
Concord.
Concord.
Conway.
Claremont.
Colebrook.
Derry Depot.
Dover.
East Jaffrey.
Exeter.
Franklin.
Great Falls.
Hillsboro' Br.
Keene.
Laconia.
Lancaster.

Dewey, Peck & Co.,
W. P. Whitcher,
B. H. Corning,
C. M. Edgerly,
S. W. Rollins,
W. M. Knowlton,
E. J. Copp,
A. J. Tuck,
Timothy Murray,
Frank G. Clarke,
Burleigh & Adams,
John Pender,
J. F. Smith,
C. F. Parker,
George W. Stone,
Oscar Foss,
C. B. Perry,

Lebanon.
Lisbon.
Littleton.
Manchester.
Meredith.
Milford.
Nashua.
Nashua.
Newmarket.
Peterborough.
Plymouth.
Portsmouth.
Salem.
Wolfeborough.
Andover.
C. Barnstead.
Fitzwilli'm Dpt.

PHENIX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized August 3, 1886. Commenced business September 1, 1886.]

LUTHER S. MORRILL, *President.*LYMAN JACKMAN, *Secretary.*

Principal Office, 39 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

I. ASSETS.

Cash loans as follows:

To New Hampshire Savings Bank (present value)	\$555.38	
Union Guaranty Savings Bank " "	1,000.00	
		<u>\$1,555.38</u>
Cash deposited in First National Bank.....	\$974.35	
Cash in company's office.....	69.03	
Premiums unpaid, in course of collection	244.91	
		<u>\$1,288.29</u>
Gross cash assets		\$2,843.67
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$9,492.38.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, not yet due	\$750.00	
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross ...	4,746.19	
		<u>\$5,496.19</u>
Gross liabilities.....		\$2,652.52
Cash deficiency.....		

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$9,409.28	
Interest and dividends from all sources.....	55.38	
		<u>\$9,454.66</u>
Gross cash income.....		\$9,454.66
Contingent premiums received during the year, \$9,259.39.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year	\$7,764.60	
Commissions on premiums.....	1,639.19	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees.....	103.00	
Rents.....	20.00	
Office, agency, and incidental expenses	129.84	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$9,656.63

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$299,212.78	
Risks written during 1887	576,273.73	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$875,486.51
Risks terminated during 1887.....	\$314,583.33	
Risks re-insured during 1887.....	16,532.00	
	<hr/>	
Total deductions.....		\$331,115.33
	<hr/>	
Net amount in force December 31, 1887.....		\$544,371.18
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, received.....	\$9,492.38	
Losses incurred during the year.....	8,514.60	
Received insurance of other companies.....	2,563.30	

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during 1887	\$530,047.73
Cash premiums received.....	9,259.39
Policy stipulations therewith.....	9,259.39
Losses paid.....	7,764.60
Losses incurred	8,514.60

AGENTS.

Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	Alfred R. Evans,	Gorham.
Caleb Richardson,	Nashua.	T. F. Johnson,	Colebrook.
Daniel K. Healey,	Keene.	Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Dover.
Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Great Falls.	R. B. Hatch,	Peterborough.
B. H. Corning,	Littleton.	John G. Lane,	Manchester.
Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.		

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized October 17, 1885. Commenced business October 23, 1885.]

FRANK A. MCKEAN, *President.*OBADIAH MORRILL, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Concord, N. H.

Guaranty fund	\$3,000.00
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I. ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens) ..	\$8,195.00
Stock of Granite State Fire Ins. Co.....	1,000.00
Cash in company's office	244.70
Cash deposited in First National Bank.....	3,633.10
Premiums unpaid, in course of collection.....	299.89
Interest accrued, but not yet due.....	92.05
	<hr/>
Gross cash assets	\$13,464.74
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, \$26,293.20.	

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not yet due.....	\$954.80
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross ...	6,475.55
Salaries	227.47
	<hr/>
Gross liabilities, except Guaranty Fund.....	\$7,657.82
	<hr/>
Surplus as to policy-holders	\$5,806.92
Guaranty fund.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
Net surplus	\$2,806.92

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$10,949.55
Interest on mortgages of real estate.....	574.56
Interest and dividends from all other sources...	60.00
Received for business in 1886.....	454.91
	<hr/>
Gross cash income	\$12,039.02
Contingent premiums received during year, \$21,899.10.	

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Losses paid during the year.....	\$6,062.67	
Commissions on premiums.....	1,962.83	
Salaries and fees of officers and employees ...	308.41	
Interest on Guaranty Fund	180.00	
Dividends to policy-holders	311.10	
State tax	5.00	
Office and incidental expenses	440.43	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$9,270.44

V. GENERAL ITEMS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1886.....	\$280,603.17	
Risks written during 1887	870,661.50	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$1,151,264.67
Risks terminated during 1887	\$599,700.33	
Risks re-insured during 1887.....	20,050.00	
	<hr/>	
Total deductions		619,750.33
	<hr/>	
Net amount in force December 31, 1887.....		\$531,514.34
Contingent premiums liable to assessment, received	\$26,293.20	
Losses incurred during the year.....	6,367.10	
Received insurance of other companies.....	144.81	

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUSINESS.

Risks written during the year 1887.....	\$859,161.50
Cash premiums received	10,738.30
Policy stipulations therewith.....	21,476.60
Losses paid	6,062.67
Losses incurred	6,367.10

AGENTS.

G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.	McKean & Andrews,	Nashua.
Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
Crawford, Tolles & Co., {	Great Falls and	John Pender,	Portsmouth.
	Dover.	B. C. Perkins,	Tilton.
S. S. Jewett,	Laconia.	G. M. Sanborn,	Manchester.
Morrill & Danforth,	Concord.	S. B. Stearns,	Manchester.
H. S. Osgood,	Claremont.	G. W. Wiggin,	Exeter.
R. M. Wallace,	Milford.		

A G G R E G A T E .

Whole amount of Guaranty Fund	\$8,000.00
ASSETS.	
Gross present assets.....	\$121,783.77
LIABILITIES.	
Gross present liabilities.....	\$128,837.26
INCOME.	
Cash received during the year for fire premiums	\$166,313.87
for interest and dividends	4,842.64
from all other sources	3,490.35
Gross cash income.....	\$174,646.86
EXPENDITURES.	
Cash paid during year for fire losses	\$112,154.48
for brokerage and commissions on premiums....	27,439.28
for salaries of officers and employees.....	5,957.72
Cash premiums returned as profits or surplus to policy-holders.....	1,098.04
Cash for incidental expenses	5,919.26
Gross cash expenditures.....	\$152,568.78
GENERAL ITEMS.	
Fire risks written during the year.....	\$10,492,539.28
Deposit notes or policy stipulations liable to assessment thereon....	300,364.79
Fire risks terminated during the year.....	7,585,768.60
Fire risks outstanding at end of year.....	12,806,974.23
Deposit notes or policy stipulations liable to assessment thereon.....	351,012.31
Losses incurred during the year.....	122,485.85

NEW HAMPSHIRE
COUNTY AND TOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ABSTRACTS OF ANNUAL REPORTS, WITH DETAILED STATEMENTS
OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, FOR THE YEAR
· ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1887.

[These companies charge no cash premium, but rely entirely upon assessments on deposit notes to pay losses and running expenses. The business of the Town Mutuals is generally confined to the limits of the town, and their risks are upon dwellings, farm buildings and their contents principally.]

MERRIMACK COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, WEBSTER, N. H.

[Organized March 27, 1877. Commenced business March 31, 1877.]

FRANCIS B. SAWYER, *President.*

SHERMAN LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Webster, N. H.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and on deposit Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$77.87	
Net income over expenditures during 1887	186.95	
	<hr/>	
Total available resources, except premium notes		\$264.82
Premium notes liable to assessment.....		16,468.84
		<hr/>
Total available and contingent resources.....		\$16,733.66

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.	
Cash surplus		\$264.82

III. INCOME.

Net cash premiums	\$465.89	
Cash received on assessments.....	10.98	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$476.87
Amount of premium notes received during year \$11,647.		

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for collecting cash premiums.....	\$125.25	
Salaries, fees, and expenses.....	138.17	
Commissioner's fees.....	5.00	
Printing, stationery, and postage	5.71	
Borrowed money and interest	8.34	
Rent, incidentals, and all other expenses	7.45	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$289.92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$300,259.00
Premium notes liable to assessment thereon.....	16,468.84
Cash premiums received thereon.....	1,158.81
Risks written during the year.....	177,875.00
Risks terminated	102,395.00
Losses incurred in 1887.....	None.
Losses incurred in 1886.....	None.
Number of policies issued during year 1887	167
Cash premiums received thereon ..	465.89
Premium notes received thereon.....	9,622.81
Assessments made in 1887.....	None.
Only assessment since organization (11 years), April 14, 1885	1,127.49
Collected thereon.....	1,127.49
Largest amount insured in single risk	2,000.00
Rates charged, assessments on notes of from 5 to 7 per cent of amount insured.	

Policies are written only at the home office.

AGENTS.

Walter Sargent,
J. Albert Peaslee,

Warner.
Bradford.

Gilman A. Stevens,
Joseph D. Philbrick,

Contoocook.
East Andover.

ROCKINGHAM FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSUR- ANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated June 27, 1833.

Charter amended June 19, 1862.
business, 1833.]

Commenced

GEORGE B. WEBSTER, *President*.HENRY A. SHUTE, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Exeter, N. H.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand and on deposit Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$381.91
Net income over expenditures during 1887.....	284.40
Unpaid assessments on policy notes	1,730.45
Cash in hands of agents.....	464.68
	<hr/>
Total available resources, except premium notes.....	\$2,861.44
Premium notes liable to assessment	208,952.47
	<hr/>
Total available and contingent resources.....	\$211,813.91

II. LIABILITIES.

Due for borrowed money and interest	\$4,152.95
	<hr/>
Gross cash liabilities.....	\$4,152.95
	<hr/>
Assessable indebtedness.....	\$1,291.51

III. INCOME.

Net cash premiums	\$714.40
Received on assessments	10,650.54
Received on loans	6,800.00
	<hr/>
Gross cash income	\$18,164.94
Amount of premium notes received during year, \$46,174.67.	

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses	\$9,054.25
Adjusting losses.....	169.70

Collecting assessments.....	\$172.67
Return premiums and rebate	20.43
Collecting cash premiums.....	177.00
Salaries, fees, and expenses	500.00
Making assessments	75.00
Commissioner's, auditors', and attorneys' fees..	10.90
Printing, stationery, and postage.. ..	104.35
Borrowed money and interest	7,434.49
Rent and incidentals	71.75

Gross cash expenditures..... \$17,790.54

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$3,681,046.00
Premium notes liable to assessment thereon.....	208,952.47
Cash premiums received thereon.....	6,268.41
Risks written during the year 1887	795,818.00
Risks terminated during the year 1887	601,446.00
Losses incurred during the year 1887.....	8,179.00
Losses incurred in 1886	2,229.50
Number policies issued during 1887	697
Cash premiums received thereon.....	714.40
Premium notes received thereon	46,174.67
Assessments made in 1887 (September 5).....	12,715.06
Collected thereon.....	12,715.06
Last preceding assessment, made September 7, 1885.....	20,920.00
Collected thereon	20,645.47
Largest amount insured in a single risk.	2,500.00
Rates charged, assessments on notes of 5, 5½, or 6 per cent of amount insured.	

AGENTS.

Charles H. Layn,	Lee.	E. E. Smith,	Candia.
E. F. Gerrish,	Nottingham.	J. W. Noyes,	Chester.
A. E. Cotton,	Northwood.	D. T. Brown,	Chichester.
H. G. Burley,	Newmarket.	William Hoyt,	Danville.
Harvey Gould,	Newton.	F. R. Felch,	Derry.
F. W. Blake,	Pittsfield.	E. F. Doe,	{ Durham; P. O.,
F. M. Woodbury,	Pelham.	L. A. Ladd,	{ Newmarket.
W. H. Hills,	Plaistow.	C. F. Greeley,	Deerfield
J. T. Dudley,	Raymond.	Perley Robinson,	{ East Kingston.
George B. Wiggin,	S. Newmarket.	John S. Hobbs,	{ Fremont; P. O.,
William French,	Sandown.	E. B. Towle,	{ W. Epping.
S. A. Brown,	Seabrook.	E. P. Young,	N. Hampton.
George A. Wiggin,	Stratham.	A. W. Moulton,	Hampton Falls.
W. P. Melvin,	Reed's Ferry.	J. A. Blake,	Hampton.
F. B. French,	S. Hampton.	James Judkins,	Hampstead.
Gilman Greenough,	Atkinson.	L. H. Nesmith,	Kensington.
S. G. Prescott,	Auburn.		Kingston.
C. C. S. Stevens,	Brentwood.		N. Lond'nderry.

ANTRIM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized (not reported when or how). Commenced business January 4, 1886.]

J. F. TENNEY, *President.*C. E. HILLS, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$70.35	
Balance of income during the year.....	27.68	
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$98.03
Amount of premium notes assessable.....		4,809.00
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent)....		\$4,907.03

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$98.03

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums during the year.....	\$34.93	
Received from all other sources.....	12.75	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$47.68

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid officers' fees and expenses	\$15.00	
Commissioners' fees	5.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$20.00
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year		\$27.68

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887....		\$90,150.00
Premium notes liable to assessment ...		4,809.00
Losses incurred from organization to date.....	None.	
Number policies issued during 1887	17	
Cash premiums received thereon.....		47.68
Premium notes received thereon		1,164.33
Largest amount in single risk.....		2,000.00
Number policies in force	80	
Rates charged, 6 per cent on amount insured.		
Cash, 3 per cent on premium notes and 75 cents for policy fee.		
No agents employed.		

BARNSTEAD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized, 1857. Commenced business June 15, 1857.]

IRA L. BERRY, *President.*

N. S. NUTTER, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$46.16
Deduct excess of expenditures over income....	15.70
	<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....	\$30.46
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses.....	7,630.34
	<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....	\$7,660.80

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$30.46

III. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses.....	\$2.50
Officers' fees and expenses	35.50
Commissioner's fee	5.00
Loss on last assessment	5.10
Collecting cash premiums.....	5.00
All other expenses.....	4.50
	<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures.....	\$57.60

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$133,115.00
Premium notes liable to assessment	7,630.34
Losses incurred in 1887	2.50
Losses incurred in 1886	700.00
Policies issued during 1887	20
Cash premiums received thereon.....	41.90
Premium notes received thereon	1,063.33
Last assessments, (May 4 and May 29, 1886).....	868.26
Collected thereon	863.16
Largest amount insured in single risk	1,500.00
Rates charged for insurance, not given in report.	
Cash payments, 3 per cent of premium notes and 50 cents policy fee.	
No agents.	

BEDFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[No record of the organization is on file as required.]

NATHANIEL B. HALL, *President.*SILAS A. RIDDLE, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$574.37
Balance of income during the year.....	150.65
Total cash assets December 31, 1887	\$725.02
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	10,710.00
Total resources (available and contingent)	\$11,435.02

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887.....	None.
Cash surplus.....	\$725.02

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums during the year.....	\$132.10
Interest on securities	23.55
Gross cash income.....	\$155.65

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid commissioner's fees.....	\$5.00
Balance of income for the year	\$150.65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$91,650.00
Premium notes liable to assessment	10,710.00
Losses incurred in 1887.	None.
Last assessment, made in 1878.....	851.56
Collected thereon.....	851.56
Total losses since organization, 1873	851.56
Number of policies issued during 1887	30
Cash premiums received thereon	132.10
Premium notes received thereon	4,233.33
Largest amount insured in single risk	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, 10 and 12 per cent.	
Cash payments, 3 per cent of note and 25 cents policy fee.	
No agents employed, and no salary to officers.	

BOW MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized May 25, 1850. Commenced business June 15, 1850.]

GEORGE W. SHORT, *President*.HARRISON COLBY, *Secretary*.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$4.60
Balance of income during the year.....	24.75
Total cash assets December 31, 1887	\$29.35
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	4,101.25
Total resources (available and contingent)	\$4,130.60

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887.....	None.
Cash surplus	\$29.35

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums during the year.....	\$29.75
------------------------------------	---------

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid commissioner's fees	\$5.00
Balance of income for the year	\$24.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$82,025.00
Premium notes thereon.....	4,101.25
Losses incurred in 1887.....	None.
Last assessment made in 1884.....	6.00
Amount collected thereon	6.00
Number of policies issued in 1887	7
Cash premiums received thereon.....	29.75
Largest amount issued in single risk	1,500.00
Rates charged for insurance, 5 per cent.	
Cash premiums and policy fees, not reported.	
No agents employed, and no salaries to officers.	

CANDIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized May 6, 1859. Commenced business June 1, 1859.]

SAMUEL F. COLCORD, *President*.MOSES F. EMERSON, *Secretary*.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887.....	\$31.08	
Balance of income during the year	14.45	
		<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$45.53
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		4,297.75
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent)		\$4,343.28

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus.....	\$45.53

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year	\$24.60
--	---------

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for return premiums	\$3.00	
Commissioner's fees... ..	5.00	
Stationery and postage.....	.15	
All other items.....	2.00	
		<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$10.15
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year		\$14.45

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$68,970.00
Premium notes thereon	4,297.75
Losses incurred in 1887	None.

Last assessment, made in 1882.....	\$182.64
Amount collected thereon	182.64
Assessment preceding the last, February 11, 1880	2,509.20
Amount collected thereon	2,405.76
Number of policies issued in 1887	26
Cash premiums received thereon	24.60
Premium notes taken	1,230.00
Largest amount insured in single risk	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, not reported.	
Cash payments, 2 per cent of premium and 25 cents policy fee.	
No agents employed.	

CANTERBURY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized June 30, 1849. Commenced business July 4, 1850.]

SAMUEL A. MORRILL, *President.*

JOSEPH G. CLOUGH, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$54.71
Balance of income during the year.....	15.73
	<hr/>
Gross cash assets December 31, 1887.....	\$70.44
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	8,427.15
	<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....	\$8,497.59

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887.....	None.
Cash surplus	\$70.44

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$41.82
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for return premiums	\$7.09
Officers' fees and expenses.....	13.50
Commissioner's fees	5.00
Stationery and postage.....	.50
	<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures	\$26.09
	<hr/>
Balance of income for the year	\$15.73

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$144,455.00
Premium notes thereon.....	8,427.15
Losses incurred in 1887	None.

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

77

Last assessment, made in 1885, for	\$524.84
Last preceding assessment, in 1880, for.....	784.87
Amount collected on last.....	517.79
Amount collected on preceding	784.87
Number policies issued in 1887.....	27
Cash premiums received thereon.....	41.82
Largest amount insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.	
Cash premium and policy fee, not reported.	
No agents employed.	

DUNBARTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized December 12, 1848. Commenced business, February 1, 1849.]

DANIEL H. PARKER, *President.*

NATHANIEL T. SAFFORD, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$2.85
Balance of income during the year.....	6.17
	<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....	\$9.02
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	2,671.25
	<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent)	\$2,680.27

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities.....	None.
Cash surplus.....	\$9.02

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$22.17
---	---------

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid officers' fees and expenses	\$11.00
Commissioner's fees	5.00
	<hr/>
Gross expenditures	\$16.00
	<hr/>
Balance of income for the year	\$6.17

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$49,700.00
Premium notes thereon.....	2,671.25
Losses incurred in 1887	None.
Last assessment, made in 1882	272.50

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

79

Amount collected thereon.....	No report.	
Last preceding assessment, made in 1881.....		\$900 00
Amount collected thereon.....	No report.	
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	13	
Amount of cash premiums thereon		22.17
Premium notes taken		1,567.00
Largest amount insured in single risk		1,600.00
Rates charged for insurance, not reported.		
Cash premiums, 3 per cent of premium note; 50 cents for policy.		
No agents employed.		

HOLLIS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized April 11, 1846. Commenced business, June 1, 1846.]

EDWARD HARDY, *President*.CHARLES B. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$20.14
Balance of income during the year.....	21.38
	<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887	\$41.52
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	14,223.26
	<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....	\$14,264.78

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887.....	None.
Cash surplus	\$41.52

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$26.38
---	---------

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's fees.....	\$5.00
	<hr/>
Balance of income for the year	\$21.38

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$231,721.00
Premium notes thereon	14,223.26
Losses incurred in 1887....	None.
Last assessment, made in 1880....	1,376.00
Amount collected thereon	1,376.00
Assessment preceding last, made in 1875	98.05
Amount collected thereon	92.06
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	46

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

81

Amount of cash premiums thereon.....	\$26.38
Premium notes taken	2,638.00
Largest amount insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rates for insurance, 6 and 10 per cent of amount insured.	
Cash premium, 1 per cent of note ; policy fee, 50 cents.	
No agents employed.	

LOUDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[No organization reported. Commenced business November 17, 1877.]

E. H. ROBINSON, *President.*LEVI W. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$121.42	
Net income during the year	22.07	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$143.49
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		4,922.75
Total resources (available and contingent)		\$5,066.24

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, but not adjusted	\$10.00	
Services and expenses of officers	5.00	
Gross cash liabilities		\$15.00
Cash surplus		\$128.49

III. INCOME.

Premiums received in cash during the year....	\$30.12	
Interest on cash deposits	9.33	
Gross cash income		\$39.45

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Officers' fees and expenses	\$11.50	
Commissioner's fees	5.00	
Stationery and postage .....	.88	
Gross expenditures		\$17.38
Balance of income for the year		\$22.07

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$98,185.00
Premium notes thereon.....	4,922.75
Losses incurred in 1887	None.
Last assessment, made in 1885.....	1,039.60
Amount collected thereon	1,039.60
Assessment preceding last, made in 1885.....	524.79
Amount collected thereon.....	524.79
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	28
Amount of cash premiums thereon	34.37
Premium notes taken	1,718.50
Largest amount insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, 5 per cent on amount insured.	
Cash premium, 2 per cent of note; policy fee, 50 cents.	
No agents employed.	

LYNDEBOROUGH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized May 3, 1862. Commenced business June 2, 1862.]

JOEL H. TARBELL, *President.*

JOHN H. GOODRICH, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$164.76	
Net expenditure over income during the year ..	61.10	
	<u> </u>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....		\$103.66
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses.....		<u>7,068.30</u>
Total resources (available and contingent).....		\$7,171.96

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities.....	None.	
Cash surplus		\$103.66

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$20.46	
Cash received from all other sources	2.33	
	<u> </u>	
Gross cash income		\$22.79

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses	\$63.00	
Officers' fees and expenses	15.75	
Commissioner's fee and other expenses.....	5.14	
	<u> </u>	
Gross expenditures		\$83.89
Excess of expenditures over income.....		<u>\$61.10</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$117,805.00
Premium notes thereon	7,068.30
Losses incurred in 1887	63.00
Last assessment, made in 1881.....	418.84
Amount collected thereon	418.84
Assessment next preceding, made in 1871.....	550.00
Amount collected thereon	550.00
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	17
Amount of cash premiums thereon.. ..	20.46
Amount of premium notes taken.....	682.00
Largest amount insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rate charged for insurance, 6 per cent on amount insured.	
Cash premium, 3 per cent of note; policy fee, 25 cents.	
No agents employed.	

MILFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organization not reported. Commenced business —, 1861.]

B. F. RICHARDSON, *President*.F. W. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$829.25	
Net income during the year	188.31	
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....		\$1,017.56
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		15,401.50
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....		\$16,419.06

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities.....	None.	
Cash surplus.....		\$1,017.56

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year	\$154.80	
From all other sources.....	41.74	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income.....		\$196.54

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for return premiums	\$1.23	
Commissioner's fees	5.00	
Stationery and postage....	2.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross expenditures		\$8.23
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year		\$188.31

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$155,300.00
Premium notes thereon.....	15,401.50
Losses incurred in 1887.....	None.
Assessments made since organization in 1861.....	None.
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	29
Cash premiums received on same	154.80
Premium notes therewith.....	5,160.00
Largest amount insured in one risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, not reported.	
Cash premium, 3 per cent of note; policy fee, 75 cents.	
No agents employed.	

NEW LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized April 12, 1886. Commenced business May 8, 1886.]

JOHN K. LAW, *President*,

BAXTER GAY, *Secretary*.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$68.33	
Net income during the year	1.14	
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$69.47
Amount of policy stipulations assessable for losses, unlimited.		

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities	\$5.00	
	<hr/>	
Cash surplus		\$64.47

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year	\$16.36
--	---------

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for officers' fees and expenses... ..	\$10.15	
Commissioner's fees.....	5.00	
Stationery and postage.....	.07	
	<hr/>	
Gross expenditures		\$15.22
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year.....		\$1.14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$47,535.00
Policy stipulations assessable.....	Unlimited.
Losses incurred in 1887.....	None.
Assessments made since organization in 1886.....	None.
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	11
Cash premiums received on same	16.30
Largest amount insured in one risk.....	1,500.00
Rates for insurance, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent on amount insured.	
No agents employed.	

NORTHWOOD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[No record of organization. Commenced business July 20, 1861.]

EZRA TASKER, *President.*

SAMUEL S. JAMES, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$24.00	
Due on assessments collectible.....	500.00	
Net income during the year.....	2.35	
	<hr/>	
Total assets December 31, 1887		\$526.35
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses.....		16,424.27
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....		\$16,950.62

II. LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, but not paid.....	\$479.50	
Borrowed money and interest.....	310.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash liabilities.....		\$789.50
		<hr/>
Cash deficiency assessable.....		\$263.15

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$86.30	
Received on assessments	2,017.40	
Cash borrowed.....	300.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$2,403.70

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses during the year 1887.....	\$1,692.91
Adjusting losses.....	473.79
Collecting assessments.....	60.52

Officers' fees and expenses	\$169.13	
Commissioner's fees	5.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross expenditures		\$2,401.35
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year		\$2.35

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$303,044.00
Premium notes thereon.....	16,424.27
Losses incurred in 1887	1,692.91
Losses during the preceding year	195.00
Last assessment made, November 29, 1887.....	500.00
Amount collected thereon	None.
Assessment last preceding, May 7, 1887	2,017.40
Collected thereon.....	2,017.40
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	55
Amount of cash premiums thereon	86.30
Largest amount insured in a single risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, not reported.	
Cash premium, not reported; policy fee, 50 cents.	

ORFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized January 26, 1886. Commenced business March 13, 1886.]

DANIEL T. HALE, *President.*BENJAMIN F. TRUSSELL, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$25.34
Net income during the year.....	17.87
	<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887....	\$43.21
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	4,738.25
	<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....	\$4,781.46

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities.....	None.
Cash surplus	\$43.21

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$50.37
---	---------

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid officers' fees and expenses	\$32.50
	<hr/>
Balance of income.....	\$17.87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.	\$88,010.00
Premium notes thereon.....	4,738.25
Losses since organization in 1886.....	None.
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	25.
Cash premiums thereon	50.37
Largest amount insured in one risk.....	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance, not reported.	
Cash premium, 3 per cent of note; policy fee, not reported.	

AGENTS.

Charles L. Tullman and Benjamin F. Trussell.

PIERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized February 25, 1871. Commenced business, 1871.]

H. H. PALMER, *President.*L. E. RISLEY, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$11.85	
Net income during the year	7.72	
		<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$19.57
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		8,469.13
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent)		\$8,488.70

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities	None.
Cash surplus	\$19.57

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year	\$47.02
Policy fees	14.00
	<hr/>
Gross cash income	\$61.02

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid officers' fees and expenses	\$48.00
Commissioner's fees	5.00
Stationery and postage .....	.30
	<hr/>
Gross cash expenses	\$53.30
	<hr/>
Balance of income	\$7.72

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$131,320.00
Premium notes thereon	8,469.13
Losses during the year	None.

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Last assessment, made December 31, 1884	\$95.82
Amount collected thereon	95.82
Assessment last preceding, made August 6, 1879	301.98
Collected thereon.....	301.98
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	28
Cash premiums thereon	47.02
Largest amount in one risk.....	2,500.00
Rates for insurance, from 5 to 20 per cent on amount insured.	
Cash premiums, 3 per cent of note; policy fee, 50 cents.	
No agents reported.	

SANBORNTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organization not reported. Commenced business September 1, 1875.]

JONATHAN M. TAYLOR, *President.* HERBERT J. L. BODWELL, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$878.47	
Net income during the year	51.53	
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$930.00
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		7,293.25
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).		\$8,223.25

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$930.00

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year	\$347.52	
Interest on securities	33.28	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income		\$380.80

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for return premiums	\$316.60	
Officers' fees and expenses	7.67	
Commissioner's fees	5.00	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures		\$329.27
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year		\$51.53

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$145,865.00
Premium notes thereon.....	7,293.25
Losses incurred during the year.....	None.
Assessments the last year or in former years..	Not reported.
Number of policies issued in 1887	64
Cash premiums received on same.....	347.52
Largest sum insured in one risk.....	2,500.00
Rates for insurance, 5 per cent on amount insured.	
Cash premium, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on note; policy fee, 25 cents.	

STRAFFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized January 1, 1853. Commenced business January 3, 1853.]

HENRY L. AMBLER, *President.*

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$157.64	
Cash in hands of agents.....	28.22	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash assets	\$185.86	
Deduct net expenditures over income for 1887..	56.67	
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....		\$129.19
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		11,450.99
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent)		\$11,580.18

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887.....	None.
Cash surplus	\$129.19

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$59.35	
Cash received on assessments.....	130.28	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash income.....		\$189.63

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses.....	\$87.00	
For collecting assessments.....	22.25	
Return premiums.....	3.83	
Officers' fees and expenses.....	7.40	
Commissioner's fees.	5.00	
Stationery and postage.....	.81	
Borrowed money and interest.....	120.01	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$246.30
		<hr/>
Excess of expenditures over income.....		\$56.67

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$193,904.00
Premium notes thereon	11,450.99
Losses incurred during the year.....	5.00
Losses incurred in 1886.....	824.00
Last assessment, made August 4, 1886.....	864.51
Collected thereon.....	859.28
Assessment preceding last, made August 8, 1885	574.55
Collected thereon.....	566.22
Number of policies issued in 1887	45
Cash premiums thereon.....	76.74
Largest amount insured in one risk	2,000.00
Rates of insurance, not reported.	
Cash premium, 3 per cent of note; policy fee, 50 cents.	
No agents reported.	

SUNAPEE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organization not given. Commenced business January, 1886.]

CHARLES A. KNOWLTON, *President*.GEORGE DODGE, *Secretary*.

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$98.47	
Net income during the year	177.32	
	<hr/>	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$275.79
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		4,633.01
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent)		\$4,908.80

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$275.79

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$189.95
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's fee	\$5.00	
Stationery and postage45	
All other items	7.18	
	<hr/>	
Gross cash expenditures		\$12.63
		<hr/>
Balance of income for the year		\$177.22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$82,295.00
Premium notes thereon	4,633.01
Losses incurred since the organization in 1886	1.98

Assessments since organization.....	None.
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	68
Number of policies in force	99
Cash premiums on policies issued in 1887.....	\$189.95
Largest amount insured in single risk	1,600.00
Rates of insurance, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent on farm risks, length of time not given; rates on other risks, not reported.	
Cash premium, not reported; policy fee, \$1.00.	
No agents reported.	

SUTTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized September 15, 1849. Commenced business September 15, 1849.]

MOSES S. BLAISDELL, *President.*ALBERT NELSON, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$15.77	
Unpaid premiums collectible.....	8.93	
Gross cash assets.....	\$24.70	
Deduct net expenditures over income for 1887 ..	10.57	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887		\$14.13
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		11,046.60
Total resources (available and contingent).....		\$11,060.73

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$14.13

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received.	\$25.69
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Officers' fees and expenses.....	\$31.00	
Commissioner's fee	5.00	
Stationery and postage.....	.26	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$36.26
Excess of expenditures over income.....		\$10.57

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$114,755.00
Premium notes thereon.....	11,046.60

1887.]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Losses incurred in 1887.....	None.	
Losses incurred the preceding year.....		\$332.50
Last assessment, made March 26, 1886.....		297.11
Amount collected thereon		297.11
Assessment preceding last, made May 26, 1882.....		250.00
Amount collected thereon		250.00
Number of policies issued in 1887.....	31	
Cash premiums thereon		25.69
Whole number of policies in force	169	
Largest amount insured in one risk.....		1,600.00
Rates charged for insurance, 3 to 15 per cent.		
Cash premium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of note ; policy fee, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.		
No agents.		

TILTON AND NORTHFIELD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized November 26, 1887. Commenced business December 10, 1887.]

GEORGE H. BROWN, *President.*

JAMES N. FORREST, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887.....	None.
Net income from December 10 to 31.....	\$481.67
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....	\$481.67
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	5,166.70
Total resources (available and contingent)	\$5,648.37

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887.....	None.
Cash surplus.....	\$481.67

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received from Dec. 10 to Dec. 30, 1887.....	\$516.67
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's fees	\$5.00
Printing, stationery, and postage.....	30.00
Gross cash expenditures.....	\$35.00
Balance of income for the twenty days of business	\$481.67

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$103,334.00
Premium notes thereon.....	5,166.70
Losses incurred from organization	None.
Number of policies issued.	81
Cash premiums thereon	516.67
Largest amount insured in one risk.....	2,500.00
Rates charged, 5 per cent of sum insured.	
Cash premium, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on amount insured.	
No agents employed.	

UNITY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organized August 29, 1862. Commenced business September 15, 1862.]

SELEM SLEEPER, *President.*B. F. FRENCH, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$31.56	
Net income during the year.....	.17	
		<hr/>
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....		\$31.73
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		3,931.60
		<hr/>
Total resources (available and contingent).....		\$3,963.33

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$31.73

III. INCOME.

Cash received for premiums	\$6.42
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Officers' salaries and expenses.....	\$1.00	
Commissioner's fees.....	5.00	
Stationery and postage.....	.25	
		<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures		\$6.25
		<hr/>
Balance of income.....		\$0.17

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887.....	\$71,445.00
Premium notes thereon	3,931.60
Losses incurred during the year.....	None.
Last assessment, made January 27, 1885.....	800.00
Amount collected thereon	800.00
Assessment preceding last, made September 23, 1882	252.20
Collected thereon.....	252.20
Number of policies issued during the year.....	15
Amount of cash premiums thereon	6.42
Number of policies in force	89
Largest amount insured in one risk.....	1,000.00
Rates for insurance, 3 to 12 per cent of amount insured.	
Cash premium, 1 per cent on note; policy fee, 25 cents.	
No agents.	

WEARE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Organization not returned. Commenced business January 5, 1887.]

WILLIAM T. MORSE, *President.*HIRAM BUSWELL, *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	None.	
Net income during the year.....	\$106.91	
Total cash assets December 31, 1887.....		\$106.91
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses		23,774.02
Total resources (available and contingent)		\$23,880.93

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.	
Cash surplus		\$106.91

III. INCOME.

Cash premiums received during the year.....	\$198.93	
Received on assessments.....	343.71	
Gross cash income		\$542.64

IV. EXPENDITURES.

Paid for collecting assessments	\$20.00	
Paid for collecting cash premiums	38.25	
Paid for return premiums	74.50	
Making assessments	12.00	
Commissioner's fees	5.00	
Stationery and postage.	6.27	
Borrowed money and interest.....	279.71	
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$435.73
Balance of income for the year		\$106.91

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$361,879.00
Premium notes thereon	23,774.02
Losses incurred during the year	None.
Last assessment, made October 30, 1886	343.71
Collected thereon	343.71
Assessment preceding last, made December 5, 1875	1,615.25
Collected thereon	1,615.25
Number of policies issued during the year	153
Cash premiums received thereon	198.93
Number of policies in force	430
Largest amount insured in one risk	1,500.00
Rates for insurance, 6 to 20 per cent on amount insured for 6 years.	
Cash premium, 2 per cent on note; policy fee, 50 cents.	
No agents.	

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF
WESTMORELAND, N. H.

[Organized April 8, 1876. Commenced business May 15, 1876.]

LEONARD WILCOX, *President.*WILLARD BILL, JR., *Secretary.*

I. RESOURCES.

Cash on hand January 1, 1887	\$52.91
Net income during the year	22.80
Total cash assts.	\$75.71
Amount of premium notes assessable for losses	9,337.75
Total resources (available and contingent)	\$9,413.46

II. LIABILITIES.

Gross cash liabilities December 31, 1887	None.
Cash surplus	\$75.71

III. INCOME.

Cash received for premiums	\$53.05
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IV. EXPENDITURES.

Officers' fees and expenses	\$25.00
Stationery and postage	5.25
Gross cash expenditures	\$30.25
Balance of income during the year	\$22.80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Risks outstanding December 31, 1887	\$85,765.00
Premium notes thereon	9,337.75
Losses incurred during the year	None.
Last assessment, made in 1879	883.00
Collected thereon	883.00
Assessments preceding, since organization in 1876....	None.
Number of policies issued during the year	26
Amount of cash premiums thereon	53.05
Number of policies in force	88
Largest amount insured in one risk...	2,000.00
Rates charged for insurance: Note, 10 per cent, 1st class; note, 15 per cent, 2d and 3d classes.	
Cash premium, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent on note; policy fee, 50 cents.	
No agents.	

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

OF OTHER STATES.

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, WITH
ABSTRACTS OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS, AND NAMES
OF AGENTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1887.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated, 1820. Commenced business, 1850.]

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, *President.*

J. L. ENGLISH, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 228 Main street.

Paid-up capital, \$1,250,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$444,404.43	
Renewal premiums	2,757,694.26	
Total	\$3,202,098.69	
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	753.97	
Total premium income		\$3,201,344.72
Interest on:		
Mortgage loans		982,637.43
Bonds owned and dividends on stocks.....		481,096.22
Premium notes, loans or liens.....		84,401.95
Other debts due the company		36,663.33
Discount on claims paid in advance.....		11,203.46
Interest on deposits		33,366.12
Total income		\$4,830,713.23
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		30,285,672.34
Total		\$35,116,385.57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$1,466,627.83	
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same.....	58,759.40	
Matured endowments and additions	607,574.56	
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same.....	18,881.33	
Total	\$2,151,843.12	
Received for losses or claims on policies re-insured	10,711.00	
Gross amount paid for losses or endowments		\$2,141,132.12

1887.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Surrendered policies	\$120,054.01
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....	31,141.16
Cash surrender values, applied in payment of premiums..	158,237.85
Cash dividends to policy-holders and in payment of pre- miums.....	475,248.42
Premium notes or loans used in payment of dividends	99,845.57
<i>Total paid policy-holders.....</i>	<i>\$3,025,659.13</i>
Paid stockholders for interest or dividends	112,500.00
Premiums on securities.....	84,620.91
Commissions to agents.....	354,611.27
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	40,045.92
Medical examiner's fees.....	25,069.00
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	67,718.43
Taxes and fees	93,479.26
Rent.....	11,362.57
Furniture and office fixtures	630.98
Advertising	8,442.26
All other items	57,725.12
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$3,881,864.85</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$31,234,520.72</u>

Invested in the following :

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$403,494.29
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	15,871,829.42
collaterals	720,320.56
company's policies as collateral.....	352,669.62
Premium notes or loans on policies in force.....	1,481,434.14
Other premium notes	6,736.92
Cost value of stocks and bonds owned.....	9,273,630.91
Cash in company's office.	30,936.84
Cash deposited in banks.....	3,080,235.71
Bills receivable.....	2,596.98
Agents' ledger balances.....	10,635.33
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$31,234,520.72</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued.....	\$526,294.06
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	632,837.97
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$57,726.55
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	169,297.46
Total	\$227,024.01
Deduct average loading (25 per cent).....	56,756.00
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...	\$170,268.01
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	\$32,563,920.76

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances	\$10,635.33
Bills receivable	2,596.98
Total	\$13,232.31
Total admitted assets.....	\$32,550,688.45

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$26,621,517.00
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	50,124.00
Net re-insurance reserve	\$26,571,393.00
Death losses due and unpaid	\$31,296.00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	49,426.00
Death losses and endowments not due	72,107.00
Claims resisted by the company	28,500.00
Total policy claims	\$181,329.00
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders	139,194.13
Premiums paid in advance.....	9,274.13
Liabilities, except capital.....	\$26,901,190.26
Paid up capital.....	\$1,250,000.00
Surplus over capital	4,399,498.19
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....	\$5,649,498.19
Gross liabilities.....	\$32,550,688.45

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes on hand December 31, 1886.....	\$1,611,414.18
Premium notes received during 1887	85,210.61
Total	\$1,696,624.79

Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans, or liens used in:

Payment of losses and claims.	\$77,640.73
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	31,141.16
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	99,845.57
Redeemed by maker in cash.....	6,563.19

Total reduction.....	\$215,190.65
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Balance of note assets December 31, 1887	\$1,481,434.14
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EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 1, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	36,496	\$51,433,326.94
Endowment policies	21,299	27,973,332.50
All other policies.....	5,498	12,856,310.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	1,339	\$2,378,342.00
Endowment policies	3,717	6,467,419.00
All other policies	2,350	5,534,688.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	2	\$20,389.00
Endowment policies	8	31,998.00
All other policies.....	30	54,050.00

Total number and amount.....	70,739	\$106,749,855.54
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	5,254	9,377,521.00

Total in force December 31, 1887.....	65,485	\$97,372,334.54
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	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	36,452	\$51,155,040.94
Endowment policies.....	22,481	30,879,580.50
All other policies.	6,652	15,337,713.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	889	\$1,460,578.00
maturity.....	786	639,055.00
expiring.....	208	512,488.00
surrender.....	855	1,284,810.00
lapse.....	1,269	2,967,290.00
change and decrease.....	24	55,406.00
Not taken.....	1,223	2,457,894.00
Totals	5,254	\$9,377,521.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	883	\$882,295.00
Policies issued during 1887	66	99,251.00
Total	949	\$981,546.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	62	70,159.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	887	\$911,387.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886	7	\$1,793.00
Losses and claims incurred during 1887.....	37	28,887.00
Total.....	44	\$30,680.00
Losses and claims paid during the year.....	39	\$29,222.00
Premiums collected without deductions :		
Cash.....	\$24,408.79	
Notes or credit	1,607.32	
		\$25,816.11

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. S. Parker,
C. N. White,
F. O. Chellis,
A. G. Monette,
J. B. Regimbal,

Concord.
Whitefield.
Newport.
Manchester.
“

N. A. Frost,
Gilbert H. Sanborn,
Edwin G. Heath,
Robert H. Rolfe,
George M. Clough,

Hanover.
Concord.
Jaffrey.
Concord.
Canterbury.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated June, 1865. Commenced business October, 1865.]

THOMAS W. RUSSELL, *President*. FREDERICK V. HUDSON, *Secretary*.

Paid up capital, \$150,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$35,017.51	
Renewal premiums	169,222.93	
Total.....	<u>\$204,240.44</u>	
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance.....	3,234.85	
Total premium income.....		\$201,005.59
Interest on:		
Stocks, bonds, and loans		88,231.06
Other interest and rents		<u>3,589.58</u>
Total income.....		\$292,826.23
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		<u>1,549,894.03</u>
Total		\$1,842,720.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses.....	\$64,102.00	
Matured endowments.....	<u>33,119.70</u>	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments		\$99,221.70
Surrendered policies		3,132.16
Premium notes or loans canceled by lapse of policies....		331.91
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums...		<u>7,646.11</u>
Cash dividends to policy-holders and in payment of pre- miums.....		6,068.53
Premium notes or loans used in payment of premiums		<u>1,171.50</u>
Total paid policy-holders	\$117,571.91	
Paid stockholders for interest or dividends		12,000.00
Commissions to agents		<u>9,236.78</u>

Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	\$25,944.10
Medical examiners' fees.....	3,329.48
Salaries of officers and office employees	14,161.83
Taxes and fees.....	4,557.99
Legal expenses.....	548.68
All other items	6,637.60
Profit and loss.....	7,189.76
Total disbursements	<u>\$201,178.13</u>
Balance December 31, 1887	<u>\$1,641,542.13</u>

Invested in the following :

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$192,716.51
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	1,042,166.73
collateral security	25,698.48
company's policies, as collateral	10,104.47
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	74,561.40
Cost value of stocks and bonds owned.....	258,268.33
Cash in company's office	2,415.10
Deposited in banks	33,091.98
Bills receivable.....	1,584.41
Agents' ledger balances.....	934.72
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$1,641,542.13</u>
Deduct depreciation from cost of real estate.....	21,349.23
Total net or ledger assets.....	<u>\$1,620,192.90</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$27,510.25
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....	12,653.17
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$11,971.39
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	31,654.46
Total.....	<u>\$43,625.85</u>
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	8,725.17
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums....	<u>\$34,900.68</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u>\$1,695,257.00</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances	\$934.72	
Bills receivable.....	1,584.41	
Total		\$2,519.13
Total admitted assets		<u>\$1,692,737.87</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding risks (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$1,268,791.00	
Deduct net value of re-insurance reserve....	16,854.00	
Net re-insurance reserve.....		\$1,251,937.00
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	\$7,836.67	
Death losses not due....	13,898.00	
Total policy claims		\$21,734.67
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders		241.93
Premiums paid in advance		1,102.53
Liabilities except capital		<u>\$1,275,016.13</u>
Paid up capital.....	\$150,000.00	
Surplus over capital	267,721.74	
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....		\$417,721.74
Total liabilities.....		<u>\$1,692,737.87</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes on hand December 31, 1886.....	\$79,452.84	
Premium notes received during 1887.....	6,989.62	
Total		\$86,442.46
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans, or liens used in:		
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	\$331.91	
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	1,171.50	
Redeemed by maker in cash	10,377.65	
Total reduction.....		<u>\$11,881.06</u>
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887		<u>\$74,561.40</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	3,409	\$5,053,575.32
Endowment policies	1,300	1,545,091.32
All other policies	46	128,609.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies	287	\$339,623.00
Endowment policies	905	1,023,028.00
All other policies	8	37,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies	7	\$16,000.00
Endowment policies	5	8,500.00

OLD POLICIES CHANGED AND INCREASED.

Whole life policies	4	\$5,000.00
Endowment policies	2	2,400.00

Total number and amount	5,973	\$8,158,826.64
Deduct policies terminated during year	648	867,048.00

Total in force December 31, 1887	5,325	\$7,291,778.64
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	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	3,447	\$5,044,041.00
Endowment policies	1,832	2,116,128.00
All other policies	46	131,609.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death	47	\$74,552.00
maturity	43	71,407.00
surrender	41	55,185.00
lapse	268	345,500.00
change and decrease	6	34,704.00
Not taken	243	285,700.00
Total	648	\$867,048.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	110	\$144,942.00
Policies issued during 1887	41	54,700.00
Total	151	\$199,642.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.	28	33,000.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	123	\$166,642.00
Losses and claims incurred during 1887.....	3	\$3,000.00
Losses and claims paid during the year	3	3,000.00
Premiums collected.....		5,276.22

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

William Young, Daniel E. Howard, George P. Dustan,	Lyndonville, Vt. Concord. Peterborough.	Clark S. Buswell, George H. Smalley,	Lisbon. Lyndonville, Vt.
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CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated June 15, 1846. Commenced business December 15, 1846.]

JACOB L. GREENE, *President.*

WILLIAM G. ABBOTT, *Secretary.*

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$591,878.68	
Renewal premiums	3,830,586.39	
Total premium income		\$4,422,465.07
Interest on :		
Bonds, stocks, and loans		2,521,704.04
Other debts due the company		17,402.49
Discount on claims paid in advance		12,102.97
Rents from company's property		404,960.60
Balance of profit and loss account		86,727.13
Total income		\$7,465,362.30
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886		54,071,189.82
Total		\$61,536,552.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$3,011,356.82	
Premium notes or loans used in payment	47,377.27	
Matured endowments and additions	593,579.00	
Premium notes or loans used in payment	8,417.00	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments		\$3,660,730.09
Surrendered policies		147,851.45
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies		33,338.28
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums ..		395,120.33
Cash dividends to policy-holders and in payment of pre- miums		1,133,545.40
Premium notes or loans in payment of dividends		43,715.76
Total paid policy-holders ..		\$5,414,301.31

Salaries and commissions to agents.....	\$261,566.53
Traveling expenses of agents.....	12,553.44
Medical examiners' fees.....	15,587.80
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	108,271.27
Taxes and fees.....	304,803.19
Rent.....	3,853.63
Advertising.....	34,889.03
Expense on real estate.....	193,365.50
All other expenses.....	58,791.87
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$6,407,983.57</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$55,128,568.55</u>

Invested as follows:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$9,790,114.65
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	32,844,664.04
collaterals.....	393,933.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	2,102,949.15
Cost value of bonds and stocks.....	9,191,673.59
Cash deposited in banks.....	788,856.67
Agents' ledger balances.....	16,377.45
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$55,128,568.55</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued.....	\$1,025,110.14
Rents due and accrued....	10,970.43
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	391,276.06
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	\$116,764.27
Deduct loading (25 per cent).....	<u>29,191.07</u>
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...	<u>\$87,573.20</u>
Total assets (as per books of company).....	<u>\$56,643,498.39</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances.....	<u>\$16,377.45</u>
Total admitted assets.....	<u>\$56,627,120.93</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$50,345,975.00
Death losses due and unpaid.....	\$42,444.25
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	9,439.00
Death losses and endowments not due.....	235,705.00
Claims resisted.....	5,000.00
Total policy claims.....	\$292,588.25
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders	179,410.00
Reserve on lapsed policies.....	246,420.00
Premiums paid in advance, etc.....	75,996.52
Liabilities as to policy-holders	\$51,140,389.77
Surplus as regards policy-holders	5,486,731.16
Gross liabilities.....	\$56,627,120.93

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes on hand December 31, 1886.....	\$2,257,210.24
Premium notes received during 1887	3,182.00
Total	\$2,260,392.24
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans, or liens used in:	
Payment of losses and claims	\$55,794.27
Purchase of policies surrendered and canceled by lapse	36,520.28
Payment of dividends to policy-holders	43,715.76
Redeemed by maker in cash	21,412.78
Total reduction.....	\$157,443.09
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....	\$2,102,949.15

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	57,816	\$140,527,484.00
Endowment policies	5,211	10,001,439.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	3,147	\$7,618,151.00
Endowment policies	276	592,905.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.	353	\$1,083,818.00
Endowment policies.	35	75,000.00

OLD POLICIES TRANSFERRED.

Whole life policies.	1	\$1,000.00
Total number and amount.	66,839	\$159,899,797.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.	3,356	8,907,299.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.	63,483	\$150,992,498.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.	58,472	\$141,435.194
Endowment policies.	5,011	9,557.204

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.	1,290	\$3,117,889.00
maturity.	318	603,541.00
surrender.	734	2,190,857.00
lapse.	780	1,840,546.00
change and decrease.		508,966.00
transfer.	1	1,000.00
Not taken.	233	644,500.00
Total terminated.	3,356	\$8,907,299.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.	619	\$1,415,072.00
Policies issued during 1887.	33	43,000.00
Total.	652	\$1,458,072.00
Policies ceased to be in force.	22	48,333.00
In force December 31, 1887.	630	\$1,409,739.00
Losses and claims incurred and paid, 1887.		\$17,200.00
Premiums collected, without deductions:		
Cash.	\$12,455.68	
Surplus.	3,786.86	
		\$16,242.64

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHARLES E. STANIELS, Concord, District Superintendent of Agencies.

John M. Hopkins,	Nashua.
John C. French,	Manchester.
Geo. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
George W. Quimby,	Lisbon.

W. F. Adams,	Plymouth.
C. E. Knight,	Milford.
F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.
J. A. Wellman,	Hanover.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Incorporated July 26, 1859. Commenced business July 28, 1859.]

HENRY B. HYDE, *President*.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Secretary*.

Principal office, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

• Paid-up capital, \$100,000.

INCOME.

Premium without deductions.....	\$18,713,133.64
Annuities.....	403,771.57
Total.....	\$19,116,905.21
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance.....	1,129.74
Total premium income.....	\$19,115,775.47
Interest on:	
Mortgage loans.....	1,015,866.64
Bonds and dividends on stocks	2,632,366.21
Rents of company's property.....	476,840.97
Total income.....	\$23,240,849.29
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....	70,196,260.30
Total	\$93,437,109.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$5,129,514.77
Endowments and additions.....	919,093.10
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....	\$6,048,607.87
Annuitants	138,603.36
Surrendered policies	1,555,515.28
Dividends to policy-holders.....	2,319,783.30
Total paid policy-holders.....	\$10,062,509.81
Dividends to stockholders	7,000.00
Commission to agents.....	1,984,887.60
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	175,395.47

Medical examiners' fees.....	\$191,010.27
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	373,159.49
Taxes and fees	157,041.79
Rent.....	61,705.65
Commuting commissions	155,518.72
Advertising	110,233.05
Incidentals	860,692.28

Total disbursements \$14,139,154.13

Balance December 31, 1887..... \$79,297,955.46

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate.....	\$20,945,923.61
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	23,548,376.48
collateral security	507,000.00
Book value of bonds and stocks owned.....	25,609,398.22
Cash in banks and other depositories	7,657,967.50
Agents' ledger balances	122,505.49
All other items, including commuted commissions	906,784.16

Ledger assets (as per balance)..... \$79,297,955.46

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued.....	\$755,077.22
Rents due and accrued....	57,284.39
Market value of stocks and bonds, over book value.....	2,398,921.78

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force.... \$241,431.00

Deferred premiums on policies in force..... 1,628,235.00

Total..... \$1,869,666.00

Deduct average loading (20 per cent). 373,933.00

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums.... \$1,495,743.00

Total assets (as per books of the company) \$84,004,971.85

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Commuted commissions, etc..... \$906,784.16

Agents' ledger balances 122,505.49

Total..... \$1,029,289.65

Total admitted assets..... \$82,975,682.20

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$65,804,441.00
Death losses and matured endowments not due	261,264.00
Dividends of surplus or other profits due policy-holders ...	101,544.00
Liability on lapsed policies for paid-up insurance.....	119,105.00
Liabilities, except capital.....	\$66,286,354.00
Paid-up capital	\$100,000.00
Surplus over capital	16,589,328.20
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....	\$16,689,328.20
Total liabilities.....	\$82,975,682.20

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	95,973	\$355,455,667.00
Endowment policies.....	13,139	48,486,651.00
All other policies.....	1,180	2,318,027.00
Reversionary additions .....	.....	5,518,753.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	28,664	\$113,075,961 00
Endowment policies.....	4,902	18,782,415.00
All other policies	375	881,675.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	634	\$3,087,940.00
Endowment policies.....	114	487,925.00
All other policies.....	11	73,125.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Reversionary additions .....	.....	\$1,634,064.00
Total number and amount	144,992	\$549,802,203.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	15,538	66,772,641.10
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	129,454	\$483,029,562.00
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	12,976	\$54,952,876.00
Endowment policies	2,388	9,587,510.00
All other policies.....	174	726,137.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death	1,376	\$5,637,942.00
maturity (endowments)	330	918,679.00
expiring (term)	46	146,100.00
surrender	2,017	9,691,100.00
lapse	7,805	26,649,503.00
Not taken	3,964	23,729,317.00
Total terminated.....	15,538	\$66,772,641.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	351	\$872,516.00
Policies issued during 1887.....	26	57,910.00
Total	377	\$930,426.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	23	101,000.00
In force December 31, 1887	354	\$829,426.00
Losses and claims incurred during 1887	10	\$30,000.00
Losses and claims paid during the year	10	30,000.00
Premiums collected without deductions		\$12,082.64

AGENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lemuel Hayward, Keene, N. H.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated April 21, 1862. Commenced business December 27, 1862.]

STEPHEN H. RHODES, *President*. GEORGE B. WOODWARD, *Secretary*.

Office, Sears' Building.

INCOME.

New and renewed premiums without deductions	\$1,032,547.30	
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	701.99	
Total premium income.....		\$1,031,845.31
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....	95,171.52	
Bonds and dividends on stock.....	55,760.31	
Premium notes, loans, or liens.....	7,196.84	
Other debts due the company	6,927.66	
Discount on claims paid in advance.....	644.56	
Rents from company's property.....	432.59	
Total income.....		\$1,197,978.79
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		2,739,269.46
Total		\$3,937,248.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$350,973.18	
Premium notes and loans used in payment.....	6,028.84	
Matured endowments and additions	37,678.24	
Premium notes or loans used in payment	2,051.04	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$396,731.30
Annuitants		344.63
Surrendered policies		18,430.63
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....		1,996.33
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums...		3,307.79

Cash dividends to policy-holders and in payment of premiums.....	\$48,139.11
Premium notes or loans in payment of dividends.....	6,422.25

Total paid policy-holders..... \$475,372.04

Loss on sale of real estate.....	14,272.44
Commissions to agents.....	253,238.54
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	62,232.25
Medical examiners' fees.....	31,811.86
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	44,041.51
Taxes and fees.....	12,287.52
Rents.....	13,963.70
Commuting commissions.....	49,778.68
Taxes on real estate.....	3,818.60
Furniture and office fixtures.....	499.36
Advertising.....	7,084.07
All other items.....	43,533.92
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$1,011,934.49</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$2,925,313.76</u>

Invested as follows:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$155,031.22
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	1,461,870.00
collateral security.....	17,300.00
company's policies as collateral.....	53,587.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	105,982.45
Cost value of stocks and bonds.....	1,031,043.52
Cash in banks and company's office.....	98,961.57
Bills receivable.....	275.51
Agents' ledger balances.....	570.49
Loans on personal security.....	422.00
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$2,925,313.76</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued.....	\$44,707.94
Rents due and accrued.....	761.28
Market value of real estate over cost.....	25,000.00
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....	23,101.73

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force..	\$27,461.
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	40,949.12
Total	<u>\$68,410.79</u>
Deduct loading.....	15,800.93

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ... \$52,609.86

Total assets (as per books of company)..... \$3,071,494.57

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Bills receivable	\$275.51
Agents' balances.....	570.49

Total

\$846.00

Total admitted assets..... \$3,070,648.57

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$2,779,451.00
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	5,450.00

Net re-insurance reserve..... \$2,774,001.00

Death losses and endowments not due 31,367.24

Dividends of surplus due policy-holders 16,082.19

Premiums paid in advance..... 865.88

Cash surrender values..... 9,044.30

Liabilities as to policy-holders..... \$2,831,360.61

Surplus as regards policy-holders..... 239,287.96

Gross liabilities..... \$3,070,648.57

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886	\$115,176.51
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887	9,097.93

Total

\$124,274.44

Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens
used in:

Payment of losses and claims..... \$8,079.88

Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse 1,996.33

Payment of dividends to policy-holders..... 6,422.25

Redeemed by maker in cash 1,793.53

Total reduction..... \$18,291.99

Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.. \$105,982.45

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	3,349	\$5,590,384.00
Endowment policies	1,665	2,543,126.00
All other policies	435	845,000.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	201	\$485,547.00
Endowment policies.....	322	596,300.00
All other policies.....	21	35,500.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	8	\$18,500.00
Endowment policies	6	16,000.00

Total number and amount.....	6,007	\$10,130,357.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	572	996,655.00

Total in force December 31, 1887	5,435	\$9,133,702.00
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	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	3,328	\$5,728,115.00
Endowment policies	1,765	2,777,387.00
All others	342	628,200.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	67	\$125,214.00
maturity	41	38,694.00
expiry	97	222,300.00
surrender	102	157,829.00
lapse	181	241,677.00
change and decrease....	5	48,441.00
Not taken.....	79	162,500.00
Total terminated	572	\$996,655.00

Industrial policies in force	203,467	\$23,802,502.00
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BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	41	\$60,313.00
Policies issued during 1887	4	5,000.00
Total	45	\$65,313.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	3	3,424.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	42	\$61,889.00
Losses and claims incurred and paid in 1887.....	1	\$1,074.00
Premiums collected without deductions, including industrial:		
Cash.....	\$1,613.75	
Notes or credits.....	47.00	
		<u>\$1,660.75</u>

AGENT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edward Cross, Haverhill, Mass.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Organized and commenced business August 1, 1850.]

JAMES M. McLEAN, *President.*

HENRY Y. WEMPLE, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 156 Broadway, New York.

Paid-up capital, \$100,000.

INCOME.

Net premiums without deductions.....	\$281,990.40	
Renewal premiums	981,246.94	
Annuities	1,109.20	
Total premium income.....		\$1,264,396.54
Interest on:		
Mortgage loans		161,828.58
Bonds and dividends on stocks.....		100,909.00
Premium notes, loans or liens, and deferred premiums.		54,507.18
Other debts due the company.....		194,730.10
Discount on claims paid in advance		4,974.95
Rents from company's property.....		56,838.75
Total income.....		\$1,838,185.10
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		10,817,320.44
Total		\$12,655,505.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$727,033.74	
Premium notes or loans used in payment.....	53,686.26	
Matured endowments and additions.....	85,197.41	
Premium notes or loans used in payment.....	6,369.59	
Total	\$872,287.00	
Awaiting claimant.....	1,459.30	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$870,827.70
Annuitants.....		2,957.18
Surrendered policies		146,766.53

Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....	\$37,771.19
Cash dividends to policy-holders	218,648.50
Premium notes or loans in payment of dividends.....	5,542.45
<i>Total paid policy-holders.....</i>	<i>\$1,282,513.55</i>
Interest or dividends to stockholders	32,000.00
Commissions to agents.....	225,991.60
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	12,534.82
Medical examiners' fees.....	13,024.00
Salaries of officers and office employees	69,441.96
Taxes and fees.....	13,300.97
Rent	13,000.00
Advertising	20,912.93
Expense on real estate	24,717.36
All other items	28,212.65
Total disbursements	<u>\$1,735,649.84</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$10,919,855.70</u>

Invested as follows:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$550,403.25
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	3,546,402.13
Collaterals.....	3,523,562.50
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	976,428.75
Cost value of bonds and stocks.....	1,911,932.98
Cash in company's office.....	6,698.33
Cash deposited in banks.....	<u>404,427.76</u>
Ledger assets (as per balance)	\$10,919,855.70

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$117,861.77
Rents due and accrued	3,368.32
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....	195,192.02
Premiums due and unrevoked on policies in force....	\$125,716.40
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	<u>120,431.90</u>
Total	\$246,148.30
Deduct loading (20 per cent).....	<u>49,229.66</u>
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...	196,918.64
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u>\$11,433,196.45</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....		\$9,652,389.00
Death losses and endowments not due		88,718.30
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders		71,358.27
All other existing claims.....		18,700.00
		<hr/>
Liabilities except capital		\$9,831,165.57
Paid-up capital	\$100,000.00	
Surplus over capital.....	1,502,030.88	
		<hr/>
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account		\$1,602,030.88
		<hr/>
Total liabilities.....		<u>\$11,433,196.45</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$1,057,745.73	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887	37,693.29	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$1,095,439.02
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:		
Payment of losses and claims.....	\$60,055.85	
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	37,771.19	
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	5,542.45	
Redeemed by maker in cash....	15,640.78	
	<hr/>	
Total reduction.....		\$119,010.27
		<hr/>
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....		<u>\$976,428.75</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	10,666	\$29,427,169.00
Endowment policies	2,472	6,824,720.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	1,337	\$3,968,071.00
Endowment policies.....	1,201	3,723,703.00
Total number and amount	15,676	\$43,943,663.00
Deduct policies terminated during the year.....	1,649	4,925,052.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	14,027	\$39,018,611.00
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	11,089	\$30,635,674.00
Endowment policies.....	2,938	8,382,937.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death	283	\$780,720.00
maturity	51	91,567.00
surrender	118	369,709.00
lapse	627	1,669,900.00
change and decrease	102	322,100.00
Not taken	468	1,691,056.00
Total terminated.....	1,649	\$4,925,052.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	76	\$119,194.00
Policies issued during 1887.....	3	2,500.00
Total	79	\$121,694.00
Policies ceased to be in force.....	5	11,200.0
In force December 31, 1887	74	\$110,494.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886	3	\$9,200.00
Losses and claims incurred in 1887	1	1,000.00
Total losses and claims paid, 1887.....	4	\$10,200.00
Premiums collected in cash		\$1,729.25

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel H. Wendell, Dover.

Alonzo Elliott, Manchester.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated May 1, 1851. Commenced business August 1, 1851.]

M. V. B. EDGERLY, *President.*

JOHN A. HALL, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Springfield, Mass.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$265,155.13	
Renewal premiums.....	1,060,091.43	
Premiums paid by dividends and surrendered policies	132,619.39	
Total	<u>\$1,457,865.95</u>	
Deduct re-insurance	23,407.71	
Total premium income.....		\$1,434,458.24
Interest on :		
Mortgage and collateral loans.....	158,695.27	
Bonds and dividends on stocks	191,006.04	
Premium notes, loans or liens	30,976.03	
Other debts due the company	997.36	
Discount on claims paid in advance.....	787.89	
Rents of company's property	35,022.85	
Total income.....		<u>\$1,851,943.68</u>
Net or ledger assets, December 31, 1886		7,873,836.37
Total		<u>\$9,725,780.05</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$527,143.79	
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same.....	13,166.89	
Matured endowments and additions	139,969.79	
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same	4,856.21	
Total	<u>\$685,136.68</u>	
Deduct re-insurance.....	15,000.00	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		<u>\$670,136.68</u>

1887.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Surrendered policies	\$106,154.41
Premium notes and loans used in purchase of and canceled by lapse of policies.....	30,904.64
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums...	10,146.48
Cash dividends to policy-holders	143,584.53
Premium notes or loans used in payment of dividends	54,307.56

Total paid policy-holders \$1,015,234.30

Commissions to agents	136,046.89
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	110,823.92
Medical examiners' fees.....	13,489.00
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	50,971.49
Taxes and fees	23,848.30
Rent.....	13,240.37
Advertising and printing	11,464.75
Expense on real estate	40,612.47
Profit and loss.....	15,424.07
All other items	18,832.50

Total disbursements.....	<u>\$1,449,988.06</u>
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Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>\$8,275,791.99</u></u>
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Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$660,657.38
Loans on mortgages (first liens).....	2,346,719.38
collaterals.....	484,141.96
company's policies as collateral	250,565.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	524,084.35
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.	3,756,414.40
Cash in company's office.....	131,125.11
Cash deposited in bank.....	122,084.41
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u><u>\$8,275,791.99</u></u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued.....	\$155,895.15
Rents due and accrued	2,733.66
Market value of real estate over cost.....	119,867.62
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	182,822.83

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force.....	\$134,586.02	
Deferred premiums on policies in force	209,499.34	
Total	<u>\$344,085.36</u>	
Deduct loading (20 per cent).....	68,817.07	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...		<u>\$275,268.29</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company)		<u><u>\$9,012,379.54</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....		\$8,257,149.00
Reported losses awaiting proof.....	\$22,667.00	
Matured endowments not due.....	<u>3,150.00</u>	
Total policy claims		<u>\$25,817.00</u>
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders		24,991.71
Premiums paid in advance.....		<u>1,837.60</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders.....		<u>\$8,318,755.31</u>
Surplus as regards policy-holders		<u>693,624.23</u>
Gross liabilities.....		<u><u>\$9,012,379.54</u></u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886....	\$533,308.49	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during year....	<u>111,349.16</u>	
Total		<u>\$644,657.65</u>
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:		
Payment of losses and claims.....	\$18,023.10	
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	30,904.64	
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	54,307.56	
Redeemed by maker in cash.	<u>11,924.88</u>	
Total reduction.....		<u>\$115,160.18</u>
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....		<u><u>\$529,497.47</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	11,481	\$30,014,641.00
Endowment policies.....	4,102	9,100,524.00
All other policies.....	954	2,106,843.00
Reversionary additions .....	....	24,530.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	2,393	\$7,997,465.00
Endowment policies.....	719	1,962,000.00
All other policies.....	18	63,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	8	\$12,724.00
Endowment policies.....	1	1,000.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	.....	\$1,867.00
Endowment policies.....	.....	8,665.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Reversionary additions .....	.....	\$13,472.00
Total number and amount.....	19,676	\$51,306,731.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	1,988	5,954,962.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	17,688	\$45,351,769.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	12,530	\$33,683,301.00
Endowment policies.....	4,318	9,735,031.00
All other policies.....	840	1,897,427.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death	202	\$480,823.00
maturity	87	142,785.00
expiry	135	326,450.00
surrender	423	1,001,889.00
lapse	576	1,574,820.00
change and decrease .....	....	515,695.00
Not taken.....	565	1,908,500.00
Total.....	1,988	\$5,954,962.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	1,441	\$2,501,858.00
Policies issued during 1887	164	331,805.00
Total	1,605	\$2,833,663.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	99	234,889.00
Policies in force December 31, 1887	1,506	\$2,598,774.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886.....	5	\$12,000.00
Losses and claims incurred during 1887.....	32	52,990.00
Total.....	37	\$64,990.00
Losses and claims paid during 1887	37	\$64,990.00
Premiums collected without deductions:		
Cash.....	\$76,812.50	
Notes or credits.....	6,303.34	
		\$83,115.84

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHARLES L. MELOON, Nashua, N. H., General Agent.

Abe N. Bernstein,	Dover.	Joab N. Patterson,	Concord.
William O. S. Hodgdon,	Wolfeborough.	Robert S. Morrison,	S. Acworth.
John C. Campbell,	Hillsboro' Br.	Edwin R. Miller,	Meriden.
Richard B. Merrill,	Littleton.	Frank G. Clarke,	Peterborough.
Solon A. Carter,	Concord.	Alpheus W. Baker,	Lebanon.
George E. Dame,	Newport.	Milton A. Taylor,	Nashua.
George S. Boyer,	Keene.	Charles L. Harmon,	Manchester.
E. W. Baker,	Antrim.	W. R. Porter,	Keene.
Moses W. Sterns,	Dover.	Arad J. Warren,	Lyne.
Edwin A. Jones,	Scytheville.		

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated June, 1866. Commenced business January, 1867.]

JOSEPH F. KNAPP, *President.*

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, *Secretary.*

Principal Office, 30 Park Place, New York.

Paid-up capital, \$500,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deduction.....	\$5,613,268.25	
Renewal premiums.....	5,577.31	
Total..	<u>\$5,618,845.56</u>	
Deduct re-insurance.....	78.07	
Total premium income.....		\$5,618,767.49
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....		93,779.32
Bonds and dividends on stock.....		80,208.89
Premium notes, loans or liens		4,316.38
Other debts due the company.....		3,499.74
Rents from company's property		29,143.13
Total income.....		<u>\$5,829,714.95</u>
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		3,518,015.62
Total		<u>\$9,347,730.57</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$2,097,293.13	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of same	1,642.63	
Matured endowments and additions.....	12,901.93	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of same	<u>1,555.07</u>	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments....		\$2,113,392.76
Surrendered policies		33,522.92
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and voided by lapse of policies.....		4,738.58
Cash dividends to policy-holders		34,288.31
Premium notes or loans used in payment of dividends.....		8,064.63

Total paid policy-holders..... \$2,194,007.20

Paid stockholders for interest or dividends	\$35,000.00
Commissions to agents.....	876,057.67
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	627,558.53
Medical examiners' fees.....	62,598.25
Salaries of officers and office employees	134,847.21
Taxes and fees	44,696.79
Rent	34,377.46
Commuting commissions	478,984.53
Furniture and office fixtures	6,402.36
Advertising, printing, etc.....	84,999.84
All other items	81,815.61
Total disbursements	<u>\$4,661,345.45</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$4,686,385.12</u>

Invested in the following :

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$344,383.56
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	2,321,800.00
collaterals	95,000.00
company's policies, as collateral.....	8,500.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	132,187.23
Cost value of stocks and bonds owned.....	1,755,180.32
Cash in office and in bank.....	29,334.01
Ledger assets (as per balance)	<u>\$4,686,385.12</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$48,240.43
Rents due and accrued	649.14
Market value of real estate over cost	18,616.44
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	22,408.43
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force.....	\$126,734.19
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	36,671.66
Total.....	<u>\$163,405.85</u>
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	<u>32,681.17</u>
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums....	<u>\$130,724.68</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company)	<u>\$4,907,024.24</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent.....	\$3,716,185.00
Policy claims unpaid.....	19,624.98
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders.....	4,727.07
Premiums paid in advance.....	1,556.09
Unrealized items in excess of net values.....	1,539.00
Special reserve.....	300,000.00
Liabilities as to policy-holders.....	<u>\$4,043,632.14</u>
Paid up capital.....	\$500,000.00
Surplus over capital.....	<u>363,392.10</u>
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....	<u>\$863,392.10</u>
Total liabilities.....	<u><u>\$4,907,024.24</u></u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$142,610.83
Premiums notes, loans or liens received during the year.....	<u>5,577.31</u>
Total.....	\$148,188.14
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:	
Payment of losses and claims.....	\$3,197.70
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse.....	4,738.58
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	<u>8,064.63</u>
Total reduction.....	16,000.91
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>\$132,187.23</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	3,623	\$4,472,179.00
Endowment policies.....	82	61,230.00
All other policies.....	54	70,942.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	101	\$108,048.00
Endowment policies.....	13	12,000.00
All other policies.....	3	2,052.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	10	\$13,000.00
Total number and amount	3,886	\$4,739,451.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	362	466,661.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	3,524	\$4,272,790.00
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	3,400	\$4,155,272.00
Endowment policies.....	74	53,973.00
All other policies.....	50	63,545.00
Industrial policies in force December 31, 1887..	1,345,125	\$147,758,287.00
Industrial policies paid during 1887	22,566	1,982,286.76

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death	97	\$116,649.00
maturity	17	14,457.00
expiry	4	7,477.00
surrender	130	194,929.00
lapse	105	124,000.00
change and decrease	2	3,000.00
Not taken	7	6,149.00
Total	362	\$466,661.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886 (life)....	4	\$7,000.00
Policies issued during 1887 (life).....	3	4,000.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	7	\$11,000.00
Industrial policies in force Dec. 31, 1887	7,813	\$858,237.00
Losses and claims incurred and paid during 1887:		
Life (none) and industrial	135	\$12,902.50
Premiums, life and industrial, received during the year.....		28,579.97

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Eugene L. Blaisdell,	Dover.	Charles Applebee,	Dover.
John Green,	Dover.	Everett S. Grogan,	Dover.
Elisha S. Huntington,	Dover.	Bernard Burns,	Dover.
George Smith,	Rochester.	William Snell,	Portsmouth.
Onesime L. Vermette,	Salmon Falls.	John Wilson,	Manchester.
Lyndes L. Moore,	Manchester.	Eugene C. Sanborn,	Manchester.
Louis Stevens,	Manchester.	Peter McQuillan,	Manchester.
Jean B. B. Belevau,	Manchester.	Dennis R. Taylor,	Manchester.
Hormisdas Moquin,	Manchester.	Israel L. Currier,	Concord.
Wyman C. Harrington	Concord.	George Smith,	Concord.
Francois Lessard,	Concord.		

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEWARK, N. J.

[Incorporated January 31, 1845.

Commenced business April, 1845.]

AMZI DODD, *President.*EDWARD L. DOBBINS, *Secretary.*

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$514,614.01
Renewal premiums	3,002,802.67
Premiums paid by dividends and surrendered policies	1,237,672.99
Annuities	53,147.22
	<hr/>
Total premium income.....	\$4,808,236.89
Interest on:	
Mortgage loans.	1,223,063.25
Bonds and dividends on stock	552,582.12
Premium notes, loans or liens	253,403.34
Other debts due the company.....	198,387.06
Rents from company's property (net)	28,993.64
	<hr/>
Total income	\$7,064,666.30
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....	39,101,115.83
	<hr/>
Total	\$46,165,782.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$2,531,296.20
Premium notes or loans used in payment of the same.	146,760.02
Matured endowments and additions	206,990.81
Premium notes or loans used in payment of the same..	5,046.75
	<hr/>
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments	\$2,890,093.78
Annuitants.....	20,086.82
Surrendered policies.....	250,508.80
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....	140,904.82
Cash surrender values, etc., applied in payment of pre- miums.....	200,785.37

Cash dividends to policy-holders	\$1,200,263.53
Premium notes or loans used in payment of dividends	23,533.22

Total paid policy-holders.....\$4,726,176.34

Commissions to agents and agency expenses.....	502,995.85
Medical examiners' fees.....	36,122.69
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	121,415.63
Taxes and fees	155,855.74
Legal and other expenses.....	69,423.43
Profit and loss.....	103,516.88

Total disbursements.....	<u>\$5,715,506.56</u>
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Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$40,450,275.57</u>
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Invested in the following :

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Real estate unincumbered	\$1,481,481.80
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	19,959,583.42
collaterals.....	3,515,500.00
company's policies, as collateral.....	650,914.17
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	4,242,886.85
Par value of bonds owned.....	9,735,701.33
Cash in company's office.....	189,444.79
Cash deposited in bank.....	600,993.88
Agents' ledger balances.....	571.24
Premiums in transit, since received.....	73,198.09
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$40,450,275.57</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$604,645.18
Market value of bonds and stocks over par.....	732,005.00
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force....	\$98,518.12
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	306,866.36
Total	<u>\$405,384.48</u>
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	81,076.90
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums...	<u>\$324,307.58</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u>\$42,111,233.33</u>

ITEM NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances.....	\$571.24
Total admitted assets	<u>\$42,110,662.09</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$38,333,923.00
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	\$264,131.11
Death losses and other claims resisted	<u>17,000.00</u>
Total policy claims	\$281,131.11
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders	213,591.65
Premiums paid in advance.....	<u>5,419.57</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders	\$38,834,065.33
Surplus as regards policy-holders	<u>3,276,596.76</u>
Gross liabilities.....	<u>\$42,110,662.09</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886...	\$4,247,228.49
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887....	<u>378,542.70</u>
Total	\$4,625,771.19
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:	
Payment of losses and claims	\$151,806.77
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	140,904.82
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	23,533.22
Redeemed by maker in cash	<u>66,639.53</u>
Total reduction.....	\$382,884.34
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$4,242,886.85</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies	41,723	\$114,082,967.00
Endowment policies.....	9,342	22,293,114.00
All other policies.....	2,568	6,810,575.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	3,141	\$8,649,442.00
Endowment policies.....	2,252	5,081,846.00
All other policies.....	861	2,218,072.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	24	\$80,200.00
Endowment policies	7	12,000.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	4	\$9,300.00
Endowment policies.....		4,900.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Whole life policies.....		\$13,707.00
Endowment policies.....		9,357.00

Total number and amount.....	59,922	\$159,265,480.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	4,560	12,076,077.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	55,362	\$147,189,403.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	42,291	\$115,342,773.00
Endowment policies.....	10,364	24,741,047.00
All other policies	2,707	7,105,583.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	891	\$2,739,147.00
maturity.....	102	205,054.00
expiry.....	604	1,624,900.00
surrender	1,479	4,120,493.00
lapse	924	2,119,300.00
Not taken.....	560	1,267,183.00
Total	4,560	\$12,076,077.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	301	\$525,429.00
Policies issued during 1887	21	29,500.00
Total.....	322	\$554,929.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force	20	27,600.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	302	\$527,329.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886.....		\$2,000.00
Losses and claims incurred during 1887.....		21,600.00
Total		\$23,600.00
Losses and claims paid during 1887.....		\$23,600.00
Premiums collected without deductions		\$11,951.04

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sidney M. Hedges,	Boston, Mass.	Almon D. Towles,	Great Falls.
Walter W. Hedges,	" "	Edgar W. Leighton,	" "
Frank W. Wheeler,	Lowell, Mass.	Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.
Charles F. Dunlap,	Portland, Me.	Allen J. Barrett,	Littleton.
Erastus A. Crawford,	Great Falls.	H. B. Yeaton,	Portsmouth

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

[Incorporated April, 1842. Commenced business February 1, 1843.]

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *President.*

WILLIAM J. EASTON, *Secretary.*

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$16,978,319.00
Annuities	132,582.62
Total premium income	\$17,110,901.62
Interest on :	
Mortgage loans	2,693,359.93
Bonds and dividends on stocks	2,279,412.45
Other debts due the company	459,152.78
Rents from company's property.....	404,589.54
Profits on bonds or stocks sold.....	145,634.74
All other items	26,871.40
Total income.....	\$23,119,922.46
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....	104,719,734.31
Total	\$127,839,656.77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$7,107,260.34
Matured endowments and additions.....	1,245,127.86
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments	\$8,352,388.20
Annuity payments	35,116.87
Surrendered policies and additions	3,086,733.15
Cash dividends to policy-holders	2,654,185.38
Total paid policy-holders	\$14,128,423.60
Commissions to agents.....	2,052,722.69
Salaries and expenses of law department.....	186,715.84
Medical examiners' fees and salaries	140,920.81

Salaries of officers and office employees	\$313,681.40
Taxes and fees	283,084.08
Rent	85,671.00
Advertising	91,518.39
All other items.....	495,200.78
Total disbursements.	<u>\$17,777,938.09</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>\$110,061,718.68</u></u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash value of real estate.....	\$10,644,073.37
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	49,615,268.06
Loans on collaterals	9,515,100.00
Par value of bonds and stocks.....	37,496,252.81
Cash in office and bank.....	2,619,362.66
Suspense account....	148,765.20
Agents' ledger balances.....	22,896.58
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$110,061,718.68</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$1,000,391.19
Market value of bonds and stocks over par	5,943,625.00
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$349,579.34
Deferred premiums on policies in force	1,451,537.67
Total	<u>\$1,801,117.01</u>
Deduct average loading (20 per cent) ...	<u>360,223.40</u>
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ..	<u>\$1,440,893.61</u>
Total assets (as per books of company)	<u><u>\$118,446,628.48</u></u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balance.....	\$22,896.58
Suspense account.....	<u>148,765.20</u>
Total.....	<u>\$171,661.78</u>
Total admitted assets	<u><u>\$118,274,966.70</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$111,488,776.00
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	\$32,290.67
Death losses and endowments awaiting further proof	303,370.00
Total policy claims	\$335,660.67
Premiums paid in advance.....	82,314.36
Non-forfeiture clause	41,600.00
Liabilities as to policy-holders	\$111,948,351.03
Surplus as regards policy-holders	6,326,615.67
Gross liabilities.....	\$118,274,966.70

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	100,266	\$291,121,807.00
Endowment policies.....	29,566	75,710,710.00
All other policies	14	7,700.00
Reversionary additions		26,935,957.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	15,826	\$49,552,085.00
Endowment policies.	5,494	12,843,400.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	731	\$2,204,880.00
Endowment policies.....	218	477,245.00

OLD POLICIES CHANGED.

Whole life policies.....	36	\$140,000.00
Endowment policies.....	18	58,000.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Reversionary additions.....		\$4,365,500.00
Total number and amount	152,169	\$463,417,284.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	11,339	35,833,925.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	140,830	\$427,583,359.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	108,893	\$319,823,771.00
Endowment policies	31,923	80,737,605.00
All other policies.....	14	7,700.00
Reversionary additions.....		27,014,283.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death	1,870	\$6,465,346.00
maturity.....	455	1,240,735.00
surrender.....	2,182	9,341,038.00
lapse.....	3,920	9,773,791.00
change and decrease	54	559,300.00
expiry	125	448,750.00
Not taken	2,733	8,004,965.00
Total	11,339	\$35,833,925.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	898	\$1,648,630.55
Policies issued during 1887.....	192	360,400.00
Total	1,090	\$2,009,030.66
Policies ceased to be in force	36	51,043.14
In force December 31, 1887.....	1,054	\$1,957,987.52
Losses and claims incurred and paid in 1887.....	19	47,133.14
Premiums collected without deductions.....		\$78,912.91

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. M. GIGNOUX, General Agent, Portsmouth.

R. H. & F. N. Cheney,	Manchester.	J. L. Lane,	Manchester.
George B. Prescott,	Dover.	F. R. Drake,	N. Hampton.
R. A. Arnold,	Nashua.	Burleigh & Adams,	Plymouth.
Charles E. Foote,	Penacook.	Lyman Jackman,	Concord.
J. Merrill Smith,	Epping.	Leach & Barnard,	Franklin Falls.
R. C. Osgood,	Newport.	H. S. Osgood,	Claremont.
George Olcott,	Charlestown.	G. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
Jesse B. Twiss,	East Jaffrey.	John B. Pike,	Lebanon.
George A. Davison,	Woodsville.	Langdon Bailey,	Woodsville.
A. H. Crowell,	Keene.	John A. Dixon,	
Thomas L. Smith.		Charles E. Trafton,	Portsmouth.
Hiram P. Hayes,	Portsmouth.	Herbert E. Haines,	Wolfeborough.
Anson S. Marshall,	Concord.	T. W. Sabin,	Hinsdale.
Moses A. Ferren,	Plymouth.	John C. Whitney,	Littleton.
John B. McKay,	Nashua.	William H. Shurtleff,	Woodsville.
J. M. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.	A. J. Barrett,	Littleton.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated November 13, 1848. Commenced business February 1, 1850.]

CHARLES DEWEY, *President*.GEORGE W. REED, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Montpelier, Vt.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$246,246.10	
Renewal premiums.....	708,059.15	
Total premium income		\$954,305.29
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....		103,312.98
Bonds and dividends on stocks		94,048.65
Premium notes, loans or liens		8,586.49
Other debts due the company		6,194.38
Rents from company's property.....		7,413.32
Profit and loss.....		13,586.79
Total income		\$1,187,447.90
Net or ledger assets.....		3,763,976.87
Total		\$4,951,424.77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loans and additions.....	\$211,622.33	
Premium notes or loans used in payment.....	548.44	
Matured endowments and additions	12,950.00	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$225,120.77
Surrendered policies		111,108.65
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....		2,827.77
Dividends paid to policy-holders		106,004.25
Premium notes or loans in payment of dividends.....		179.22
Total paid policy-holders.....		\$445,240.66
Commissions to agents.....		139,819.13
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....		12,552.55

Medical examiners' fees.....	\$12,176.73
Salaries of officers and office employees	19,366.58
Taxes and fees.....	19,457.99
Rent.....	7,442.66
Furniture and office fixtures	1,487.30
Advertising	9,984.64
All other items	2,951.54

Total disbursements	\$670,479.78
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Balance December 31, 1887.....	\$4,280,944.99
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Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$203,007.81
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	1,774,071.05
collaterals.....	54,000.00
company's policies as collateral.....	155,716.61
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	37,946.81
Cost value of bonds and stocks	1,844,203.17
Cash in company's office.....	1,911.39
Deposited in banks.....	84,179.33
Agents' ledger balances (\$105,808.80 since received).....	125,907.82
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	\$4,280,954.99

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued.....	\$70,102.29
Premiums due and unreported	\$796.94
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	92,161.74
Total	\$92,958.68
Deduct loading (20 per cent).....	18,591.74
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...	\$74,366.94
Total assets (as per books of company).....	\$4,425,414.22

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances.....	\$20,099.02
Total admitted assets.....	\$4,405,315.20

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$3,434,152.67
Death losses due and unpaid.....	\$2,000.00
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	6,000.00
Total policy claims	\$8,000.00
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders.....	67,141.09
Premiums paid in advance.....	5,048.50
Extra reserve on life rate endowments.....	221,398.35
Liabilities as to policy-holders.....	\$3,735,740.61
Surplus as regards policy-holders	669,574.59
Gross liabilities.....	\$4,405,315.20

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$26,765.01
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887	20,148.07
Total	\$46,913.08
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:	
Payment of losses and claims	\$548.44
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	2,827.67
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	179.22
Redeemed by maker in cash.....	5,410.84
Total reduction.....	8,966.27
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....	\$37,946.81

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	4,629	\$11,148,887.00
Endowment policies.....	7,960	8,829,272.00
All other policies.....	6	16,000.00
Reversionary additions.....		65,347.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	1,815	\$5,627,000.00
Endowment policies	2,084	2,543,000.00
All other policies.....	1	1,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	3	\$21,125.00
Endowment policies.....	24	27,170.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Old policies increased.....		\$5,000.00
Additions by dividends.....		2,484.00
Total number and amount.....	16,522	\$28,286,285.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	2,174	3,363,961.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	14,348	\$24,922,324.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	5,882	\$15,090,953.10
Endowment policies.....	3,461	9,753,617.00
All other policies	5	12,000.00
Reversionary additions		65,754.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	113	\$212,171.00
maturity.....	24	12,950.00
surrender.....	858	969,500.00
lapse	532	953,000.00
change and decrease.....	79	228,340.00
Not taken.....	568	988,000.00
Total	2,174	\$3,363,261.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	167	\$223,100.00
Policies issued during 1887	40	41,000.00
Total	207	\$264,100.00
Policies ceased to be in force.....	21	22,100.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	186	\$242,000.00
Losses and claims incurred in 1887	6	\$12,000.00
Losses and claims paid in 1887.....	5	11,000.00
Premiums collected without deductions.....		\$8,078.55

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

P. D. BLODGETT, St. Johnsbury, Vt., General Agent.

Edward M. Abbott,	Berlin.	L. W. Fisher,	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
John C. Hutchins,	No. Stratford.	Joseph Mudgett,	"
Dudley & Whittemore,	Colebrook.	John Rolley,	Littleton.
Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.	Geo. M. Stevens & Son,	Lancaster.
John L. Farwell, Jr.,	Claremont.	Everett O. Foss,	Dover.
Ernest A. Blodgett,	Manchester.	A. J. Lane,	{ 918 Elm street,
John A. Goss,	Greensboro', Vt.		

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Incorporated April 1, 1835. Commenced business December 1, 1843.]

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, *President.*

S. F. TRULL, *Secretary.*

Principal office, P. O. Square, Boston.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$289,604.44	
Renewal premiums	2,047,402.55	
Total premium income		\$2,337,006.99
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....		152,782.12
Bonds and dividends on stocks.....		588,402.62
Premium notes, loans or liens.....		65,357.16
Other debts due the company		55,405.57
Rents of company's property		71,353.29
Balance, profit and loss account		109,605.04
Total income.....		\$3,379,912.79
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		16,674,559.07
Total		\$20,054,471.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$986,423.04	
Premium notes and loans used in payment of same...	29,898.96	
Matured endowments and additions.....	286,428.70	
Premium notes and loans used in payment of same....	13,846.30	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$1,316,597.00
Surrendered policies.....		257,377.83
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies... ..		58,080.41
Distribution to policy-holders		423,792.24
Total paid policy-holders		\$2,055,847.48

Commissions to agents.....	\$172,171.71
Medical examiners' fees.....	11,899.25
Salaries of officers and office employees.	87,476.67
Taxes and fees.....	38,084.76
Advertising.....	15,367.15
Interest on securities purchased.....	11,132.57
All other items.....	113,764.86
Total disbursements	<u>\$2,505,744.45</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$17,548,727.41</u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$1,636,959.57
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	2,830,750.00
collaterals	1,574,046.76
company's policies, as collateral.....	6,400.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	745,984.66
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	9,854,234.05
Cash deposited in banks.....	656,889.94
Quarterly and semi-annual notes.....	243,462.43
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$17,548,727.41</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$190,017.58
Rents due and accrued	14,243.30
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	1,172,022.83
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$164,910.51
Deduct loading (20 per cent)	<u>32,982.10</u>
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums	<u>\$131,928.41</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u>\$19,056,939.53</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$16,215,021.00
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Death losses due and unpaid	\$55,102.00	
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	34,295.00	
Total policy claims		\$89,397.00
Unpaid distribution of surplus.....		96,381.09
Liabilities as to policy-holders		\$16,400,799.09
Surplus as regards policy-holders		2,656,140.44
Gross liabilities.....		<u>\$19,056,939.53</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886 ...	\$1,035,527.73	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during the year	503,951.12	
Total		\$1,539,478.85
Deductions during the year, viz: Notes, loans or liens used in :		
Payment of losses and claims.....	\$43,745.26	
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	58,080.41	
Distribution to policy-holders	22,906.80	
Redeemed by maker in cash	425,299.29	
Total reduction.....		550,031.76
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887		<u>\$989,447.09</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	11,650	\$35,543,265.00
Endowment policies.....	9,899	28,435,997.00
All other policies	1,270	3,262,699.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	.....	\$11,466.00
Endowment policies.....	2,669	7,757,537.00
All other policies	2	11,865.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	56	\$96,328.00
Endowment policies.....	42	88,405.00
All other policies.....	4	2,022.00
Total number and amount.....	25,592	\$75,209,584.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	1,775	5,455,460.00
Total in force December 31, 1887	23,817	\$69,754,124.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	11,140	\$33,716,173.00
Endowment policies	11,459	32,874,109.00
All other policies.....	1,218	3,163,842.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	321	\$933,483.00
maturity	139	303,160.00
expiry	34	12,000.00
surrender	468	1,234,132.00
lapse	538	1,920,575.00
change and decrease.....	6	211,120.00
Not taken.....	269	840,990.00
Total.....	1,775	\$5,455,460.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	249	\$442,072.00
Policies issued during 1887.....	2	5,000.00
Total.....	251	\$447,072.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	16	38,707.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	235	\$408,365.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886.....	3	\$9,000.00
Losses and claims incurred during 1887.....	6	26,000.00
Total.....	9	\$35,000.00
Losses and claims paid during 1887.....	8	\$28,500.00

Premiums collected without deductions:

Cash.....	\$1,257.40	
Notes or credits.....	495.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,752.40
		<hr/>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. B. Burton, West Lebanon.

Hlsley & Moore, Portsmouth.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1841. Commenced business 1845.]

WILLIAM H. BEERS, *President.*

HENRY TUCK, *Vice-President.*

Principal office, 346 Broadway, New York.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$6,097,087.20
Renewal premiums	10,611,392.91
Annuities	1,252,980.46
Total	<u>\$17,961,460.57</u>
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	134,568.56
Total premium income	<u>\$17,826,892.01</u>
Interest on :	
Mortgage loans	825,399.46
Bonds and dividends on stocks	2,552,533.68
Premium notes, loans or liens	47,594.53
Other debts due the company	213,709.12
Discount on claims paid in advance	267.18
Rents of company's property	86,579.49
Profits on bonds and real estate sold	37,869.45
Total income	<u>\$21,590,844.92</u>
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886	69,645,023.09
Total	<u>\$91,235,868.01</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$3,979,950.85
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same	11,350.00
Matured endowments and additions	442,080.84
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same	2,289.15
Total	<u>\$4,435,670.84</u>
Received for losses and claims re-insured	74,304.01
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments	<u>\$4,361,366.83</u>
Annuitants	967,916.88

Surrendered policies	1,867,723.90
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies	13,980.31
Cash dividends applied in payment of premiums	2,322,290.75
Premium notes used in payment of dividends	1,932.12

Total paid policy-holders \$9,535,210.79

Commissions to agents	2,717,371.96
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	100,000.00
Medical examiners' fees	168,901.07
Salaries of officers and office employees	323,287.47
Taxes and fees	129,927.04
Advertising	95,518.48
All other items	755,308.06

Total disbursements \$13,825,524.87

Balance December 31, 1887 \$77,410,343.14

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$6,887,092.59
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	15,969,372.78
collaterals	1,867,500.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force	388,799.44
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned	49,088,286.14
Cash in company's office	6,003.14
Cash deposited in banks	3,032,496.46
Agents' ledger balances	170,792.59

Ledger assets (as per balance) \$77,410,343.14

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$475,889.42
Rents due and accrued	12,588.17
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost	3,167,528.68

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$839,156.08
Deferred premiums on policies in force	1,174,340.36

Total \$2,013,496.44

Deduct loading (20 per cent) 402,699.29

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums . . . \$1,610,797.15

Total assets (as per books of company) \$82,677,146.56

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances.....	\$170,792.59
Total admitted assets.....	<u>\$82,506,353.97</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$70,354,117.00
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	<u>407,361.00</u>
Net re-insurance reserve.....	\$69,946,756.00
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	\$27,582.30
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	599,292.92
Death losses and other claims resisted.....	20,000.00
Annuity claims unpaid	<u>13,042.86</u>
Total policy claims	\$659,918.18
Premiums paid in advance.....	<u>52,886.73</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders.....	\$70,659,560.91
Surplus as to policy-holders	<u>11,846,793.06</u>
Gross liabilities.....	<u><u>\$82,506,353.97</u></u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886..	\$408,619.44
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1886.....	<u>77,666.07</u>
Total	\$486,285.51
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:	
Payment of losses and claims	\$13,639.15
Payment of surrendered policies canceled by lapse....	13,980.31
Payment of dividends to policy-holders	1,932.12
Redeemed by maker in cash	<u>67,934.49</u>
Total reduction.....	97,486.07
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>\$388,799.44</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	65,023	\$212,970,437.00
Endowment policies.....	27,443	90,897,000.00
All other policies.....	5,253	505,600.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	18,117	\$69,150,400.00
Endowment policies.....	9,561	32,759,000.00
All other policies.....	750	321,200.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	64	\$227,307.00
Endowment policies.....	30	125,922.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	\$68,494.00
Endowment policies.....	50,326.00
All other policies.....	32,646.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Whole life policies.....	\$2,791,000.00
Endowment policies.....	1,223,000.00

Total number and amount.....	126,241	\$411,122,835.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	12,918	52,187,299.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	113,323	\$358,935,536.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	74,878	\$249,607,529.00
Endowment policies.....	32,691	108,616,807.00
All other policies.....	5,754	711,200.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death.....	1,167	\$4,067,472.00
maturity.....	221	495,228.00
expiry.....	230	18,000.00

1887.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

169

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By surrender.....	1,454	\$9,557,735.00
lapse	5,068	15,614,241.00
change and decrease .....	....	869,987.00
Not taken.....	4,778	21,564,636.00
Total	12,918	\$52,187,299.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	284	\$708,920.00
Policies issued during 1887	48	85,500.00
Total	332	\$794,420.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	18	46,100.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	314	\$748,320.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886.....	1	\$5,000.00
Losses incurred during 1887.....	6	21,005.16
Total losses and claims paid during 1887.....	7	\$26,005.16
Premiums collected without deductions.....		\$21,466.37

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BENJ. S. CALEF, Boston, Mass., Manager.

Benj. A. Ball,
W. H. Couch,
B. A. Pease,
F. H. Hazelton,
E. J. Temple,
Walter G. Ball,

Boston, Mass.
Haverhill, Mass.
Nashua.
S. Berwick, Me.
Hinsdale.
Haverhill, Mass.

D. E. Dudley,
Horace L. Goodnow,
George E. Varney,
W. G. Chase,
Lemuel N. Ide,
T. E. Varney,

Keene.
Keene.
Dover.
Manchester.
Claremont.
Dover.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[Incorporated March, 1857. Commenced business November 25, 1858.]

H. L. PALMER, *President.*

J. W. SKINNER, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Milwaukee, Wis.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$1,153,353.62	
Renewal premiums	4,015,051.65	
Premiums paid by surrendered policies	52,547.85	
Total premium income.....		\$5,220,953.12
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans		1,369,663.90
Bonds		31,019.64
Premium notes, loans or liens		79,899.11
Other debts due the company.....		82,638.77
Discount on claims paid in advance.....		849.54
Rents of company's property		75,095.05
Total income		\$6,860,119.13
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		25,715,162.61
Total		\$32,575,281.74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$1,388,231.61	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of same	28,071.61	
Matured endowments and additions	289,148.72	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of same	15,656.69	
Gross amount paid for losses and additions.....		\$1,721,108.63
Surrendered policies.....		99,186.01
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....		17,355.78

Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums ..	\$52,547.85
Cash dividends to policy-holders	1,219,651.81
Premium notes or loans used in payment of dividends....	237,959.28

Total paid policy-holders..... \$3,347,809.36

Commissions to agents.....	719,398.99
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	24,336.31
Medical examiners' fees.....	54,338.33
Salaries of officers and office employees	127,953.38
Taxes and fees	81,966.36
Rent	4,629.57
Commuting commissions	5,146.33
Furniture and office fixtures	3,894.08
Advertising	6,562.06
Profit and loss.....	35,901.11
All other items....	183,343.98

Total disbursements	<u>\$4,771,699.85</u>
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Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$27,803,581.89</u>
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Invested in the following :

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$1,320,530.81
Loans on mortgages	24,211,495.86
Premium notes or loans on policies in force.....	857,535.04
Par value of bonds and stocks owned.....	554,525.00
Cash in company's office.....	193,731.15
Cash deposited in banks	644,100.28
Bills receivable.....	2,197.13
Agents' ledger balances.....	19,466.62

Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$27,803,581.89</u>
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OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$424,205.62
Rents due and accrued	7,168.21
Market value of bonds and stocks over par	52,082.05

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force ...	\$178,913.90	
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	534,813.00	
Total	<u>\$713,726.90</u>	
Deduct loading (20 per cent)....	142,745.38	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...		<u>\$570,981.52</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company).....		<u>\$28,858,019.29</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances.....	\$19,466.62	
Bills receivable	<u>2,197.13</u>	
Total		<u>\$21.663.75</u>
Total admitted assets		<u>\$28,836,355.54</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....		\$24,508,027.00
Death loss and matured endowments not due.....	\$127,363.96	
Death losses and other policy claims resisted.....	<u>7,000.00</u>	
Total policy claims		134,363.96
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders		95,000.00
Premiums paid in advance.....		2,000.00
Accrued commissions		10,000.00
Accounts not presented.....		6,748.64
Reserve for paid-up insurance.....		<u>59,990.12</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders		\$24,816,129.72
Surplus as regards policy-holders		<u>4,020,225.82</u>
Gross liabilities		<u>\$28,836,355.54</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886 ...	\$1,056,378.95	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887 ...	<u>116,258.67</u>	
Total		<u>\$1,172,637.62</u>
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:		
Payment of losses and claims.....	\$43,728.30	
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	<u>17,355.78</u>	

Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	\$237,959.28	
Redeemed by maker in cash	16,059.22	
Total reduction.....		\$315,102.58
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....		<u>\$857,535.04</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	43,808	\$98,603,679.00
Endowment policies.....	12,302	25,588,013.00
All other policies.....	434	3,438,211.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	10,351	\$26,151,305.00
Endowment policies.....	2,601	5,689,661.00
All other policies.....	57	284,989.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	219	\$569,794.00
Endowment policies.....	69	121,893.00
All other policies.....	.....	16,500.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	7	.....
All other policies.....	.....	\$42,089.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Whole life policies.....	.....	\$89,913.00
Endowment policies.....	.....	67,325.00
All other policies.....	.....	2,575,461.00
Total number and amount.....	69,848	\$163,238,833.00
Deduct policies terminated during the year	5,442	15,623,510.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	64,406	<u><u>\$147,615,323.00</u></u>

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	50,205	\$115,057,121.00
Endowment policies.....	13,784	29,029,830.00
All other policies.....	417	3,528,372.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death.....	603	\$1,387,169.00
maturity.....	210	308,922.00
expiry.....	9	2,572,470.00
surrender.....	406	871,947.00
lapse	2,859	6,291,602.00
change and decrease.....	3	378,712.00
Not taken.....	1,352	3,812,688.00
Totals.....	<u>5,442</u>	<u>\$15,623,510.00</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	161	\$268,366.00
Policies issued during 1887	56	87,000.00
Total	<u>217</u>	<u>\$355,366.00</u>
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	20	33,000.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	<u>197</u>	<u>\$322,366.00</u>
Losses and claims paid during the year.....	1	\$1,000.00
Premiums collected without deductions:		
Cash.....	\$10,669.42	
Notes or credits.....	309.34	
		<u>\$10,978.76</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN J. DILLON, General Agent, Manchester.

Charles Hardon,
Fred R. Felch,Contoocook.
Londonderry.

George M. L. Lane,

Manchester.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

[Incorporated February 24, 1847. Commenced business May 25, 1847.]

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, *President*. HENRY C. BROWN, *Secretary*.

Principal office, 921 Chestnut Street.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$2,341,990.42	
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	4,492.98	
Total premium income.....		\$2,341,497.44
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....		180,405.04
Bonds and dividends on stocks.....		329,246.16
Premium notes, loans or liens.....		36,971.02
Collateral loans		60,078.34
General account.....		2,028.76
Rents of company's property.....		32,305.45
Profits on bonds, stocks, and real estate sold.....		17,738.87
Total income.....		\$3,000,271.08
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		10,679,167.87
Total		\$13,679,438.95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$581,978.08	
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same	17,506.92	
Matured endowments and additions	61,035.40	
Premium notes or loans used in payment of same.....	3,206.60	
Total	\$663,727.00	
Deduct amount received for re-insurance.....	5,000.00	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$658,727.00
Surrendered policies		190,255.97
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....		26,204.09

Cash dividends to policy-holders	\$437,946.81
<i>Total paid policy-holders.....\$1,313,133.87</i>	
Commissions to agents	196,419.45
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	121,654.50
Medical examiners' fees.....	29,211.42
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	62,433.43
Taxes and fees	55,935.25
Rent.....	14,735.74
Commuting commissions	300.00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,976.43
Advertising, printing, and supplies.....	26,609.67
All other items	29,472.36
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$1,851,882.12</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$11,827,556.83</u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$784,927.20
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	3,454,252.76
collaterals.....	1,325,136.25
company's policies, as collateral.....	287,077.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	587,721.49
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	5,209,011.25
Cash in company's office	1,881.30
Cash deposited in banks.....	115,383.14
Bills receivable, mainly secured by reserve on policies....	33,017.62
Agents' ledger balances.....	5,934.03
Bills receivable.....	4,985.09
Sundry accounts.....	18,229.70
Ledger assets (as per balance)	<u>\$11,827,556.83</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$70,313.31
Rents due and accrued	6,145.45
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost	436,509.75

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$134,274.78
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	190,392.33
Total.....	<u>\$324,667.11</u>
Deduct loading (20 per cent).....	<u>64,933.42</u>

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ... \$259,733.69

Total assets (as per books of the company) \$12,600,259.03

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Sundry accounts.....	<u>\$18,229.70</u>
Total admitted assets.....	<u><u>\$12,582,029.33</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies, (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$10,414,616.00
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	<u>63,235.00</u>

Net re-insurance reserve.....	\$10,351,381.00
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	51,034.00
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders.....	35,022.92
Depreciation in stock, collateral loans	19,000.00
Life rate endowment fund.....	223,597.11
Premiums paid in advance.....	10,563.33
Outstanding scrip.....	<u>9,070.00</u>

Liabilities as to policy-holders	\$10,699,668.36
Surplus as regards policy-holders	<u>1,882,360.97</u>
Gross liabilities	<u><u>\$12,582,029.33</u></u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886	\$598,727.43
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887	<u>\$11,418.83</u>

Total..... \$710,146.26

Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens
used in :

Payment of losses and claims	\$20,713.52
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	26,204.09

Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	\$62,976.54	
Redeemed by maker in cash.....	12,530.62	
Total reduction.....		\$121,427.79
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....		<u>\$587,721.49</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	15,847	\$41,486.891.00
Endowment policies.....	6,111	11,815,329.00
All other policies.....	204	456,050.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	153,603.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	2,655	\$7,084,225.00
Endowment policies.....	1,753	3,938,591.00
All other policies.....	337	1,132,720.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	43	\$80,488.00
Endowment policies.....	112	69,491.00
All other policies.....	192	398,500.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	3,382.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	24	\$6,0500.00
Endowment policies.....	2	9,000.00
Additions by dividends.....	.....	40,280.00
Total number and amount.....	27,280	\$66,729,050.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	2,371	5,710,245.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	24,909	<u>\$61,018,805.00</u>

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	17,011	\$44,723,582.00
Endowment policies.....	7,292	14,412,671.00
All other policies.....	606	1,692,720.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	189,832.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death.....	261	\$607,737.00
maturity (endowments).....	28	64,242.00
expiry.....	73	154,800.00
surrender.....	380	882,519.00
lapse.....	1,056	2,192,177.00
change and decrease.....	31	308,870.00
Not taken.....	542	1,499,900.00
Total.....	2,371	\$5,710,245.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	51	\$198,000.00
Policies issued during 1887	20	56,000.00
Total.....	71	\$254,000.00
Ceased to be in force during year	1	14,500.00
In force December 31, 1887	70	\$239,500.00
Premiums collected without deductions :		
Cash.....	\$11,134.17	
Notes or credits.....	1,402.00	
		\$12,536.17

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PLYMPTON & BUNTING, Boston, Mass., General Agents.

E. R. Holden,	Boston, Mass.	E. H. Knowlton,	Boston, Mass.
William Burleigh,	Boston, Mass.		

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated May, 1851. Commenced business May, 1851.]

AARON C. GOODMAN, *President.*

JOHN R. HOLCOMB, *Secretary.*

Paid-up capital, \$100,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$686,439.57	
Premiums paid by additions and surrendered policies	6,942.92	
Total	\$693,382.49	
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	2,351.74	
Total premium income.....		\$691,030.75
Interest on:		
Mortgage loans.....		440,157.35
Bonds and dividends on stocks.....		59,616.31
Premium notes, loans or liens		65,337.31
Other debts due the company.....		8,341.83
Discount on claims paid in advance		660.00
Rents of company's property.....		44,438.46
Total income.....		\$1,309,582.01
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886		10,208,604.24
Total		\$11,518,186.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$527,312.58	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of same	46,834.95	
Matured endowments and additions	192,927.83	
Premium notes, loans or liens used in payment of same	17,305.65	
Total	\$784,381.01	
Deduct amount received for re-insurance	4,778.97	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$779,602.04
Surrendered policies.....		83,782.26

Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies.....	\$24,701.29
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums...	6,942.92
Cash dividends to policy-holders.....	118,492.09
Premium notes or loans used in payment of dividends	1,868.84

Total paid policy-holders.....\$1,015,389.44

Paid stockholders for interest or dividends	24,000.00
Commissions to agents.....	59,852.66
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	36,941.24
Medical examiners' fees.....	4,254.50
Salaries of officers and office employees	48,896.68
Taxes and fees	28,292.03
Rent.....	10,516.60
Furniture and office fixtures	49.75
Advertising	5,592.67
All other items	18,435.21
Balance profit or loss.....	56,123.78

Total disbursements	<u>\$1,308,344.56</u>
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Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>\$10,209,841.69</u></u>
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Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$1,096,218.60
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	6,818,595.98
Premium notes and loans on policies in force ..	1,066,266.08
Cost value of stocks and bonds owned.....	1,042,192.40
Cash in company's office	964.85
Cash deposited in banks.....	185,603.78

Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u><u>\$10,209,841.69</u></u>
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OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$163,016.20
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	81,216.00
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$7,995.19
Deferred premiums on policies in force	39,490.66
Total	<u>\$47,485.85</u>
Deduct average loading (25 per cent).....	11,871.46

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums...	<u>\$35,614.39</u>
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Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u><u>\$10,489,688.28</u></u>
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LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$8,008,337.00	
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	7,691.00	
Net re-insurance reserve		\$8,900,646.00
Death losses due and unpaid	\$10,768.00	
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	124,938.00	
Death losses and other claims resisted.....	5,000.00	
Total policy claims		\$140,706.00
Contingent reserve	\$37,541.87	
Premiums paid in advance	2,676.02	
Special reserve.....	200,000.00	
Total ..		\$240,217.89
Liabilities as to policy-holders		\$9,281,569.89
Paid-up capital	\$100,000.00	
Surplus over capital.....	1,108,118.39	
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account		\$1,208,118.39
Total liabilities.....		\$10,489,688.28

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886 ...	\$1,163,869.33	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887 ...	1,366.80	
Total		\$1,165,236.13
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in :		
Payment of losses and claims	\$64,140.60	
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	24,701.29	
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	1,868.84	
Redeemed by maker in cash.....	8,259.32	
Total reduction.....		\$98,970.05
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887		\$1,066,266.08

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	Number.	Amount.
Whole life policies.....	12,568	\$18,539,593.00
Endowment policies.....	5,387	6,914,948.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
All other policies	33	\$56,450.00
Reversionary additions .....	.....	145,611.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	96	\$104,684.00
Endowment policies.....	1,031	1,625,997.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	6	\$27,800.00
Endowment policies.....	3	2,400.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Reversionary additions .....	.....	\$16,124.00
Total number and amount	19,124	\$27,433,607.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	1,447	2,165,920.00
Total in force December 31, 1887	17,677	\$25,267,687.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	12,108	\$17,699,223.00
Endowment policies.....	5,538	7,366,594.00
All other policies.....	31	51,540.00
Reversionary additions .....	.....	150,420.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death	324	\$552,570.00
expiry	2	5,000.00
surrender	183	256,238.00
lapse	383	526,158.00
change and decrease	122	277,938.00
maturity	234	209,566.00
Not taken.....	199	338,450.00
Total	1,447	\$2,165,920.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

Policies in force December 31, 1886	643	\$747,305.00
Policies issued during the year	129	191,758.00
Total	772	\$939,063.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	89	108,046.00
In force December 31, 1887	683	\$831,017.00
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886	2	\$2,057.00
Losses and claims incurred during year.....	3	4,123.00
Total	5	\$6,180.00
Losses and claims paid during 1887	5	\$6,180.00
Premiums collected without deductions.....	.....	\$31,259.98

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John H. Beacham, John L. Beacham, Francis Switzer,	Water Village. Water Village. Manchester.	Charles H. Howard, Edward J. Sisk,	Antrim. Dover.
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PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated February 25, 1875. Commenced business, August 10, 1875.]

SHEPARD HOMANS, *President.*

WILLIAM E. STEVENS, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 120 Broadway.

Paid-up capital, \$100,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$247,429.40	
Renewal premiums	376,502.03	
Premiums paid by dividends and surrendered policies.....	368,626.52	
Total	\$992,557.95	
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	3,141.03	
Total premium income		\$989,416.92
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans		5,167.89
Bonds and dividends on stocks		7,728.75
Total income		\$1,002,313.56
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		304,490.28
Total		\$1,306,803.84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid for losses and additions.....	\$321,407.00
Surrendered policies	3,039.30
Cash dividends to policy-holders.....	368,981.46
Total paid policy-holders.....	\$693,427.76
Commissions to agents.....	110,751.74
Traveling expenses of agents.....	8,125.00
Medical examiners' fees.....	3,279.55
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	27,788.73
Taxes and fees	8,581.99
Rent.....	14,923.30

Commuting commissions.....	\$1,514.05
Advanced to agents to be paid out of commissions.....	16,740.78
Furniture and office fixtures.....	1,563.60
Advertising	9,646.03
All other items	20,942.83
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$917,285.36</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$389,518.48</u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	\$115,900.00
collaterals	31,125.00
company's policies as collateral.....	175.00
Premium notes or loans on policies in force.....	563.55
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	150,296.25
Cash in company's office.....	738.33
Cash deposited in banks.....	66,609.85
Bills receivable.....	144.99
Agents' ledger balances.....	23,965.51
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$389,518.48</u>
Deduct depreciation from cost of assets.....	3,911.25
Total	<u>\$385,607.23</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest accrued.....	\$1,884.97
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$8,289.29
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	2,398.61
Total	<u>\$10,687.90</u>
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	2,137.58
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums....	<u>\$8,550.32</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u>\$396,042.52</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances	\$23,965.51
Bills receivable	144.99
Total	<u>\$24,110.50</u>
Total admitted assets.....	<u>\$371,932.02</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent)		\$127,735.00
Death losses not due	\$52,000.00	
Death losses and other claims resisted	15,000.00	
Total policy claims		\$67,000.00
Liabilities, as to policy-holders		\$194,735.00
Paid up capital	\$100,000.00	
Surplus over capital	77,197.00	
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account		\$177,197.00
Total liabilities		\$371,932.02

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand December 31, 1887.	\$563.55
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EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	141	\$44,696.00
Endowment policies	69	80,125.00
All other policies	8,569	35,875,875.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies	1	\$1,000.00
Endowment policies	49	38,200.00
All other policies	3,973	15,623,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

All other policies	8	\$38,000.00
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OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

All other policies	1	\$17,000.00
Total number and amount	12,811	\$51,717,896.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	1,247	4,862,335.00
Total in force December 31, 1887	11,564	\$46,855,561.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	125	\$40,886.00
Endowment policies.....	105	101,325.00
All other policies.....	11,334	46,713,350.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death.....	92	\$372,400.00
expiry.....	878	3,463,125.00
surrender.....	12	11,750.00
lapse.....	16	8,060.00
change and decrease.....	....	101,000.00
Not taken.....	249	906,000.00
Total	<u>1,247</u>	<u>\$4,862,335.00</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies issued during the year.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
In force December 31, 1887.....	<u>1</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

None.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Incorporated March, 1844. Commenced business June, 1845.]

A. GEORGE BULLOCK, *President.* HENRY M. WITTER, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 240 Main street, Worcester, Mass.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$157,525.65	
Renewal premiums.....	742,389.64	
Total	<u>\$899,915.29</u>	
Deduct re-insurance.....	1,799.03	
Total premium income.....		\$898,116.26
Cash received for interest and rents.....		203,090.55
Profit and loss.....		<u>33.51</u>
Total income.....		\$1,101,240.32
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886		<u>3,966,241.20</u>
Total		\$5,067,481.52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$221,687.41	
Matured endowments and additions	81,392.51	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments		\$303,079.92
Surrendered policies.....		46,271.57
Cash dividends to policy-holders		<u>141,623.87</u>
Total paid policy-holders ..		\$490,975.36
Commissions to agents... ..		117,191.44
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....		19,330.85
Medical examiners' fees.....		5,619.50
Salaries of officers and office employees		<u>15,772.00</u>

Taxes and fees	\$12,558.01
Advertising and all other expenses.....	23,006.90
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$684,454.06</u>
Balance December 31, 1887	<u><u>\$4,383,027.46</u></u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$86,000.00
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	784,334.00
collaterals	132,450.00
company's policies as collateral.....	155,075.00
Premium notes and loans on policies in force	99,292.18
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	2,931,503.80
Cash in company's office	556.50
Cash deposited in banks.....	134,815.98
Loans to cities and towns.....	36,000.00
Loans to railroads	23,000.00
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u><u>\$4,383,027.46</u></u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$51,500.00
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....	173,642.20
Total assets (as per books of company)	<u><u>\$4,608,169.66</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$3,805,473.00
Deduct net value of re-insured risks	3,615.00
Net re-insurance reserve	<u>\$3,801,858.00</u>
Death losses due and unpaid.....	\$15,000.00
Death losses and other claims resisted.....	135.00
Total policy claims	<u>\$15,135.00</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders	<u>\$3,816,993.00</u>
Surplus as regards policy-holders.....	791,176.66
Gross liabilities	<u><u>\$4,608,169.66</u></u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886.....	\$86,266.44
Premium notes, loans or liens issued during 1887.....	188,334.50
Total	<u>\$274,600.94</u>
Redeemed by maker in cash	<u>175,308.76</u>
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>\$99,292.18</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	3,742	\$8,929,826.00
Endowment policies	4,160	11,888,299.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	163,196.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	170	\$687,500.00
Endowment policies	1,380	3,519,250.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	25,865.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.	2	\$2,500.00
Endowment policies.....	2	3,500.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	.....	\$1,943.00
Endowment policies .....	.....	5,759.00
Total number and amount.....	9,456	<u>\$25,227,638.00</u>
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	659	<u>1,839,798.00</u>
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	8,797	<u><u>\$23,387,840.00</u></u>

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	3,695	\$9,006,156.00
Endowment policies.....	5,102	14,202,456.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	179,228.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death.....	98	\$238,140.00
maturity....	39	79,393.00
expiry.....	46	71,000.00
surrender.....	179	440,722.00
lapse.....	171	461,500.00
change and decrease.....	....	240,793.00
Not taken.....	126	308,250.00
Total	659	<u>\$1,839,798.00</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	89	\$143,055.00
Policies issued during 1887	7	19,500.00
Total	96	<u>\$162,555.00</u>
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	2	2,035.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	94	<u>\$160,520.00</u>
Losses and claims paid, 1887.	1	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
Premiums collected, without deductions		<u>\$4,797.00</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Frank L. Porter,	{ 239 Essex street,	Albert Kidder,	Manchester.
S. J. Sortelle,	{ Lawrence, Mass.	S. A. Tyler,	Townsend, Mass.
	Townsend, Mass.		

TRAVELERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Incorporated June 17, 1863. Commenced business, as accident, April 1, 1864;
as life, July, 1866.]

JAMES G. BATTERSON, *President.*

RODNEY DENNIS, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Hartford, Conn.

Paid-up capital, \$600,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions (life)	\$214,084.10
Renewal premiums (life)	892,218.53
Accident premiums.....	2,102,257.70
Total	<u>\$3,208,560.33</u>
Deduct amount paid for re-insurance	6,804 51
Total premium income.....	\$3,201,755.82
Interest on :	
Mortgage loans.....	249,857.60
Bonds and dividends on stock.....	194,419.54
Other debts due the company	43,372.89
Rents from company's property.....	36,540.96
Total income.....	<u>\$3,725,946.81</u>
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....	10,055,079.57
Total	<u>\$13,781,026.38</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$1,281,172.14
Matured endowments and additions	44,227.00
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....	<u>\$1,325,399.14</u>
Annuityants	150.00
Surrendered policies	66,711.97
Total paid policy-holders.....	<u>\$1,392,261.11</u>

Commissions to agents.....	\$672,764.27
Dividends to stockholders	96,000.00
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	125,925.52
Medical examiners' fees.....	22,914.97
Salaries of officers and office employees	143,664.35
Taxes and fees.....	45,096.10
Rents.....	28,989.37
Furniture, fixtures, and safes	1,370.37
Advertising	86,931.77
Incidentals.....	107,515.24
Profit and loss.....	28,083.35
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$2,751,516.42</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$11,029,509.96</u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$1,373,457.50
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	3,622,506.20
collaterals.....	193,155.00
company's policies as collateral.....	94,156.00
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	4,595,493.77
Cash in company's office.....	3,286.12
Cash deposited in banks.....	499,033.44
Bills receivable.. ..	278,071.31
Agents' ledger balances.....	370,350.62
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$11,029,509.96</u>
Deduct depreciation from cost of assets.....	1,091,036.20
Total net or ledger assets, less depreciation.....	<u>\$9,938,473.76</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest accrued but not due	\$81,113.41
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force..	\$97,396.98
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	144,744.01
Total	<u>\$242,140.99</u>
Deduct loading (12 per cent).....	29,056.92
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...	<u>\$213,084.07</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	<u>\$10,232,671.24</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' ledger balances.....	\$370,350.62	
Bills receivable	278,071.31	
Total		\$648,421.93
Total admitted assets.....		\$9,584,249.31

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$6,735,810.00	
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	21,370.00	
Net re-insurance reserve for life policies.....		\$6,714,440.00
Re-insurance reserve, at 50 per cent, on account of accident risks, in force December 31, 1887.....		730,787.95
Reserve for indemnity contracts of life policies		5,000.00
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	\$124,756.00	
Death losses and other claims resisted.....	91,500.00	
Total policy claims		\$216,256.00
Salaries, rents, and office expenses.....		10,000.00
Liabilities, except capital.....		\$7,676,483.95
Paid up capital.....	\$600,000.00	
Surplus over capital.....	1,307,765.36	
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....		\$1,907,765.36
Total liabilities.....		\$9,584,249.31

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

LIFE POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies....	13,552	\$24,827,004.00
Endowment policies	4,672	8,511,836.00
All other policies	178	832,785.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	1,873	\$4,281,983.00
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	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Endowment policies.....	986	\$1,992,703.00
All other policies.....	389	1,262,250.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	31	\$65,918.00
Endowment policies	13	29,850.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Whole life policies.....	.....	\$2,170.00
Endowment policies.....	.....	4,000.00
All other policies .....	.....	1,250.00
Total number and amount.....	21,694	\$41,811,749.00
Deduct policies terminated during year ..	1,854	4,071,856.00
Total in force December 31, 1887	19,840	\$37,739,893.00

LIFE POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	176	\$315,052.00
maturity	42	45,042.00
expiry	4	13,000.00
surrender	165	267,447.00
lapse	948	2,110,200.00
change and decrease....	217	584,015.00
Not taken.....	302	737,100.00
Total	1,854	\$4,071,856.00

Accident policies in force December 31, 1886 ...	73,789	\$206,352,110.00
Accident policies issued in 1887.....	110,262	274,828,429.00

Total in force December 31, 1887	184,051	\$481,180,539.00
Deduct accident policies terminated in 1887....	106,112	252,771,307.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	77,939	\$228,409,232.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Terminated by death.....	233	\$453,550.00
Terminated by expiry.....	105,879	252,317,757.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	LIFE.		ACCIDENT.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.	188	\$290,078.00	1,990	\$2,537,430.00
Policies issued during 1887.....	12	18,000.00	2,645	3,754.950.00
Total	200	\$308,078.00	4,635	\$6,292,380.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force	9	14,000.00	2,440	3,175,771.00
In force December 31, 1887....	191	\$294,078.00	2,195	\$3,116,609.00
Losses incurred and paid in 1887 ...	1	\$1,000.00	427	\$10,302.34
Premiums received without deductions...		\$8,470.98	...	\$30,141.71

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Crawford, Tolles & Co.,	Dover.	L. E. Hayward,	Plymouth.
John C. Eastman,	Littleton.	G. H. Aldrich & Son,	Keene.
Isaac H. Chandler,	Concord.	E. W. Baker,	Antrim.
G. H. & W. G. Everett,	{ Laconia and	A. J. Barrett,	Littleton.
Gage, Buxton & Co.,	{ Manchester.	Charles B. Eastman,	Claremont.
E. A. Leighton,	{ Penacook.	A. C. Haines,	Newmarket.
McKean & Andrews,	{ Dover and	Leach & Barnard,	Franklin.
John B. Pike,	{ Great Falls.	Joseph P. Morse,	Portsmouth.
Charles L. Gilmore,	Nashua.	Staniels, Allison & Co.,	Concord.
C. A. Haseltine,	Lebanon.	George B. Prescott,	Dover.
Charles E. Leavitt,	Concord.	Frank R. Stratton,	Keene.
Fred H. Nourse,	Dover.	E. L. Goodwin,	Lake Village.
George V. Moulton,	Laconia.	John T. Boardman,	Lebanon.
Henry L. Sanderson,	Lancaster.	Edgar Davison,	Lisbon.
Miss Nellie B. Wheelock,	Littleton.	John E. Lawrence,	Peterborough.
	Nashua.	Clarence W. Adams,	Tilton.
		Winfield S. Aldrich,	Whitefield.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

E. W. Abbe,	Boston, Mass.	F. E. Day,	Boston, Mass.
R. N. Holman,	Boston, Mass.	B. A. Haskell,	Boston, Mass.
S. H. Wood,	Boston, Mass.	R. M. Welch,	Manchester.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MAINE.

[Incorporated July 17, 1848. Commenced business October 1, 1849.]

JOHN E. DEWITT, *President.*

ARTHUR L. BATES, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Portland, Me.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$146,965.07	
Renewal premiums	542,525.87	
Annuities.....	406.89	
Total	<u>\$689,897.83</u>	
Deduct re-insurance.....	1,570.35	
Total premium income.....		\$688,327.48
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....		64,165.77
Bonds and dividends on stocks.....		128,965.44
Premium notes, loans or liens.....		35,675.17
Other debts due the company		12,596.74
Discount on endowments paid in advance.....		1,018.31
Rents of company's property.....		21,350.65
Profit and loss (net)		32,775.69
Total income.....		<u>\$984,875.25</u>
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		5,869,736.92
Total		<u>\$6,854,612.17</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$459,389.37	
Matured and discounted additions and endowments ...	172,521.73	
Total	<u>\$631,911.10</u>	
Deduct amount received for re-insurance	437.50	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments		\$631,473.60

Annuityants	\$193.55
Surrendered policies	9,867.28
Premium notes and loans used in purchase and canceled by lapse of policies	18,235.13
Cash surrender values applied in payment of premiums...	29,414.30
Cash dividends to policy-holders	40,332.69
Premium notes and loans used in payment of premiums...	14,117.00

Total paid policy-holders ... \$743,633.55

Commissions to agents	60,578.15
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	88,326.08
Medical examiners' fees	12,641.12
Salaries of officers and office employees	45,920.72
Taxes and fees	14,479.31
Rent	10,463.04
Furniture and office fixtures	362.21
Advertising	9,849.09
All other items	44,731.45

Total disbursements \$1,030,984.72

Balance December 31, 1887 \$5,823,627.45

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Appraised value of real estate	\$1,361,273.21
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	1,069,665.37
collaterals	219,327.05
Premium notes and loans on policies in force	546,452.02
Cost value of stocks and bonds owned	2,509,300.75
Cash in company's office	1,579.17
Cash deposited in banks	102,937.56
Bills receivable	2,819.22
Agents' and other ledger balances	459.96
Cash in transit (since received)	9,813.14
Ledger assets (as per balance)	<u>\$5,823,627.45</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$57,483.39
Rents due and accrued	606.06
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost	25,616.60

Premiums due and unreported on policies in force	\$53,510.96	
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	83,324.82	
Total.....	\$136,835.78	
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	27,367.15	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums....		\$109,468.63
Forborne premiums to be deducted in settlement of policy claims.....		999.58
Total assets (as per books of the company).....		<u>\$6,017,801.71</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances	\$459.96	
Bills receivable.....	2,819.22	
Total		\$3,279.18
Total admitted assets		<u>\$6,014,522.53</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....		\$5,626,647.00
Premium obligations in excess of the net value of their policies.....		702.00
Death losses due and unpaid	\$75.00	
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	7,714.53	
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	32,008.95	
Death losses and other claims resisted	2,500.00	
Notice of deaths on which no proof has been received.	41,364.46	
Total policy claims		\$83,662.94
Dividends of surplus due policy-holders		4,730.84
Premiums paid in advance		1,483.02
Contingent reserve		420.00
All other items estimated		1,000.00
Liabilities as to policy-holders		\$5,718,645.80
Surplus as regards policy-holders		295,876.73
Gross liabilities.....		<u>\$6,014,522.53</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886 ..	\$597,078.00	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887.....	31,535.13	
Total		\$628,613.13

Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens
used in:

Payment of losses and claims.....	\$48,065.00	
Purchase of surrendered policies canceled by lapse....	18,235.13	
Payment of dividends to policy-holders.....	14,117.00	
Redeemed by maker in cash	5,092.00	
Transferred	4,630.00	
Total reduction.....		\$90,139.13
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887.....		\$538,474.00

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies	5,447	\$10,013,954.00
Endowment policies.....	6,775	11,550,237.00
All other policies	1,889	3,449,224.00
Reversionary additions .....	.....	172,531.40

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	26	\$46,207.00
Endowment policies.....	2,505	4,754,862.00
All other policies.....	3	7,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	3	\$8,000.00
Endowment policies.....	32	72,600.00
Reversionary additions	1,446.90

OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

Reversionary additions	\$4,905.49
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ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

Reversionary additions	\$38,193.81
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OLD POLICIES TRANSFERRED.

All other policies	300	\$578,910.00
Total number and amount.....	16,980	\$30,698,071.60
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	2,502	4,903,876.11
Total in force December 31, 1886	14,478	\$25,794,195.49

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	5,201	\$9,485,031.00
Endowment policies.....	7,350	12,590,048.00
All other policies	1,927	3,520,554.00
Reversionary additions.....	.....	198,562.49

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By death	228	\$492,388.47
maturity and discount	157	172,824.71
expiry	236	449,820.00
surrender	69	169,556.60
lapse	824	1,637,085.52
re-conversion .....	.....	856.56
decrease .....	.....	55,834.25
Not taken	688	1,346,600.00
Total	<u>2,502</u>	<u>\$4,903,876.11</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886	242	\$263,796.27
Policies issued during 1887	49	59,762.12
Total	<u>291</u>	<u>\$323,558.39</u>
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	55	62,816.67
In force December 31, 1887.....	<u>236</u>	<u>\$260,741.72</u>
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1886	1	\$202.70
Losses and claims incurred during 1887	12	9,908.89
Total.	<u>13</u>	<u>\$10,111.59</u>
Losses and claims paid during 1887.....	1	\$7,128.50
Premiums collected without deductions:		
Cash		\$6,501.09
Notes or credits		376.00
		<u>\$6,877.09</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lyman Jackman,
Quincy A. Bridge,

Concord.
Berlin Falls.

John F. Green,

Dover.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

[Incorporated February, 1850. Commenced business March 4, 1850.]

GEORGE H. BURFORD, *President.*

C. P. FRALEIGH, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 262 Broadway, New York.

Paid-up capital, \$440,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions.....	\$174,752.61	
Renewal premiums.....	574,702.10	
Total.....	<u>\$749,454.71</u>	
Deduct amount received for re-insurance.....	3,995.27	
Total premium income.....		\$745,459.44
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans.....		125,923.64
Bonds and dividends on stocks		117,319.86
Premium notes, loans or liens.....		9,189.40
Other debts due the company		4,593.11
Rents of company's property.....		2,809.44
Profit and loss.....		<u>18,164.72</u>
Total income.....		\$1,023,459.61
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		<u>5,248,625.51</u>
Total		\$6,272,085.12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$372,731.30	
Matured endowments and additions	110,158.51	
Total	<u>\$482,889.81</u>	
Deduct amount received for losses or claims re-insured	5,000.00	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$477,889.81
Annuitants		126.00
Surrendered policies		<u>46,714.10</u>
Total paid policy-holders.....		\$524,729.91

Interest to stockholders	\$30,800.00
Commissions to agents.....	116,947.11
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	52,798.28
Medical examiners' fees.....	13,502.10
Salaries of officers and office employees.....	44,944.11
Taxes and fees	19,001.30
Rent.....	19,927.47
Advertising	17,156.50
All other items	29,748.17
Total disbursements	<u>\$869,554.95</u>
Balance December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$5,402,530.17</u>

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$63,004.24
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens).....	2,749,949.53
collaterals.....	138,861.89
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	142,075.28
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	2,193,215.37
Cash in company's office	613.45
Cash deposited in banks.....	78,589.26
Bills receivable.....	10,897.63
Agents' ledger balances	25,323.52
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	<u>\$5,402,530.17</u>

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$65,438.34
Rents due and accrued.....	137.66
Market value of real estate over cost.....	39,195.76
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....	76,161.49
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force....	\$80,798.29
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	87,016.05
Total	<u>\$167,814.34</u>
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	33,562.87
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums....	<u>\$134,251.47</u>
Total assets (as per books of the company)	<u>\$5,717,714.89</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Agents' balances.	\$25,323.52	
Bills receivable.....	10,897.63	
Total		\$36,221.15
Total admitted assets.....		<u>\$5,681,493.74</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent) ...	\$5,112,363.00	
Deduct net value of re-insured risks.....	41,767.00	
Net re-insurance reserve.....		\$5,070,596.00
Death losses and matured endowments not due.....	\$3,535.00	
Death losses and other claims resisted	5,000.00	
Total policy claims.....		\$8,535.00
Premiums paid in advance.....		2,108.44
Rent and office expenses		3,831.09
Liability on lapsed policies.....		1,645.00
Liabilities as to policy-holders		<u>\$5,086,715.53</u>
Paid-up capital	\$440,000.00	
Surplus over capital.	154,778.21	
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....		<u>\$594,778.21</u>
Total liabilities.....		<u>\$5,681,493.74</u>

PREMIUM NOTE ACCOUNT.

Premium notes, loans or liens on hand Dec. 31, 1886	\$148,646.59	
Premium notes, loans or liens received during 1887	45,796.88	
Total		\$194,443.47
Deductions during the year, viz.: Notes, loans or liens used in:		
Payment of losses and claims.	\$21,343.52	
Purchase of surrendered policies and canceled by lapse	8,581.36	
Redeemed by maker in cash.....	22,443.31	
Total reduction.....		<u>\$52,368.19</u>
Balance of note assets December 31, 1887		<u>\$142,075.28</u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	8,817	\$17,367,490.00
Endowment policies.....	1,569	2,584,772.00
All other policies.....	319	818,026.00
Reversionary additions .....	.....	338,867.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	1,990	\$4,558,670.00
Endowment policies.....	323	577,150.00
All other policies	91	362,000.00

OLD POLICIES INCREASED AND CHANGED.

Whole life policies.....	16	\$46,500.00
Endowment policies.....	6	10,900.00
All other policies.....	2	4,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	10	\$16,500.00
All other policies.....	30	65,400.00
Total number and amount	13,173	\$26,750,275.00
Deduct policies terminated during year	1,438	3,278,446.00
Total in force December 31, 1887	11,735	\$23,471,829.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	9,666	\$19,303,795.00
Endowment policies.....	1,686	2,775,247.00
All other policies	383	1,078,426.00
Reversionary additions.....	....	314,361.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	175	\$379,345.00
maturity.....	49	110,073.00
expiry.....	35	86,000.00
surrender.....	97	143,546.00

1887.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

207

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
By lapse	724	\$1,540,456.00
change and decrease	21	179,526.00
Not taken.....	339	839,500.00
Total	<u>1,438</u>	<u>\$3,278,446.00</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	91	\$75,345.00
Policies issued during 1887.....	17	22,500.00
Total	<u>108</u>	<u>\$97,845.00</u>
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	15	17,755.00
In force December 31, 1887	<u>93</u>	<u>\$80,090.00</u>
Losses and claims incurred and paid during 1887 ..	<u>2</u>	<u>\$1,255.00</u>
Premiums collected without deductions		<u>\$2,921.28</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

None.

VERMONT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BURLINGTON, VT.

[Incorporated August 28, 1868. Commenced business January 1, 1869.]

W. H. HART, *President.*

C. R. TURRILL, *Secretary.*

Principal office, Burlington, Vt.

Paid-up capital, \$100,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$11,164.01	
Renewal premiums	38,988.88	
Premiums paid by dividends and surrendered policies	2,229.23	
Total ..	\$52,382.12	
Deduct re-insurance	672.10	
Total premium income.....		\$51,710.02
Interest on :		
Mortgage loans		13,611.21
Bonds and dividends on stocks.....		3,058.75
Premium notes, loans or liens.....		83.55
Other debts due the company.....		733.12
Rents of company's property		529.99
Balance on industrial business		827.02
Total income.....		\$70,553.66
Net or ledger assets December 31, 1886.....		287,272.94
Total		\$357,826.60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions.....	\$15,107.00	
Matured endowments and additions.....	133.00	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$15,240.00
Surrendered policies		5,602.32

Cash surrender values, applied in payment of premiums..	\$55.00
Cash dividends to policy-holders.....	2,174.23
<i>Total paid policy-holders.....</i>	<i>\$23,071.55</i>
Paid stockholders for interest and dividends.....	6,000.00
Commissions to agents.....	4,111.12
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents	14,223.59
Medical examiners' fees.....	959.50
Taxes and fees.....	2,040.23
Rent	1,432.12
Cash advanced to agents	151.90
Furniture and office fixtures	279.72
Advertising	612.37
Profit and loss account	1,232.08
All other items	2,979.33
Total disbursements	\$57,093.51
Balance December 31, 1887.....	\$300,733.09

Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate	\$17,100.33
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	203,647.00
collaterals.....	11,219.96
company's policies as collateral	6,190.86
Premium notes and loans on policies in force.....	2,233.28
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	45,952.50
Cash in company's office.....	2,059.25
Cash deposited in banks.....	12,329.91
Ledger assets (as per balance)	\$300,733.09

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$5,839.76
Rents accrued.....	60.25
Market value of real estate over cost	4,335.96
Market value of bonds and stocks over cost.....	6,664.50
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force....	\$3,376.40
Deferred premiums on policies in force.....	13,194.17
Total.....	\$16,570.57
Deduct average loading (20 per cent).....	3,314.11
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums....	\$13,256.46

Furniture, fixtures, and safes	\$2,818.72
Cash advanced to agents	151.90
Total assets (as per books of the company)	<u>\$333,860.64</u>

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Office furniture and fixtures	\$2,818.72
Cash advanced to agents	151.90
Total	<u>\$2,970.62</u>
Total admitted assets.....	<u><u>\$330,890.02</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent)	\$240,971.00
Death losses and matured endowments not due	\$8,000.00
Death losses and other claims resisted by the company	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total policy claims	<u>\$9,000.00</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders	\$249,971.00
Paid-up capital	\$100,000.00
Deduct gross surplus.....	<u>80,919.02</u>
Impairment of capital	<u><u>\$19,080.98</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	454	\$607,249.00
Endowment policies.....	724	776,841.00
All other policies.....	26	36,000.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	199	\$68,596.00
Endowment policies.....	447	377,918.00
All other policies.....	3	5,000.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Endowment policies.....	1	\$1,000.00
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OLD POLICIES INCREASED.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Temporary insurance	4	\$4,000.00
Additions by dividends.....	492.00
Total number and amount	1,858	\$1,877,096.00
Deduct policies terminated during the year.....	287	285,440.00
Total in force December 31, 1887	1,571	\$1,591,656.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	599	\$613,172.00
Endowment policies.....	950	950,484.00
All other policies	22	28,000.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death.....	16	\$20,857.00
maturity.....	1	133.00
expiry.....	4	5,500.00
surrender	75	79,400.00
lapse	116	115,550.00
Not taken.....	75	64,000.00
Total.....	287	\$285,440.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	37	\$38,542.00
Policies issued during 1887.....	41	34,800.00
Total.....	78	\$73,342.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force	7	3,357.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	71	\$69,985.00
Losses and claims incurred and paid during year ..	2	\$857.00
Premiums collected without deductions: Cash.....		\$1,706.01

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

None.

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated January, 1860. Commenced business Feb. 2, 1860.]

WILLIAM A. BREWER, JR., *President.*

WILLIAM HAXTUN, *Secretary.*

Principal office, 21 Courtland St., New York.

Paid-up capital, \$125,000.

INCOME.

New premiums without deductions	\$471,904.17	
Renewal premiums.....	1,179,307.04	
Annuities.....	3,000.00	
Total premium income.....		\$1,654,211.21
Interest on:		
Mortgage loans.....		342,311.96
Bonds and dividends on stocks		39,000.00
Other debts due the company		11,847.01
Discount on claims paid in advance.....		5,647.20
Rents of company's property		19,057.85
Profit on bonds and stocks sold.....		2,956.26
Total income.....		\$2,075,031.49
Net or ledger assets, December 31, 1886		7,813,631.36
Total		\$9,888,662.85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and additions	\$510,594.54	
Matured endowments and additions	163,307.20	
Gross amount paid for losses and endowments.....		\$673,901.74
Annuitants.....		4,760.85
Surrendered policies		250,191.76
Return premiums.....		2,575.13

Cash dividends to policy-holders	\$157,171.00
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<i>Total paid policy-holders</i>	<i>\$1,088,600.48</i>
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Paid stockholders for interest or dividends.....	8,547.00
Commissions to agents.....	112,988.56
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents.....	49,246.51
Medical examiners' fees.....	18,557.50
Salaries of officers and office employees	60,290.69
Taxes and fees.....	17,581.82
Rent.....	8,250.00
Commuting commissions.....	75,470.33
Advertising	17,716.48
All other items.....	44,053.09

Total disbursements.....	\$1,501,302.46
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Balance December 31, 1887.....	\$8,387,360.39
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Invested in the following:

ASSETS, AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cost value of real estate.....	\$568,131.96
Loans on mortgages of real estate (first liens)	6,791,998.67
company's policies as collateral.....	200,418.43
Cost value of bonds and stocks owned.....	659,703.42
Cash in company's office	10,599.35
Cash deposited in banks.....	95,604.69
Bills receivable.....	60,903.87
Ledger assets (as per balance).....	\$8,387,360.39

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	\$76,162.25
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost.....	167,546.58
Premiums due and unreported on policies in force.....	\$97,489.01
Deferred premiums on policies in force	199,202.84
Total	\$296,641.85
Deduct average loading (20 per cent)	59,328.37
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums ...	\$237,313.48
Total assets (as per books of the company).....	\$8,868,382.70

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED.

Bills receivable.....	\$60,903.87
Total admitted assets.....	<u>\$8,807,478.83</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies (actuaries, 4 per cent).....	\$8,273,960.00
Death losses due and unpaid	\$2,500.00
Matured endowments due and unpaid.....	1,454.70
Death losses and endowments not due.....	<u>16,060.00</u>
Total policy claims.....	\$20,014.70
Unpaid dividends to stockholders.....	84.00
Due for salaries, rents, and office expenses.....	3,041.65
Premiums paid in advance.....	<u>7,504.84</u>
Liabilities as to policy-holders.....	\$8,304,605.19
Paid-up capital	\$125,000.00
Surplus over capital	<u>377,873.64</u>
Gross surplus on policy-holders' account.....	\$502,873.64
Total liabilities.....	<u><u>\$8,807,478.83</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

POLICIES AND ADDITIONS IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1886.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	9,273	\$21,128,129.00
Endowment policies	7,231	15,446,702.00

NEW POLICIES ISSUED DURING YEAR.

Whole life policies.....	1,111	\$2,574,488.00
Endowment policies.....	2,308	4,926,242.00

OLD POLICIES REVIVED.

Whole life policies.....	85	\$205,196.00
Endowment policies	123	315,900.00

ADDITIONS BY DIVIDENDS.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	.....	\$183,082.00
Endowment policies.....	.....	83,868.00
Total number and amount.....	20,131	\$44,863,107.00
Deduct policies terminated during year.....	2,370	5,356,580.00
Total in force December 31, 1887.....	17,761	\$39,506,527.00

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Whole life policies.....	9,501	\$21,833,567.00
Endowment policies.....	8,260	17,672,960.00

POLICIES TERMINATED DURING YEAR.

By death	200	\$483,036.00
surrender	423	1,156,107.00
lapse	1,079	2,166,332.00
maturity.....	71	1 1,848.00
discount	28	50,355.00
Not taken.....	569	1,388,902.00
Total.....	2,370	\$5,356,580.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Policies in force December 31, 1886.....	16	\$41,655.00
Policies issued during 1887	4	9,000.00
Total	20	\$50,000.00
Deduct policies ceased to be in force.....	2	2,000.00
Policies in force December 31, 1887	18	\$48,655.00
Premiums collected without deductions.....		\$1,628.78

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

None.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
(ASSESSMENT)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ABSTRACTS COMPILED FROM THEIR ANNUAL STATEMENTS,
SHOWING THEIR CONDITION ON THE 31ST DAY
OF DECEMBER, 1887, WITH NAMES
AND ADDRESS OF AGENTS.

GRANITE STATE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

[Organized March 2, 1882.

Commenced business April 3, 1882.]

EDWARD GUSTINE, *President*.EDWARD A. LYMAN, *Secretary*.

Principal office, Bank block, Keene.

INCOME.

Membership fees	\$5,814.00	
Annual dues	9,727.25	
Assessments	73,766.16	
All other sources	96.40	
	<hr/>	
Total income		\$89,403.81
Balance cash assets on hand December 31, 1886		3,394.57
		<hr/>
Total		\$92,798.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and claims	\$72,978.21	
Commissions to agents	7,031.65	
Medical examiners' fees	1,212.00	
Compensation of officers and employees	4,313.50	
Advertising	145.35	
All other items	2,934.96	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$88,615.67
		<hr/>
Balance of assets December 31, 1887		\$4,182.71
		<hr/>

Invested as follows :

ASSETS.

Cash deposited in banks, as follows :

Keene National Bank	\$2,044.23	
Cheshire Provident Institution	2,138.48	
	<hr/>	
Total invested assets		\$4,182.71

OTHER ASSETS.

Annual dues in process of collection	\$5,600.00	
Assessments not due, but in process of collection.....	10,850.00	
All other assets, furniture, stationery, etc.....	700.00	
	<u> </u>	\$17,150.00
Total invested and contingent assets.		<u><u>\$21,332.71</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims adjusted, not due.....	\$20,900.00	
Losses and claims not assessed and resisted (2)	7,000.00	
	<u> </u>	
Total admitted and contingent liabilities		<u><u>\$27,900.00</u></u>

EXHIBIT OF MEMBERSHIP.

	<i>Number.</i>
Total certificates in force December 31, 1886.....	3,227
Certificates written during 1887.....	606
	<u> </u>
Total.....	3,833
Ceased to be in force during 1887 (deaths, 22)	209
	<u> </u>
Total certificates in force December 31, 1887.....	<u><u>3,624</u></u>

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Losses and claims incurred in 1887.....	22	.....
Losses and claims paid in 1887.....	21	\$72,978.21
	<u> </u>	<u><u> </u></u>

AGENTS.

W. A. Roberts,	Rochester.	F. H. Littlehale,	Keene.
George E. Whittum,	Antrim.	H. B. Drew,	Portsmouth.
H. E. Oleson,	Berlin Mills.	E. S. Grogan,	Keene.
Henry A. Shute,	Exeter.	Charles F. Davis,	Peterborough.
A. S. Twitchell,	Gorham.	E. J. K. Johnson,	Derry Depot.
John B. Handy,	Manchester.	Alvin W. Kelsey,	Newmarket.
F. W. Sawyer,	Milford.	Isaac Davis,	East Canaan.
J. M. Milliken,	Keene.	Samuel D. Downs,	Francestown.
Fred H. Pillsbury,	Newmarket.	Frank R. Dooley,	Littleton.
W. S. Quimby,	Andover Cent'r.	H. Sleeper,	Meriden.
Alfred E. Jacques,	Wilton.	Fred E. Roberts,	Keene.
George W. Burleigh,	Union.	George Melvin,	Lyme Center.
H. W. Hayward,	Temple.	H. L. Rowell,	E. Kingston.
William W. Sloan,	Amherst.	George A. S. Kimball,	Hopkinton.
C. E. Cilley,	Kingston.	George H. Burt,	Franconia.
A. C. Carroll,	Warner.	George J. Richards,	Great Falls.
Brooks K. Webber,	Hillsboro' Br.	A. W. Parker,	Lebanon.
Fred L. White,	Bethlehem.	William T. Wallace,	Milton.
Elbridge W. Fox,	Milton Mills.	George F. Berry,	Pittsfield.
H. F. Patterson,	Concord.	F. P. Morrison,	Salmon Falls.
William H. Adsit,	Keene.	A. Woodman,	Franklin Falls.
Amos H. Currier,	Contoocook.	Charles W. Talpey,	Farmington.
Frank K. Johnson,	Belmont.	Otis F. Sumner,	Goffstown.
John E. Davis,	Warren.	Frank P. Jones,	Merrimack.
C. H. Dodge,	New Boston.	Abbott Norris,	Hampton.
Joseph R. Rowe,	Brentwood.	A. A. Locke,	Seabrook.
Lewis E. Fogg,	Epping.	F. H. Rollins,	Plymouth.
J. P. Whittle,	Weare.	D. N. Tilton,	E. Northwood.
David P. Quimby,	Newport.	George I. Philbrick,	Freedom.
George P. Fowler,	Keene.	George F. Huckins,	Freedom.
N. C. Simmons,	Keene.	F. P. Fisher,	Enfield Center.
J. A. Hall,	Brookline.	A. M. Caldwell,	East Jaffrey.
H. C. Goodwin,	Dover.	Charles A. Dockham,	{ Gilmanton Iron
D. H. Horne,	Keene.		Works.
W. B. Durgin,	E. Andover.	George W. Butler,	Portsmouth.
George E. Fifield,	S. Newmarket.	John W. Jewell,	Strafford.
Wesley E. Cilley,	S. Newbury.	James Ewins,	Salem.
W. J. Maloy,	Fremont.	Edward E. Grimes,	Piermont.
John T. Bartlett,	Raymond.		

PEMIGEWASSET MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

[Incorporated August 19, 1885. Commenced business January 1, 1886.]

M. N. DAVIS, *President*.JOSEPH C. STORY, *Secretary*,

Principal office, Plymouth, N. H.

INCOME.

Membership fees	\$4,950.00	
Annual or semi-annual dues	739.00	
Assessments.....	671.94	
		<hr/>
Total income.....		\$6,360.94
Balance cash assets on hand December 31, 1886		14.51
		<hr/>
Total		\$6,375.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and claims	\$671.94	
Commissions to agents.....	4,777.77	
Traveling expenses to agents	56.28	
Medical examiners' fees	139.50	
Advertising	80.50	
All other items, postage, stationery, etc.....	577.41	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$6,303.40
		<hr/>
Balance of assets December 31, 1887.....		\$72.05
		<hr/> <hr/>

Invested as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash in company's office.....	\$1.59	
Deposited in Pemigewasset National Bank, Ply- mouth	70.46	
		<hr/>
Total invested assets.....		\$72.05

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims not assessed, admitted	\$3,000.00
--	------------

EXHIBIT OF MEMBERSHIP.

	<i>Number.</i>
Total certificates in force December 31, 1886	101
Certificates written during 1887	648
Total	749
Ceased to be in force during 1887	13
Total certificates in force December 31, 1887	736

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Losses and claims incurred during 1887	2	\$3,000.00
Losses and claims paid during 1887	2	671.94

AGENTS.

Edwin B. Currier,	Ashland,	A. H. James,	Great Falls.
E. C. Bean,	Belmont.	Fred Eastman,	Grafton.
E. M. Abbott,	Berlin Mills.	J. M. Wilson,	Groveton.
George L. Vincent,	Berlin Mills.	H. W. Hayward,	Temple.
John E. Blanchard,	Barnstead.	E. J. Temple,	Hinsdale.
George E. Stiles,	Brookline.	H. C. Colby,	Hillsboro' Br.
Charles F. Davis,	Bradford.	R. B. Eastman,	Jefferson.
O. D. Fessenden,	Brookline.	W. H. Goodnow,	East Jaffrey.
George W. Cofran,	Bradford.	F. E. Sargent,	East Lebanon.
N. W. Bean,	Chichester.	C. H. Dimick,	Lyme Center.
E. M. Allen,	Canaan.	W. H. Thompson,	Lancaster.
John L. Rogers,	Colebrook.	C. W. Garland,	Lancaster.
W. F. Thompson,	North Conway.	S. A. Vandercar,	Littleton.
H. E. Dole,	Camptonville.	Charles H. Stoddard,	Lisbon.
Charles E. Clark,	Coös.	Daniel Goodwin,	Mason.
F. P. Rogers,	Colebrook.	B. P. Roberts,	Milton.
Walter Drew,	Colebrook.	A. D. Ellingwood,	Milan.
A. P. Chesley,	Concord.	B. F. Foster,	Milford.
George W. Gleason,	Dublin.	William Clifford,	Meredith.
O. H. A. Chamberlin,	Dunbarton.	B. F. Allbee,	Milton Mills.
C. A. White,	Centreville.	O. S. Piper,	Meredith Vill.
H. J. Cole,	Enfield.	Peter Fitzpatrick.	Manchester.
F. L. Cook,	Effingham Falls.	George E. Morrison,	Manchester.
C. H. Pitman,	Farmington.	J. E. Knight,	Northumberl'd.
W. H. W. Colommy,	Farmington.	V. C. Brockway,	Newbury.
L. R. Browne,	Farmington.	W. S. Knowlton,	Northwood.
H. R. Wentworth,	Great Falls.	L. D. Cook,	Nashua.
John B. Clark,	Great Falls.	J. F. Ayers,	New Durham.
J. E. Hobson,	Great Falls.	F. P. Merrill,	New Hampton.
C. H. Shorey,	Gorham.	Edward A. Lane,	Pittsfield.
F. R. S. Mildon,	Great Falls.	M. A. Ferrin,	Plymouth.
J. G. Whitcomb,	Potter Place.	H. T. Sanborn,	Springfield.
Lewis Barter,	Concord.	W. E. Spencer,	Salmon Falls.
C. E. T. Yeaton,	Portsmouth.	H. M. Kimby,	Sandwich Cent.
John C. Berry,	Plymouth.	P. F. Parker,	Tilton.
A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	Fred C. Gleason,	Warren.
H. N. Gould,	Newton.	H. W. Brigham,	Winchester.
John T. Bartlett,	Raymond.	W. H. Davis,	Wentworth.
W. W. Philbrook,	Conway Center.	J. W. Goodwin,	Wolfeborough.
C. B. Simpson,	West Rumney.		

PROVIDENT MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

[Organized February 28, 1877.

Commenced business March 1, 1877.]

BENJ. F. PRESCOTT, *President*.A. C. HARDY, *Secretary*.

Principal office, 25 White's Opera House, Concord, N. H.

INCOME.

Membership fees	\$912.00	
Annual and semi-annual dues.....	2,898.44	
Assessments.....	56,228.07	
Interest.....	43.84	
Postal cards.....	119.65	
All other sources	19.65	
	<hr/>	
Total income		\$60,221.65
Balance cash assets on hand December 31, 1886.....		3,846.18
		<hr/>
Total		\$64,067.83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and claims.....	\$56,000.00	
Commissions to agents.....	827.50	
Traveling expenses to agents.....	53.84	
Medical examiners' fees.....	136.80	
Compensation of officers and office employees.	2,311.25	
Furniture and fixtures.....	30.70	
Advertising	5.00	
All other items, viz.: Legal services, \$178.50; rent, \$218.75; postage, \$384.36; printing, \$197.00; commissioner's fees, \$10.00; inci- dentals, \$8.45.....	\$997.06	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$60,362.15
		<hr/>
Balance of assets December 31, 1887		\$3,705.68
		<hr/>

ASSETS.

Cash in company's office.....	\$13.51	
Cash deposited in banks.....	3,692.17	
	<hr/>	
Total invested assets.....		\$3,705.68

OTHER ASSETS.

Assessments due and unpaid.....	\$148.30	
Assessments not yet due.....	4,148.50	
All other assets (not enumerated).....	650.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$4,946.80
Total invested and contingent assets.....		<hr/>
		\$8,652.49

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims due and unpaid.....	\$2,278.00	
Losses and claims, not assessed, admitted.....	2,000.00	
	<hr/>	
Total admitted and contingent liabilities.....		\$4,278.00

EXHIBIT OF MEMBERSHIP.

	<i>Number.</i>
Total certificates in force December 31, 1886	2,684
Certificates written during 1887.....	450
	<hr/>
Total	3,134
Deduct number ceased to be in force (deaths, 23).....	83
	<hr/>
Total in force December 31, 1887	3,051

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Losses incurred and paid in 1887.....	28	\$56,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

AGENTS.

Business is solicited through subordinate associations of which the following are the clerks:

1. C. H. Sanders,	Penacook.	39. C. W. Carter,	Boscawen.
2. J. H. Ballard,	Concord.	40. W. H. Weston,	Lisbon.
3. Hiram Clark,	Plymouth.	41. Baxter Gay,	New London.
4. J. E. Dewey,	Lebanon.	42. C. C. Moulton,	Andover.
5. P. F. Amidon,	Hinsdale.	43. Moody C. Dole,	Campton.
6. Henry Abbott,	Winchester.	44. Loren E. Bailey,	Salem.
7. J. W. Sturtevant,	Keene.	45. Alvin Peavey,	Meredith.
8. W. A. Berry,	Bristol.	46. Ezra B. Mann,	Woodsville.
9. A. C. Hoyt,	Portsmouth.	47. S. D. Downs,	Francetown.
10. C. C. Rodgers,	Tilton.	48. E. B. Pike,	Haverhill.
11. A. W. Smith,	Milford.	49. S. T. Sinclair,	E. Rochester.
12. A. E. Jacques,	Wilton.	50. E. Richardson,	Newmarket.
13. H. B. Atherton,	Nashua.	51. J. B. Brown,	Wentworth.
14. J. K. Moulton.	Franklin.	52. H. P. Smith,	Bethlehem.
15. M. M. Robinson,	Laconia.	53. S. C. Foster,	Charlestown.
17. C. H. Pitman,	Farmington.	54. H. N. Colbath,	Barnstead.
18. G. W. Weston,	Exeter.	55. G. G. Wells,	Sutton.
19. C. E. McIntire,	Lancaster.	56. J. B. Lane,	Whitefield.
20. M. H. Richardson,	Littleton.	57. D. B. Russell,	Hanover.
22. F. S. Cole,	Pittsfield.	58. C. F. Piper,	Wolfeborough.
23. W. F. Harmon,	Great Falls.	59. L. W. Currier,	Enfield.
24. C. A. Todd,	Scytheville.	60. N. P. Baker,	Sunapee.
25. W. F. Nason,	Dover.	61. W. H. Manning,	Northwood.
26. E. H. Blaisdell,	Lake Village.	63. A. S. Bartholomew,	Plainfield.
27. J. W. Prescott,	Hooksett.	65. A. F. Patten,	Candia.
28. W. H. Stickney,	Epping.	66. Frank G. How,	Derry Depot.
29. R. H. Paine,	Suncook.	67. H. E. Oleson,	Berlin Falls.
20. E. W. Baker,	Antrim.	70. A. W. Hawkes,	Claremont.
31. Rufus Hall,	Grantham.	72. A. C. Hardy,	Concord.
32. J. R. Miller,	Peterborough.	73. H. M. Giffin,	Warner.
33. C. O. Barney,	Canaan.	75. H. F. Deming,	Newport.
34. O. L. Shepard,	W. Concord.	76. D. N. Pollard,	Ashland.
35. C. Coolidge,	Hillsborough.	77. J. C. L. Wood,	Conway.
36. A. L. Rollins,	Alton.	78. C. F. Wood,	Salmon Falls.
37. A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.	80. J. M. Ackerman,	Hampton.
38. F. A. Hawley,	Manchester.	81. J. H. Hillman,	Warren.

ACCIDENT AND GUARANTY COMPANIES

OF OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES DOING BUSINESS IN
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ABSTRACTS OF ANNUAL REPORTS, WITH DETAILED STATEMENTS
OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NAMES OF
AGENTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1887.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE ACCIDENT
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

[Incorporated June, 1872. Commenced business in U. S., August, 1881.]

JAMES FERRIER, *President*. EDWARD RAWLINGS, *Managing Director*.

Principal office, Montreal, Canada.

ASSETS.

United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	\$108,000.00
Cash deposited in banks.	3,842.69
Interest due and accrued	375.00
Premiums in course of collection.....	4,485.96
Bills receivable secured by mortgage.....	4,740.00

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Agents' balances more than three months due	\$39,795.53
Bills receivable, overdue	1,402.87
Furniture and fixtures.....	653.66
Total	\$41,852.06

Gross admitted assets.....	\$121,443.65
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LIABILITIES.

Net amount paid for losses.....	\$15,425.86
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross.....	19,051.08
Commissions and brokerage.....	1,121.49
Total liabilities.....	\$35,598.43
Surplus as regards policy-holders.....	85,845.22
Total liabilities in U. S., including net surplus.....	\$121,443.65

INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$260,815.38	
Deduct re-insurance ..	66,947.51	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$193,867.87
Interest on mortgages.....		5,269.78
Gross cash income.....		<u>\$199,137.65</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$144,770.67	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance.....	18,501.84	
Net amount paid for losses		\$126,268.83
Commissions or brokerage.....		37,117.71
Salaries and fees.....		26,055.32
Taxes		4,584.08
All other payments and expenses		17,115.57
Gross cash expenditures.....		<u>\$211,141.51</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Accident Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$22,960,750.00	\$167,128.50
Written during the year.....	17,142,450.00	168,496.13
Total	<u>\$40,103,200.00</u>	<u>\$335,624.63</u>
Expired and terminated.....	31,355,950.00	279,654.08
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$8,747,250.00	\$55,970.55
Deduct amount re-insured	2,107,500.00	17,868.38
In force December 31, 1887	<u>\$6,639,750.00</u>	<u>\$38,102.17</u>
Premiums received from organization of U. S. branch....		\$1,471,608.42
Losses from organization of U. S. branch.....		674,300.18
Losses incurred during year in U. S.....		95,684.69
Amount deposited in New York for the benefit of all policy-holders in the U. S		<u>100,000.00</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

Accident risks written.....	\$72,500.00
Premiums received.....	605.31
Losses incurred and paid.....	123.57

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

E. R. Jameson,	Antrim.	Burleigh & Co.,	Franklin Falls.
S. Richardson,	Claremont.	R. B. Hatch,	Peterborough.
J. G. Lane,	Manchester.	Alonzo Elliott,	Manchester.
R. B. Merrill,	Littleton.	F. S. Pierce,	East Jaffrey.
E. J. Sisk,	Dover.	A. S. Parshley,	Rochester.
S. W. Holman,	Hillsboro' Br.	B. F. Foster,	Milford.
G. R. Brown,	Newport.	S. A. Dow,	Concord.
E. J. Copp,	Nashua.	White & Knight,	Peterborough.
A. J. Tuck,	Nashua.	T. W. Kendrick,	Winchester.
D. W. Goodnow,	Keene.	R. L. Ball,	Walpole.
T. W. Sabin,	Hinsdale.	E. A. Shute,	Exeter.
H. W. Bond,	Charlestown.	James C. Butler,	Portsmouth.
James C. Watson,	Wolfeborough.	Melcher & Prescott,	Laconia.
J. C. Trickey,	Whitefield.	George L. Dearborn,	Newmarket.
C. H. Pitman,	Farmington.	Dexter Chase,	Lancaster.
L. H. Eastman,	Conway.	Dearborn & Chase,	Bristol.
F. M. George,	Plymouth.	E. B. Huse,	Enfield.
Frank D. Carrier,	Canaan.		

AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated November 5, 1883. Commenced business November 7, 1883.]

WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, *President*. VINCENT R. SCHENCK, *Secretary*.

Principal office, 120 Broadway.

Paid-up capital, \$500,000.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages (first liens)	\$23,500.00
Interest on mortgage loans.....	514.00
Value of property mortgaged.....	\$53,000.00
Insurance held as collateral.....	16,750.00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Par Value. Market Value.

United States bonds.....	\$415,000.00	\$448,718.00
United States bonds.....	170,000.00	214,200.00
Duluth Elevator Co. bonds	75,000.00	76,500.00
Third Avenue Railroad bonds	50,000.00	53,784.00
Northern Pacific Railroad bonds.....	10,000.00	11,662.50
Chicago & Southwestern R.R. bonds.	5,000.00	6,303.66
Erie Railroad gold bonds.....	10,000.00	13,461.25
Chatham National Bank stock	7,150.00	15,810.00
Broadway National Bank stock.....	6,825.00	18,423.75
American Exchange Bank stock.....	4,000.00	5,631.50
Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank stock.....	3,300.00	6,983.12
North River Bank stock ...	12,000.00	16,291.20
Knickerbocker Trust Co. stock.....	7,000.00	9,800.00
St. Nicholas Bank stock.....	5,900.00	7,257.00

Total.....	\$781,175.00	\$904,827.20
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Total market value.....	\$781,175.00	\$904,827.20
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COLLATERAL LOANS.

*Par Market Amount
Value. Value. loaned thereon.*

Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....	\$6,600.00	\$6,800.00	\$4,500.00
Jewell Milling Co.....	3,000.00	4,500.00	2,000.00
Council Bluffs City W. W.....	10,000.00	10,300.00	8,500.00
Council Bluffs City W. W.....	12,000.00	12,360.00	10,000.00

<i>COLLATERAL LOANS.</i>	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>	<i>Amount loaned thereon.</i>
Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	\$5,010.00	\$5,160.00	\$12,500.00
Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	1,550.00	1,550.00	
Germania Fire Insurance Co.	5,500.00	8,800.00	
Michigan Central Railroad.	300.00	240.00	180.00
Chatham National Bank.	17,500.00	37,000.00	30,000.00
Philadelphia & Northwestern R. R.	5,000.00	5,000.00	3,125.00
Western National Bank.	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
Brooklyn Bank.	850.00	1,275.00	580.00
Bedford Bank.	1,000.00	1,180.00	700.00
Council Bluffs City W. W.	6,000.00	6,180.00	4,500.00
Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	14,130.00	14,550.00	11,900.00
Chatham National Bank.	15,500.00	32,860.00	22,500.00
Total values and amt. loaned ..	<u>\$113,940.00</u>	<u>\$157,755.00</u>	<u>\$119,985.00</u>
Amount loaned on collaterals			\$119,985.00
Cash in company's office.			2,340.00
Cash deposited in bank.			99,502.06
Interest due and accrued			1,490.45
Net premiums uncollected.			79,560.05
Installment premiums (not due)			35,263.04
Gross assets.			<u><u>\$1,266,983.12</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums or re-insurance fund.		\$336,695.07
Fifty per cent on risks for one year or less.	\$33,284.15	
Pro rata on risks for more than a year.	303,410.92	
Commissions		\$11,930.00
Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus.		<u>\$348,625.07</u>
Paid-up capital	\$500,000.00	
Surplus over capital.	418,358.05	
Surplus as regards policy-holders		<u>\$918,358.05</u>
Total liabilities, including capital and surplus		<u><u>\$1,266,983.12</u></u>

INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$426,444.94	
Deduct return premiums	68,172.83	
Net cash received for premiums and inspections.		\$358,272.11
Interest on mortgages.		360.00

1887.]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Interest and dividends from all other sources.....	\$23,337.60
Contributed by stockholders to surplus fund.....	500,000.00
Gross cash income	<u>\$581,969.71</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for losses	\$34,549.58
Dividends paid stockholders.....	30,000.00
Commissions or brokerage.....	76,653.01
Salaries and fees	22,471.08
Taxes	5,769.74
Inspectors' salaries and traveling expenses.....	108,430.87
All other payments and expenses.....	32,319.45
Gross cash expenditures.....	<u>\$310,193.73</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Steam boiler risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$24,039,427.00	\$296,083.44
Written during 1887	36,150,504.33	484,965.08
Total.....	<u>\$60,189,931.33</u>	<u>\$781,048.52</u>
Expired and terminated.....	18,767,078.00	244,567.95
In force December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$41,422,853.33</u>	<u>\$536,480.57</u>
Premiums and inspections from organization.....	691,334.91	
Losses paid from organization	54,789.37	
Losses incurred during year	34,549.58	
Dividends declared from organization	44,000.00	
Company's stock owned by directors.....	227,500.00	

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written during 1887	\$167,000.00
Premiums received.....	1,332.00
Received for inspection.....	570.00
Losses paid or incurred in 1887.....	<u>None.</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. B. SEELEY, Boston, Mass., General Agent.
 E. A. LORD, Concord, N. H., Special Agent.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

[Incorporated April 14, 1884. Commenced business April 15, 1884.]

RICHARD A. ELMER, *President.*

FRED F. NUGENT, *Secretary.*

Paid-up capital, \$1,000,000.

ASSETS.

<i>STOCKS AND BONDS.</i>	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
United States bonds.....	\$700,000.00	\$780,968.75
New York city, water stock.....	300,000.00	303,000.00
Barton, Tioga county, schoolhouse bonds.	12,000.00	12,390.00
	<u>\$1,012,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,096,328.75</u>
Total market value.....		\$1,096,328.75
Cash in company's office.....		492.98
Cash deposited in bank.....		91,751.20
Interest due and accrued		4,094.25
Premiums in course of collection		30,329.96
Bills receivable secured.....		6,982.73

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Furniture and fixtures.....	\$3,797.71
Gross admitted assets.....	<u>\$1,229,979.87</u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted	\$19,033.35
Losses resisted, including interest and costs... ..	<u>4,171.22</u>
Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$23,204.57
Unearned premiums, 50 per cent.....	128,411.74
Commissions and brokerage	758.49
Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus.....	<u>\$152,374.80</u>

Paid-up capital.....	\$1,000,000.00	
Surplus over capital.....	77,605.07	
	<hr/>	
Surplus as regards policy-holders.....		\$1,077,605.07
		<hr/>
Total liabilities, including capital and surplus.....		\$1,229,979.87
		<hr/> <hr/>

INCOME.

Cash premiums received	\$287,474.92	
Deduct re-insurance and return premium	13,854.12	
	<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$273,620.80
Interest and dividends from all sources.....		35,907.89
Increased capital.....	\$500,000.00	
		<hr/>
Gross cash income.....		\$309,528.69
		<hr/> <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses	\$70,481.33	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	14,558.70	
	<hr/>	
Net amount paid for losses.....		\$55,922.63
Dividends paid stockholders		30,000.00
Commissions or brokerage		16,882.12
Salaries and fees		54,961.96
Taxes.....		5,620.12
All other payments and expenses.....		54,890.40
		<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$218,277.23
		<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Surety Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$18,752,940.00	\$144,675.88
Written during the year.....	44,260,086.00	294,187.94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$63,013,026.00	\$438,863.82
Expired and terminated.....	21,999,162.00	182,040.34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$41,013,864.00	\$256,820.48
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Premiums received from organization.....		\$600,904.47
Losses paid from organization.....		102,146.03
Losses incurred during the year.....		74,508.06

Dividends declared from organization	\$30,000.00
Company's stock owned by trustees	484,750.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

Surety risks written.....	\$40,000.00
Premiums received	275.88
	<hr/> <hr/>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

R. P. Staniels & Co., Concord, N. H.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION
(LIMITED), LONDON, ENG.

[Incorporated October 26, 1880. Commenced business April, 1881.]

CLAUD J. HAMILTON, *President*. SAMUEL STANLEY BROWN, *Secretary*.

ENDICOTT & MACOMBER, *Attorneys*, 71 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.

Paid-up capital, \$500,000.

ASSETS.

<i>BONDS.</i>	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
United States bonds, 4½ per cent	\$100,000.00	\$108,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. bonds	26,000.00	28,080.00
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. bonds	20,000.00	27,200.00
	<u>\$146,000.00</u>	<u>\$163,280.00</u>
Total market value.....		\$163,280.00
Cash in company's office.....		3.01
Cash deposited in bank.....		29,571.56
Premiums in course of collection.....		45,612.08
Gross assets in the United States.....		<u><u>\$238,466.65</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums at 50 per cent	\$99,008.04
Total liabilities.....	<u>\$99,008.04</u>
Surplus as regards policy-holders	139,458.61
Total liabilities in U. S., including net surplus.....	<u><u>\$238,466.65</u></u>

INCOME.

Net cash received for premiums.....	\$203,132.32
Interest and dividends from all sources.....	3,750.00
Gross cash income	<u><u>\$206,882.32</u></u>

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for losses	\$32,924.48
Commissions or brokerage	43,455.95
Salaries and fees	11,070.42
Taxes.....	3,331.84
All other payments and expenses.....	42,036.65
Gross cash expenditures.....	<u>\$132,819.34</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$2,858,398.00	.....
Written during 1887	22,112,471.00	.....
Total	<u>\$24,970,869.00</u>	.....
Expired and terminated.....	3,681,808.00	.....
In force December 31, 1887.....	<u>\$21,289,061.00</u>	<u>\$198,016.09</u>
Premiums from organization.....		\$217,521.10
Losses paid from organization.....		32,973.74
Losses incurred during the year.....		32,924.48
Amount deposited in New York for the benefit of all policy-holders in the United States.....		<u>108,000.00</u>

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Risks written in 1887	\$1,534,050.00
Premiums received.....	12,287.66
Losses paid.....	77.00
Losses incurred, not paid.....	<u>None.</u>

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Killoren,
George A. Bailey,
John Rolley,
R. W. Shapleigh,
George E. Morrison,
John Pender,
Francis L. Ide,

Dover.
Manchester.
Littleton.
Dover.
Dover.
Portsmouth.
Claremont.

W. S. Parks,
John A. Fox,
Fred R. Felch,
A. Elliott & Co.,
Charles E. Moody,
John D. Carlton,

Boston, Mass.
Boston, Mass.
Derry Depot.
Manchester.
Concord.
Conway.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

[Organized March 20, 1876. Commenced business May 1, 1876.]

WILLIAM M. RICHARDS, *President*.

JOHN M. CRANE, *Secretary*.

Principal office, 214 Broadway.

Paid-up capital, \$250,000.

ASSETS.

Cost value of real estate \$7,800.00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	\$195,000.00	\$210,843.75
United States bonds, 4½ per cent.....	15,000.00	18,900.00
N. Y., Lac. & W. R. R. Co. guaranteed stock..	25,000.00	25,812.50
P., C. & Toledo R. R. 1st mortgage bonds....	25,000.00	27,500.00
N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo R.R. 1st mort. b'ds	20,000.00	20,375.00
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st mort. bonds...	25,000.00	27,000.00
Lake Erie & Western R. R. bonds.....	25,000.00	26,000.00
	<u>\$330,000.00</u>	<u>\$356,431.25</u>

Total market value ... \$356,431.25

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	<i>Market Value.</i>	<i>Loaned Thereon.</i>
Chicago & Northwestern Railway stock	\$32,250.00	\$50,000.00
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. stock.....	21,750.00	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. stock....	11,400.00	
Denver & Rio Grande Railway bonds	3,950.00	20,000.00
N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo Railway bonds...	4,993.00	
Central Railroad of New Jersey bonds.....	3,213.00	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. bonds	2,520.00	
Canada Southern Railway stock.....	5,350.00	50,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & S. Paul R. R. pref. stock	5,600.00	
Union Pacific Railway sinking fund.....	22,600.00	
Utah Southern R. R. bonds.....	39,060.00	
	<u>\$152,686.00</u>	<u>\$120,000.00</u>

Amount loaned on collaterals..... \$120,000.00

Cash in office.....	\$12,880.83
Cash deposited in banks.....	15,801.66
Interest due and accrued	856.66
Premiums in course of collection	68,129.25
Deferred premiums, installment accident	31,495.93
Plate glass on hand.....	6,389.64
Due for re-insurance	2,052.63
Miscellaneous	10,009.00

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Ledger balances.....	\$6,156.47
Bills receivable.....	4,218.00
Total.....	<u>\$10,374.47</u>
Gross admitted assets	<u><u>\$631,846.85</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses claimed and unadjusted.....	\$23,550.89
Losses resisted.....	<u>4,510.05</u>
Net amount of unpaid losses	\$28,060.94
Unearned premiums or re-insurance fund.....	300,043.04
Fifty per cent on risks for one year or less.....	\$277,466.23
Pro rata on risks for more than a year	23,376.81
Commissions and brokerage	28,050.38
Salaries and other expenses	<u>3,908.40</u>
Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus.....	\$360,862.76
Paid-up capital	\$250,000.00
Surplus over capital.....	<u>20,984.09</u>
Surplus as regards policy-holders.....	<u>\$270,984.09</u>
Total liabilities, including capital and surplus.....	<u><u>\$631,846.85</u></u>

INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$567,593.60
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums.....	<u>27,124.55</u>
Net cash received for premiums.....	\$540,469.05
Interest on bonds, mortgages, and all other sources.....	19,106.11
Rents.....	<u>84.00</u>
Gross cash income	<u><u>\$559,659.16</u></u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for losses.....	\$260,519.85	
Deduct re-insurance.....	28,225.98	
Net amount paid for losses.....		\$232,293.87
Dividends paid stockholders		10,000.00
Commissions or brokerage.....		137,202.02
Salaries and fees.....		68,936.30
Taxes.....		8,964.37
All other payments and expenses.....		62,581.28
Gross cash expenditures.....		<u>\$519,977.84</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

FIDELITY.

	<i>Amount at Risk.</i>	<i>Premium.</i>
In force December 31, preceding year.....	\$21,099,356.43	\$151,465.18
Written or renewed during the year.....	27,358,120.29	182,466.42
Total.....	<u>\$48,457,476.72</u>	<u>\$333,931.60</u>
Expired and terminated.....	29,732,722.81	191,601.47
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$18,724,753.91	\$142,330.13

ACCIDENT.

In force December 31, preceding year.....	\$38,360,328.50	\$192,371.14
Written or renewed during the year.....	50,418,249.50	367,380.21
Total.....	<u>\$88,778,578.00</u>	<u>\$559,751.35</u>
Expired and terminated.....	46,614,349.75	289,528.43
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$42,164,228.25	\$270,222.92

PLATE GLASS.

In force December 31, preceding year.....	\$3,430,622.11	\$109,291.46
Written or renewed during the year.....	4,786,633.58	139,516.02
Total.....	<u>\$8,217,255.69</u>	<u>\$248,807.48</u>
Expired and terminated.....	3,849,861.80	118,299.31
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$4,367,393.89	\$130,508.17

<i>STEAM BOILER.</i>	<i>Amount at Risk.</i>	<i>Premium.</i>
In force December 31, preceding year	\$5,381,783.00	\$53,758.94
Written or renewed during the year.....	3,968,684.00	47,130.75
Total.....	\$9,350,467.00	\$100,889.69
Expired and terminated.....	4,811,733.00	40,054.00
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$4,538,734.00	\$60,835.69
Aggregate amount.....	\$69,795,110.05	\$603,896.91
Premiums received from organization.....		\$3,015,525.42
Losses paid from organization.....		1,181,096.86
Dividends declared since organization.....		110,000.00
Company's stock owned by directors		56,100.00
Losses incurred during year		232,293.87
Amount deposited in various States for benefit of all policy-holders		200,000.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	<i>Accident.</i>	<i>Plate Glass.</i>
Risks written during 1887	\$264,500.00	\$452.40
Premiums received.....	1,423.60	13.57
Losses incurred and paid.....	403.11	.....

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

E. M. Abbott,	Berlin Mills.	Dewey & Day,	Lebanon.
E. J. Temple,	Hinsdale	Isley & Moore,	Portsmouth.
James C. Trickey,	Whitefield.	W. J. Chase,	Manchester.
J. C. Farrell, Jr.,	Claremont.	S. Richardson,	Claremont.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, MONTREAL, CANADA.

[Incorporated August 1, 1851. Commenced business April, 1872.]

JAMES FERRIER, *President.*

EDWARD RAWLINGS, *Managing Director.*

Principal office, 157 St. James Street, Montreal.

Paid-up capital, \$300,000.

ASSETS.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
Montreal Corporation bonds	\$18,000.00	\$18,962.50
Montreal Corporation stocks	49,800.00	52,279.00
Montreal Harbor bonds.....	67,500.00	75,768.75
Montreal Warehousing bonds.....	6,746.49	6,746.49
Victoria, B. C., Water-works bonds	10,000.00	12,400.00
Dominion of Canada stock.....	399.67	399.67
L. Champlain & St. Law. Junc. R'y bonds.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Canada Central Railway bonds	9,733.34	10,901.34
Province of Quebec bonds	1,000.00	1,110.00
Canada Southern Railway bonds	25,000.00	23,000.00
City of Toronto bonds.....	10,000.00	11,625.00
United States 4½ per cent bonds.....	214,000.00	231,120.00
City of Richmond, Va., bonds.....	1,000.00	1,195.00
Total values	<u>\$418,179.50</u>	<u>\$450,507.75</u>

Total market value	\$450,507.75
Cash in company's office	542.54
Cash in banks	70,431.76
Interest due and accrued	4,867.53
Premiums in course of collection.....	25,722.99

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED AS ASSETS.

Furniture and safes	\$5,186.17
Gross admitted assets.....	<u><u>\$560,060.73</u></u>

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims unadjusted.....	\$27,739.10
Unearned premiums at 50 per cent of gross.....	105,052.20
Salaries and all other expenses	7,138.76
	<hr/>
Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus.....	\$139,930.06
Paid-up capital	\$300,000.00
Surplus over capital.....	120,130.67
	<hr/>
Surplus as regards policy-holders	\$420,130.67
	<hr/>
Total liabilities, including capital and surplus.....	\$560,060.73
	<hr/> <hr/>

INCOME.

	<i>Guarantee Risks.</i>	
Cash premiums received.....	\$237,497.21	
Deduct re-insurance rebate and return premiums	32,148.11	
	<hr/>	
Net cash received for premiums.....		\$205,349.10
Interest on bonds and stocks.....		19,230.24
Income from all other sources		23,698.98
		<hr/>
Gross cash income		\$248,278.32
		<hr/> <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

	<i>Guarantee Risks.</i>	
Amount paid for losses.....	\$78,809.68	
Deduct re-insurance	797.07	
	<hr/>	
Net amount paid for losses		\$75,012.61
Dividends paid stockholders		18,000.00
Commissions or brokerage.....		6,370.44
Salaries and fees.....		46,866.27
Taxes		6,696.96
Furniture		484.36
All other payments and expenses.....		45,789.30
		<hr/>
Gross cash expenditures.....		\$199,219.94
		<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Guarantee Risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886	\$27,866,325.00	\$214,784.10
Written during 1887	37,289,867.00	264,187.73
Total	\$65,156,192.00	\$478,971.83
Expired and terminated.....	36,037,451.00	261,114.18
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$29,118,741.00	\$217,857.65
Deduct amount re-insured.....	1,014,458.00	7,753.24
In force December 31, 1887.....	\$28,104,283.00	\$210,104.41
Premiums received from organization		\$1,520,571.35
Losses paid from organization.....		540,746.60
Losses incurred during year		79,438.77
Cash dividends declared since organization.....		134,805.18
Company's stock owned by directors.....		135,600.00
Amount deposited in United States for the benefit of all policy-holders		292,146.16

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

Guarantee risks written	\$65,300.00
Premiums received	514.75
Losses paid	Nothing.

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No agents or solicitors are licensed in this State for this company.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

[Organized June, 1866.

Commenced business October, 1866.]

J. M. ALLEN, *President.*J. B. PIERCE, *Secretary.*

Paid-up capital, \$500,000.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages (first liens)	\$348,675.00
Loans on mortgages in process of foreclosure.....	1,700.00
Interest accrued thereon.....	7,640.61
Value of lands mortgaged.....	\$1,123,168.00
Value of buildings thereon.....	227,410.00
Insurance held as collateral.....	76,060.00

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Par Value. Market Value.

State of Connecticut bonds	\$100,000.00	\$105,000.00
United States bonds.....	2,000.00	2,500.00
Wooster, Ohio, city bonds.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Atchison, Kansas, city bonds.....	15,000.00	15,750.00
Solomon, Kansas, city bonds	5,000.00	5,250.00
Hutchison, Kansas, city bonds.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Evansville, Indiana, city bonds.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa, city bonds.....	10,000.00	10,500.00
Winfield, Kansas, city bonds.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
York, Nebraska, city bonds....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Abilene City, Kan., board of education b'nds	12,000.00	12,600.00
Anthony " " " " " "	12,500.00	13,125.00
Madrid, Iowa, school district bonds.....	4,000.00	4,200.00
Nebraska school bonds.....	1,000.00	1,020.00
Nebraska school bonds.....	12,555.00	13,182.75
Kansas school bonds.....	11,435.00	11,633.70
Minnesota school bonds.....	1,400.00	1,470.00
Mason & Tazewell district, Illinois, bonds ..	13,200.00	14,388.00
Lake Fork " " " "	14,010.61	14,711.11
W. C. special " " " "	10,000.00	10,250.00
Peoria, Illinois, township bonds	5,000.00	5,600.00
Oxford, Kansas, " " " "	10,000.00	10,000.00
Oswego, " " " "	10,000.00	10,500.00
Jefferson, " " " "	10,000.00	10,000.00
Reno, " " " "	15,000.00	15,000.00
Dexter, " " " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

	<i>Par Value.</i>	<i>Market Value.</i>
Albion, Nebraska, village bonds.....	\$6,500.00	\$6,825.00
School Creek Precinct, Clay Co., Neb., bonds	5,000.00	5,000.00
Sutton " " " " " "	5,000.00	5,000.00
Lewis " " " " " "	8,000.00	8,000.00
Pawnee County, Kansas, bonds.....	11,000.00	11,000.00
Dickinson " " " " " "	15,000.00	15,000.00
Lyon County, Iowa, bonds.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Dayton & Western R. R. bonds.....	15,000.00	16,500.00
St. Johnsbury & L. Champlain R. R. bonds..	15,000.00	16,500.00
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. bonds.....	10,000.00	10,500.00
Cin., Van Wert & Michigan R. R. Co. bonds..	10,000.00	10,500.00
City National Bank stock, Hartford.....	4,000.00	3,800.00
Hartford National Bank stock, Hartford.....	1,300.00	2,080.00
Security Co., Hartford, stock.....	8,000.00	10,800.00
American National Bank, Hartford, stock...	650.00	877.50
Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l B'k, Hartfd st'k	1,400.00	1,484.00
N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., stock..	10,000.00	21,500.00
C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. stock..	11,000.00	14,300.00
C., M. & St. Paul Railway Co., pref. stock....	10,000.00	11,200.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., st'k.	10,000.00	9,650.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. R'y Co., stock..	11,000.00	12,320.00
St. Louis & San Francisco R'y Co. first pref. stock.....	10,000.00	11,250.00
Chicago & Northwestern R'y Co. pref. stock	10,000.00	14,000.00
	<u>\$533,950.61</u>	<u>\$576,797.06</u>

Total market value	\$576,797.06
Cash in company's office	576.94
Cash deposited in banks.....	53,435.94
Interest due and accrued	11,809.74
Premiums in course of collection.....	95,879.30
Gross assets.....	<u>\$1,096,514.59</u>

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses.....	\$1,375.00
Unearned premiums or re-insurance fund	479,368.36
Fifty per cent on risks for one year or less.....	\$110,284.90
Pro rata on risks for more than one year	368,983.46
Rents due and accrued	450.00
Commissions and brokerage	3,257.87
Total liabilities, except capital and net surplus.....	<u>\$484,351.23</u>
Paid-up capital.....	\$500,000.00
Surplus over capital	112,163.36
Surplus as regards policy-holders	<u>\$612,163.36</u>
Total liabilities, including capital and surplus.....	<u>\$1,096,514.59</u>

INCOME.

Cash premiums received.....	\$559,659.62	
Deduct re-insurance and return premiums.....	51,812.69	
Net cash received for premiums and inspections.....		\$507,846.93
Interest on mortgages.....		15,817.81
Interest and dividends from all other sources.....		20,854.38
Income from all other sources		3,202.44
Increased capital.....	\$250,000.00	
Gross cash income.....		<u>\$547,721.56</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Net amount paid for losses	\$44,640.03
Dividends paid stockholders	25,000.00
Commissions and brokerage	110,614.58
Salaries and fees	22,246.73
Taxes	9,083.76
Inspection expenses.....	148,658.09
All other payments and expenses	77,269.27
Gross cash expenditures.....	<u>\$487,512.46</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

	<i>Steam boiler risks.</i>	<i>Premiums.</i>
In force December 31, 1886.....	\$46,119,104.00	\$543,160.31
Written during 1887	52,350,094.00	598,641.92
Total	<u>\$98,469,198.00</u>	<u>\$1,141,802.23</u>
Expired and terminated.....	34,624,523.00	361,550.36
In force December 31, 1887	<u><u>\$63,844,675.00</u></u>	<u><u>\$780,251.87</u></u>
Premiums and inspections from organization.....		\$4,222,387.58
Losses paid from organization		312,667.52
Losses incurred during year		40,735.26
Dividends declared from organization		329,750.00
Company's stock owned by directors.....		132,500.00
Stock dividends declared		140,000.00

BUSINESS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE IN 1887.

Risks written.....	\$867,500.00
Premiums received	6,456.76
Received for inspections.....	2,767.19
Losses paid or incurred	None.

AGENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

C. E. Roberts,	Boston, Mass.	E. P. Richardson,	Manchester.
J. S. Blenkinsop,	Boston, Mass.	H. A. Frye.	
William H. Allen,	Boston, Mass.	L. Kenerson.	
Arthur Lillie,	Boston, Mass.		

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

L A W S

RELATING TO

INSURANCE AND INSURANCE COMPANIES,

JANUARY 1, 1888.

THE
STATUTES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
RELATING TO INSURANCE,
IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1888.

COMPILED IN 1885 BY
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
OF CONCORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Revised by the Commissioner to include subsequent enactments.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

[From chapter 171, General Laws; Laws of 1887, chapters 31 and 38.]

SECTION

1. Insurance commissioner, how appointed and removed.
2. Who may not be appointed.
3. Commissioner to furnish blanks for returns.
4. Report, when made, and what to contain.
5. Commissioner to grant licenses to foreign companies doing business here and their agents.
6. Commissioner to examine companies and their agents.
7. Tax on foreign insurance companies.

SECTION

8. Commissioner's duties when served with process.
9. To examine home insurance companies and obtain injunction, when.
10. Violations of law reported to the attorney-general.
11. Fees for examination and report.
12. Salary of commissioner.
13. Income and bond.
14. To investigate and report fire losses.
15. To hear complaint of excessive rates.
16. Expenses, how paid.

SECTION 1. One insurance commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor and Council, who shall hold office for three years, and until another is appointed and qualified in his stead; but he may be removed at pleasure by the Governor and Council.

SECT. 2. No director, agent, or other officer of any insurance company, or person who has been such within one year, shall be so appointed.

SECT. 3. Said commissioner shall furnish to every joint stock insurance company, and every mutual fire and life insurance company organized under the laws of this State, and doing business therein, annually, in the month of December, suitable blanks, for said companies to make their

returns thereon, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of said December, showing the amount of their capital stock, premium notes, amount at risk, receipts, losses, expenditures, assets, liabilities, salaries, and emoluments, assessments, rate per cent allowed for collecting, procuring applications, and any other facts in his judgment calculated to give full and satisfactory information relating to the condition and management of said companies during said year; said commissioner shall also furnish to such companies as are not organized under the laws of this State, but doing business therein, in said month of December, annually, suitable blanks, upon which they may make their returns, showing the whole amount of premiums received in money, or in the form of notes, credits, loans, or any other substitute for money, by or on account of said company, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December, for any insurance made by it on persons or property in this State; also its assets, liabilities, amount of capital stock actually paid in, amount of outstanding risks, and any other facts he may judge necessary to ascertain the business standing and affairs of such company, and the commissioner may demand a like statement of its standing and affairs at any other time, when, in his opinion, the same may be necessary for the safety of the public.

SECT. 4. Such commissioner, on or before the first day of April, annually, shall file in the office of the secretary of state his report, showing the amount of capital stock and premium notes of each company organized under the laws of this State, the amount of property at risk, the amount of losses in the preceding year, the sums assessed, the amount of indebtedness for money borrowed, and for losses unpaid, the salaries and emoluments of the president, secretary, treasurer, and each director, and the whole amount each person holding office therein has received, or is to receive for his services for the year; the expense of adjusting losses, the sums paid or allowed for travel, and *per diem* to officers and agents while attending thereto, the sums paid agents for each application taken by the company, the rate per cent and the aggregate amount allowed agents for collecting assessments, the amount of assessments laid, and the amount collected on each, and any other facts calculated to give the public full and satisfactory information of the condition and management of such company. He shall also include in his report an abstract of the annual statements made to him by insurance companies of other States doing business in this State, with such statistics, general information, and suggestions relating to the subject of insurance, as he may think proper to insert in such report, giving the name and location of every such company. The secretary of state shall procure said report to be printed and distributed annually in the same manner as the report of the bank commissioners.

SECT. 5. Such commissioner shall grant licenses and renewals thereof

to insurance companies not organized under the laws of this State, and their agents, authorizing said companies and agents to do business in this State, when said companies and agents shall conform to the provisions of the laws of this State relating to foreign insurance companies.

SECT. 6. The commissioner shall be authorized at any time to examine into the condition and affairs of any insurance company not organized under the laws of this State, doing business, or proposing to do business therein, or cause such examination to be made by some person appointed by him, not interested in such company, and may, in like manner, examine into the business transacted by any agent of such company in this State, and may require such company or agent to produce all books and papers relating to such company or agency, and to answer in writing, under oath, all reasonable questions relating thereto; and if, in his opinion, the affairs of such company are in an unsound or failing condition, he shall revoke any license that may have been granted to such company, and all licenses that may have been granted to agents of such company, by written notice to the company, and publication of the same in one newspaper in Concord and Manchester, each having the largest circulation in the State, from those places.

SECT. 7. The commissioner shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, assess a tax against every insurance company not organized under the laws of this State, but doing business therein, of one per cent on the whole amount of premiums received in money, or in the form of notes, credits, loans, or any other substitute for money, by or on account of said company, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December, for any insurance made by it on persons or property in this State during said year, and shall give notice of said assessment and the amount of said tax to the president, secretary, or treasurer of every such company, by mail or otherwise, and shall file a list of said assessment with the state treasurer.

SECT. 8. In all cases when the commissioner is served with process, or with notice of any judgment, it shall be his duty to make a written memorandum of the fact, and to forthwith inform the company by letter, mailed by him to the principal office of the company in this country, and shall on the next subsequent day forward the copy of the process or notice served on him to the company sued, in a separate envelope.

SECT. 9. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, upon petition of five or more policy-holders of any insurance company organized under the laws of this State, setting forth that they believe such company unsound or that there is waste or mismanagement in the affairs of such company, with reasons for such belief, to make personal examination of the affairs of such company, at the expense of the company, and, for such purpose, he shall have access to all the records, books, and papers of

the company, and may examine under oath any officer or agent of such company. If, upon examination, the commissioner shall be of opinion that the affairs of the company are in such condition as to render it unsafe or unworthy of public confidence, he shall file a petition against such company, in the office of the supreme court for the county in which such company has its principal place of business, for closing the affairs of said company; and any judge of said court may issue a temporary injunction to restrain such company from doing business, which shall be dissolved or made permanent by said court, upon hearing and determination of said petition; and the court may make such further orders and decrees as the circumstances of the case and the protection of the public may render proper.

SECT. 10. Whenever the insurance commissioner shall have reason to believe that any insurance company, or any officer or agent of said company, or any other person, shall have violated any law of this State relating to such companies, officers, or agents, or the business of insurance, or failed to comply with any requisition of the laws of this State relating to such companies, officers, or agents, or the business of insurance, he shall forthwith report the fact, with any information he may have relating thereto, to the attorney-general of the State, who shall, if in his judgment it is advisable so to do, prosecute every such company, officer, agent, or other person therefor; and any such company, officer, agent, or other person, upon conviction, shall be liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution.

SECT. 11. The commissioner shall receive from each company examined by him, and from each agent so examined, ten cents a mile each way for his actual travel to make such examination, and three dollars for each day necessarily spent in making such examination and report; but if more than one company or agency is examined at the same time in one town, he shall not tax more than one travel, or more than his actual travel from one place of examination to another.

SECT. 12. That the insurance commissioner shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly from the state treasury, which shall be in full compensation for his services and such office clerk assistance as he may require; except that his personal expenses in attendance upon the annual sessions of the national insurance convention of the United States composed of the insurance officials of the several States, when properly itemized and duly audited by the Governor and Council, and not exceeding two hundred dollars, may be paid from the state treasury as heretofore. — Laws of 1887, chap. 31, sect. 1.

SECT. 13. It shall be the duty of said commissioner to keep an accurate account of the income of the office, including all fees for licenses issued to foreign companies and their agents, and to pay all such income and fees

into the state treasury quarterly; and he shall file with the secretary of state his bond with sufficient sureties in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office. — Laws of 1887, chap. 31, sect. 2.

SECT. 14. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to inquire into the cause of all fires in the State that he shall deem expedient to investigate, and he shall ascertain the cause of all other fires, so far as practicable, together with the actual loss and the insurance thereon, and tabulated and classified statistics of such results shall accompany the commissioner's annual report. — Laws of 1887, chap. 38, sect. 1.

SECT. 15. It shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner to hear any complaint from any citizen of an excessive rate of insurance, and if it shall appear that said rate is excessive and unreasonable, then said commissioner shall recommend said rate reduced to a reasonable basis, taking into account the hazard and character of said risk and the means and appliances employed to protect said risk from fire. — Laws of 1887, chap. 38, sect. 2.

SECT. 16. The necessary expenses incurred in carrying into effect this act shall be audited and approved by the Governor and Council, and paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. — Laws of 1887, chap. 38, sect. 3.

SUITS FOR INSURANCE.

[From chapter 172, General Laws; Laws of 1879, chapter 13; Laws of 1885, chapter 93.]

SECTION

1. Where suits on policies may be brought.
2. Mistakes, etc., not to avoid policy, when, etc.
3. Company responsible for knowledge of agent, etc., preparing application.
4. Notice of loss to be given company.
5. Losses to be adjusted within fifteen days after notice thereof.
6. Repairs or rebuilding to be commenced within twenty days after adjustment, etc.
7. If company neglect, insured may repair, or rebuild at expense of insurers, etc.

SECTION

8. Suit and service of writ in six months or barred.
9. Not barred, unless insured notified of law by company.
10. Effect, if on trial insured recovers more or no more than determination.
11. Suit against foreign companies; powers of commissioner if judgment not satisfied.
12. Assignees of policies may sue in their own names, when.
13. Copies certified by insurance commissioner competent evidence.
14. Warranties, what are not.
15. To be printed on policies.
16. Valued policies on buildings.

SECTION 1. Every person suffering loss or damage covered by any policy of insurance may bring his action therefor in the county of his residence, if he so elects. — 16 N. H. 177; 25 N. H. 204; 33 N. H. 9; 38 N. H. 232; 41 N. H. 170; 43 N. H. 176; 44 N. H. 238; 45 N. H. 21; 55 N. H. 355.

SECT. 2. No policy of insurance shall be avoided by reason of any mis-

take or misrepresentation, unless it appears to have been intentionally and fraudulently made; but the party insuring, in any action brought against them on such policy, may show the facts, and the jury shall reduce the amount for which such party would otherwise be liable, as much in proportion as the premium ought to have been increased if no mistake or misrepresentation had occurred. — 20 N. H. 551; 31 N. H. 238; 32 N. H. 313; 35 N. H. 328; 38 N. H. 338; 40 N. H. 333, 375; 41 N. H. 170; 43 N. H. 176, 621; 45 N. H. 21; 48 N. H. 41; 52 N. H. 581; 55 N. H. 65, 110, 249, 457; 56 N. H. 326, 401; 58 N. H. 245.

SECT. 3. If any company shall issue any policy upon an application prepared by a third person assuming to act as their agent or otherwise, they shall be affected by his knowledge of any facts relating to the property insured as if they were stated in the application. — 27 N. H. 157; 37 N. H. 35; 40 N. H. 333, 375; 50 N. H. 297; 55 N. H. 110; 58 N. H. 345, 414.

SECT. 4. In case of loss or damage of any property insured, the party insured shall give notice thereof in writing to the secretary, a director, or agent of the company, within thirty days. — 20 N. H. 198; 43 N. H. 621; 51 N. H. 50.

SECT. 5. All fire insurance companies doing business in this State shall, within fifteen days after notice of any loss by fire upon any risk taken by them in this State, adjust the same. — 57 N. H. 160.

SECT. 6. Any company having decided to enter upon any premises destroyed or damaged by fire, to rebuild or repair the same, shall commence within twenty days after said adjustment shall be made to rebuild or repair, and prosecute the work with all reasonable diligence until completed.

SECT. 7. Any person insured against loss or damage by fire, by any insurance company, upon neglect of said company for fifteen days after notice of such loss or damage to said company to adjust said loss, or upon the neglect of said company for twenty days after said adjustment to commence to rebuild or repair any building destroyed or damaged by fire, may proceed to rebuild or repair said buildings at the expense of said company, who shall be holden for all reasonable expenses incurred therein, and loss sustained by their neglect, not exceeding the amount insured; or may commence an action at law and recover the loss or damage sustained.

SECT. 8. If dissatisfied with such adjustment, the party insured may bring his action, by causing his writ to be served on the proper officer or agent of such company, within six months after the reception of such notice in writing, and not afterwards. — 25 N. H. 22; 43 N. H. 621.

SECT. 9. Unless the company, in their notice of the amount of loss or damage determined by them, shall notify the insured that his action will be forever barred by law if his writ is not served on them within six months next after the service of such notice upon him, he may bring his action at any time. — 58 N. H. 469.

SECT. 10. If, upon trial, the insured recovers more than the amount determined by the insurers, he shall have judgment and execution immediately therefor, with interest and costs. If he recovers no more than such amount, the court may allow interest thereon, and such costs to either party as may be just; but execution shall not issue against the company within three months, unless by special order of court. — 39 N. H. 172.

SECT. 11. Any person having a claim against any insurance company not organized under the laws of this State, arising from any transaction with any agent of said company in this State, may sue therefor in the courts of this State, and any service made upon the insurance commissioner shall be valid and binding on the company and hold it to answer such suit, and the judgment rendered in such suit shall bind the company as a valid judgment in every respect, whether the defendants appear or not; this provision also to embrace all cases of foreign attachment or trustee suits. If any such judgment shall not be paid within thirty days after notice thereof to the insurance commissioner, he may suspend the power of the company to do business in this State until it shall be paid; and if the company, or any agent therefor, shall issue any policy in this State during such suspension, said company and agent shall each forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars; but any policy so granted shall be valid and binding against the company.

SECT. 12. In actions on policies of insurance, where the same have been transferred or assigned with the assent of the company, either absolutely or as collateral security, the party in interest may bring his action either in the name of the assignor or assignee, as he may elect, but there shall be but one action brought on such policy of insurance, and but one recovery thereon. — 16 N. H. 177; 25 N. H. 204; 33 N. H. 9; 38 N. H. 232; 45 N. H. 21; 50 N. H. 297; 54 N. H. 339; 55 N. H. 110, 249, 457.

SECT. 13. All copies of charters, by-laws, certificates, appointments, and all copies of other papers required by law to be filed in the office of the insurance commissioner, certified by him, shall in all cases be competent evidence in the courts of this State.

SECT. 14. All statements of description or value in an application or policy of insurance are representations and not warranties; erroneous descriptions or statements of value or title by the insured do not prevent his recovering on his policy, unless the jury find that the difference between the property as described and as it really existed contributed to the loss or materially increased the risk; a change in the property insured, or in its use or occupation, or a breach of any of the terms of the policy by the insured, do not affect the policy, except during the continuance of the change, use, or occupation, or of the state of things constituting the breach of the terms of the policy; nor shall any misrepresentation of the title or interest of the insured in the whole or a part of the property

insured, real or personal, unless material or fraudulent, prevent his recovering on his policy to the extent of his insurable interest. — Laws of 1885, chap. 73.

[Section 14 applies only to policies made after August 28, 1885.]

SECT. 15. Chapter 172 of the General Laws shall be a part of every contract of insurance to which said chapter is applicable; and said chapter and this act shall be plainly printed in every such contract. No waiver of any part of said chapter or of this act shall be set up by the insurer, and any stipulation of the contract in conflict with this act shall be void. — Laws of 1879, chap. 13.

SECT. 16. In any suit that may be brought in this State against an insurance company to recover for a total loss sustained by fire or other casualty to real estate or buildings on the land of another, the amount of damage shall be the amount expressed in the contract as the sum insured, and no other evidence shall be admitted on trial as to the value of the property insured; *provided*, whenever there is a partial destruction or damage to the property insured, it shall be the duty of the company to pay the assured a sum of money equal to the damage done to the property. And *provided further*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the admission of testimony to prove over-insurance fraudulently obtained. — Laws of 1885, chap. 93, sect. 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THEIR AGENTS.

[From chapter 173, General Laws; Laws of 1883, chapter 52; Laws of 1887, chapters 35, 47, and 57.]

SECTION

1. Members of mutual companies exempt from individual liability.
2. Policy stipulations instead of note.
3. Limitations of dividends.
4. Company organized under general laws may limit its operations.
5. Duties of treasurer, penalty.
6. Company may terminate risks.
7. Officers liable individually when less than fifty thousand dollars insured.
8. Assessments and expenses limited, when.
9. Agents, how appointed.
10. Fees to be fixed and stated in policy.
11. Field of operations of each agent prescribed, etc.

SECTION

12. Agents to give bond, remedy thereon.
13. Embezzlements by insurance agents to be deemed larceny.
14. Returns by companies of this State, fee therefor.
15. Returns by assessment companies of this State.
16. Insurance may be against damage by lightning.
17. Treasurers of insurance companies to make return of shareholders.
18. Taxation of insurance companies.

SECTION 1. Members of mutual insurance companies shall not be individually liable to pay any debts of their respective companies, beyond their liability to assessments for losses occurring therein, nor to such

assessments beyond the amount of their deposit notes. — 45 N. H. 292; 55 N. H. 48; 56 N. H. 341.

SECT. 2. Mutual fire insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, charging a full cash premium, may limit the liability of their policy-holders to assessment by a stipulation or condition plainly expressed in their policies, which stipulation shall have the same binding effect as a deposit note signed by the insured. — Laws of 1887, chap. 35, sect. 1.

SECT. 3. That no mutual fire insurance company organized under the laws of this State and charging a full stock or cash premium shall make any dividend to its policy-holders the effect of which will reduce its cash assets below seventy per cent of the gross premiums received on all risks remaining in force. — Laws of 1887, chap. 47, sect. 1.

SECT. 4. Any such company organized under the general laws of this State may by vote limit its operation to any city or town; and such vote being recorded in the records of the company, they shall be forever barred from insuring property situate beyond the limits of such city or town.

SECT. 5. The treasurer of every such company shall enter in suitable books provided for the purpose, all assessments made and sums received from expired and surrendered policies, and shall charge himself with the whole of such assessments and with all money and evidences of debt of the company received by him, and shall balance his accounts yearly, before the annual meeting; and for neglect of either of said provisions he shall forfeit twenty-five dollars to the person who will sue therefor.

SECT. 6. Any such company may terminate policies therein by publishing a notice to all persons insured, of the time when such policies will terminate, and at the same time giving or mailing a like notice to each party insured.

SECT. 7. No person insured in such company or any class thereof, in which the amount insured is less than fifty thousand dollars, shall be assessed any greater sum than he would be if that amount were insured; but the officers of such company shall be individually liable for the balance not provided for by such assessment.

SECT. 8. No more than thirty per cent above its actual indebtedness shall be assessed by any such company to close its affairs; and the officers and agents thereof shall not receive more than twenty per cent of the money collected, for their services in closing its business. — 45 N. H. 292.

SECT. 9. Agents to take applications for insurance may be appointed by the directors of any insurance company organized under the laws of this State; but every such appointment, before it shall take effect, shall be recorded by the town clerk of the town in which he resides, and of each town in which he shall act.

SECT. 10. Before any agent is appointed, the fees to be paid by applicants for an application and for a policy, and the cash premium to be paid for insurance shall be fixed and limited by the directors; and the amount so fixed and limited shall be stated in his appointment and on each policy.

SECT. 11. The town or towns in which each agent may take applications shall be prescribed and stated in his appointment, and no more than two agents in any county shall be authorized to take applications in any town except that in which they reside.

SECT. 12. Every such agent shall, before acting as such, give bond to the company, with sureties to the satisfaction of the directors, for the faithful performance of his duties, to pay to the company all money by him received for policies or premiums, and to repay, on demand, all other and larger fees than those prescribed by the directors; and such bond may be sued, in the name of the company, by any person from whom money has been taken contrary to said rules.

SECT. 13. Any insurance agent doing business in this State, whether appointed by a company organized under the laws of this State, or otherwise, who shall appropriate to his own use any money or substitute for money received by him as such agent and refuse or neglect to pay over such money or substitute for money to the company or party entitled to receive the same, for the space of thirty days after notice to make such payment, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and punished accordingly.

SECT. 14. Every joint stock insurance company, and every mutual fire or life insurance company, organized under the laws of this State and doing business therein, shall annually, in the month of January, make and transmit to the insurance commissioner a statement, under oath, of its president and secretary, in accordance with blanks to be furnished by him, showing the amount of its capital stock, premium notes, amount at risk, receipts, losses, expenditures, assets, liabilities, salaries, and emoluments, assessments, rate per cent allowed for collecting, procuring applications, and any other facts calculated to give full and satisfactory information relating to the condition and management of the company, for and during the year ending the thirty-first day of the preceding December, and shall pay the commissioner, upon transmitting the same, the sum of five dollars.

SECT. 15. Every corporation, association, or society doing business in this State, which issues a certificate to or makes a promise or agreement with its members whereby any sum of money or other benefit is to become due or payable upon the decease of a member, shall annually, on or before the first day of March in each year, make and transmit to the insurance commissioner a statement, under oath, of its president and secretary, showing its financial standing, the amount and sources of its income, and the amount and manner of its disbursements for the year

ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, and shall make such further statement of its membership and financial transactions as said commissioner may deem necessary to a proper exhibit of its business and standing, in accordance with blanks to be furnished by the commissioner for the purpose; and the acting officers of such corporations, associations, and societies shall be liable to indictment, and subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, for violation of the provisions of this act; but this act shall not be construed to affect any benevolent association which pays a funeral benefit. — Laws of 1883, chap. 52.

SECT. 16. Any insurance company may insure against damage to property by lightning, whether such damage is caused by burning or otherwise, and shall be liable therefor.

SECT. 17. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of every stock fire insurance company organized under the laws of and doing business in this State, on or before the first day of May in each year, to transmit to the treasurer of the State a certified statement under oath of the name, residence, and number of shares of each person who was a shareholder on the first day of April next preceding in the company of which he is the treasurer. — Laws of 1887, chap. 57, sect. 1.

SECT. 18. On or before the first day of October annually such companies shall, in lieu of all other taxes against them or their shareholders, pay to the treasury of the State one per cent on the amount of their paid-up capital on the first day of April next preceding. — Laws of 1887, chap. 57, sect. 2.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THEIR AGENTS.

[From General Laws, chapter 174; Laws of 1885, chapter 93.]

SECTION

1. Prerequisites to the transaction of business in this State by foreign insurance companies.
2. License required; prerequisites thereto; how long to continue; fee therefor.
3. Agents, who may be licensed; fee; penalty for soliciting insurance without license.

SECTION

4. Returns by foreign insurance companies; fees of commissioner, etc.
5. Tax on foreign insurance companies, how assessed, and when paid; penalty for non-payment.
6. Effect of removal of suits to U. S. court and of combinations.

SECTION 1. No joint stock insurance company, not organized under the laws of this State, shall be admitted into this State to transact the business of such company, unless it shall possess a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars, invested in securities readily convertible into cash, one hundred thousand dollars of which capital shall be invested in such securities other than mortgages of real estate; nor unless such company shall pos-

sess, in addition to such capital, assets equal in amount to all its outstanding liabilities, estimating fifty per cent of premiums received on unexpired fire risks, and the whole amount of premiums on marine risks as a liability, and the premium reserve on life risks, based on the actuaries' table of mortality, with interest at four per cent as a liability; nor shall any mutual insurance company, not organized under the laws of this State, be admitted into this State for the transaction of the business of such company, unless it shall possess two hundred thousand dollars of cash assets invested as above, nor unless it possesses such assets equal to all its outstanding liabilities (including re-insurance, to be estimated as in the case of joint stock insurance companies above named, and including the amount of guarantee capital as a liability); nor shall any such joint stock or mutual insurance company, nor its agents, do business in this State, until it has filed with the insurance commissioner a written stipulation, duly authenticated by the company, agreeing that any legal process affecting the company, served on the insurance commissioner for the time being, shall have the same effect as if served personally on the company within this State, nor until all the laws relating to such insurance companies enacted by this State shall have been complied with.

SECT. 2. It shall not be lawful for any such insurance company to transact any insurance business in this State, unless such company shall first obtain license of the insurance commissioner, authorizing the company so to do. Before receiving such license, the company shall file with the insurance commissioner a certified copy of its charter and by-laws, and a full statement, under oath, of its president and secretary, showing the financial condition and standing of the company, in accordance with blanks furnished by him, except in cases where the company has already filed such annual statement. Upon receiving such copies and statement, if the commissioner is satisfied with the same, and that the company meets and has complied with the requirements of section one of this chapter, he shall grant such license, authorizing such company to do insurance business by authorized agents, subject to the laws of this State, until the first day of April thereafter; and, annually thereafter, on the first day of April, such license may be renewed, so long as such company shall comply with the requirements aforesaid and the commissioner shall regard the company as safe, reliable, and entitled to public confidence. For each license and renewal, as above, the company shall pay to the insurance commissioner the sum of five dollars. Such license may be revoked at any time by the commissioner for the causes and in the manner prescribed by law.

SECT. 3. No person shall act as an agent of any such insurance company until he shall have filed with the insurance commissioner a certificate from the company or its authorized general agent, authorizing him to act as such agent, and obtained license thereon from him so to do, for each company for

which he proposes to act. Upon filing the certificate aforesaid, the commissioner shall issue a license to such person to act as an insurance agent in this State, provided the company for which such person proposes to procure or solicit applications for insurance therein shall be authorized to do insurance business in this State, which license shall continue until the first day of April thereafter, unless for cause revoked in the meantime ; and, upon filing a certificate as aforesaid, such license may be renewed on said first day of April and annually thereafter; and, for such license and each subsequent renewal, the person receiving the same shall pay to the commissioner the sum of one dollar. If any person shall solicit or receive any risk or application for insurance, or receive money or value therefor, for any insurance company or agent, without such license from the commissioner, or after the license granted to him or the company for which he acts as agent has been revoked, he shall be punished for each offence by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, one half to the use of the prosecutor ; but any policy issued on an application thus procured shall bind the company, if otherwise valid ; *provided, however*, that this action shall not apply to any person who only acts as clerk to any insurance company or agent. — 60 N. H. 458 ; 61 N. H. 63.

SECT. 4. Every such insurance company doing business in this State, shall, on or before the first day of March in each year, transmit to the insurance commissioner a statement, under oath, of its president and secretary, of the whole amount of premiums received in money, or in the form of notes, credits, loans, or any other substitute for money, by or on account of said company, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December, for any insurance made by it on persons or property in this State, also exhibiting its assets, liabilities, amount of capital stock actually paid in, amount of outstanding risks, and the business, standing, and affairs of the company generally, in accordance with blanks to be furnished by the commissioner, adapted to the business of such company, and shall pay to the commissioner, upon filing said statement, the sum of five dollars. It shall also transmit to the commissioner a like statement of its standing and affairs at any other time when he shall require it.

SECT. 5. Every such insurance company, doing business in this State, shall pay to the state treasurer a tax of one per cent upon its premium receipts, as specified in the preceding section, to be assessed by the insurance commissioner, on or before the first day of April each year, on the amount received during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December. Said tax shall be paid within one month after notice from the commissioner of the amount thereof, and in case any insurance company shall refuse or neglect to pay the full amount of such tax, as aforesaid, the commissioner may, at his discretion, revoke the license of such company.

SECT. 6. Should any insurance company, not organized under the laws, but doing an insurance business within this State, make an application to remove any suit or action to which it is a party, heretofore or hereafter commenced in any court of this State, to the United States district or circuit court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within this State, the insurance commissioner shall forthwith revoke the license or authority of said company to transact business, and no renewal of said license or authority shall be granted for the period of three years from the date of such revocation. — Laws of 1885, chap. 93, sect. 1.

DAMAGES BY FIRE FROM LOCOMOTIVES.

[From chapter 162, sections 8, 9, and 10, General Laws.]

SECTION

1. Proprietors of railroads liable for damage by fire.
2. They may insure exposed property.

SECTION

3. Insurance by owners inures to proprietors paying.

SECTION 1. The proprietors of every railroad shall be liable for all damages which shall accrue to any person or property by fire or steam from any locomotive or other engine on such road. — 38 N. H. 242 ; 43 N. H. 627 ; 51 N. H. 505.

SECT. 2. Such proprietors shall have an insurable interest in all property situate on the line of such road, exposed to such damage, and may effect insurance thereon for their own benefit.

SECT. 3. Any insurance effected by the owners of such property thereon shall so far inure to the benefit of the proprietors of such railroad, that, in case of loss, such proprietors shall be entitled to a deduction from the damages of the amount received thereon, except the premium and expense of recovering the same, or to an assignment of the policy upon payment of the whole damages sustained. — 63 N. H. 29.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

[From chapter 175, General Laws.]

SECTION

1. Life insurance for benefit of married woman, to inure to her sole use.
2. To inure to benefit of party for whom procured.

SECTION

3. If procured with intent and effect of defrauding creditors, party to refund premiums and interest.

SECTION 1. Any policy of insurance on the life of any person, expressed to be for the benefit of any married woman, whether effected by herself, or

her husband, or any other person, shall inure for her benefit, or, in case of her death, to her children, if any, against the claims of the creditors or representatives of the person effecting the same. — 58 N. H. 565; 59 N. H. 13; 60 N. H. 54.

SECT. 2. When a policy of insurance is effected by any person on his own life, or the life of another, expressed to be for the benefit of a third person or his representatives, the party for whose benefit such policy is so expressed to be made, shall be entitled to the sum so insured, against the claims of the creditors or representatives of the party effecting the same.

SECT. 3. But if it appears that such policy was procured with intent and to the effect to defraud creditors of the person effecting the same, the party receiving the money secured by such policy shall be liable to such creditors for the amount of all premiums paid for such insurance and interest.

FIDELITY INSURANCE.

[From Laws of 1885, chapters 48 and 53.]

SECTION

1. Surety companies may be admitted to do business in this State.
2. Liability and solvency.
3. May become surety on bonds.

SECTION

4. Expense of procuring surety, when a charge on estate.
5. Company estopped to deny liability.

SECTION 1. Any surety company incorporated and organized under the laws of any State of the United States other than the State of New Hampshire, for the purpose of transacting business as surety on obligations of persons or corporations, may transact business in this State upon complying with the provisions of all laws relating to foreign insurance companies and their agents, and not otherwise. — Laws of 1885, chap. 53, sect. 1.

SECT. 2. Fifty per cent of the amount received on all outstanding contracts shall be treated as a liability by the insurance commissioner in determining the question of the solvency of the company. — Laws of 1885, chap. 53, sect. 2.

SECT. 3. Any company with a paid-up capital of not less than two hundred thousand dollars, incorporated and organized under the laws of any State of the United States, for the purpose of transacting business as surety on obligations of persons or corporations, and which has complied with all the requirements of the law regulating the admission of such companies to transact business in this State, may, upon production of evidence of solvency and credit satisfactory to the judge, head of department, or other officer authorized to approve such bond, be accepted as surety upon the bond of any person or corporation required by the laws of this State to execute a bond, and if such surety company shall furnish satisfactory evidence of its

ability to provide all the security required by law, no additional surety may be exacted, but other surety may, in the discretion of the official authorized to approve such bond, be required, and such surety may be released from its liability on the same terms and conditions as are by law prescribed for the release of individuals, it being the true intent and meaning of this act to enable corporations created for that purpose to become the surety on bonds required by law, subject to all the rights and liabilities of private parties. — Laws of 1885, chap. 48, sect. 1.

SECT. 4. Any court or officer whose duty it is to pass upon the account of any person or corporation required by law to give a bond, may, whenever such person or corporation has procured any such surety company as surety upon said bond, allow in the settlement of such account a reasonable sum for the expense of procuring such surety. — Laws of 1885, chap. 48, sect. 2.

SECT. 5. Any company which shall execute any bond as surety under the provisions of this act, shall be estopped, in any proceedings to enforce the liability which it shall have assumed to incur, to deny its corporate power to execute such instrument or assume such liability. — Laws of 1885, chap. 48, sect. 3.

STANDARD FORM OF POLICY.

[From Laws of 1885, chapter 93, section 3.]

SECTION

1. Commissioner to prepare a form.
2. Regulations for use of.

SECTION

3. Form.

SECTION 1. The insurance commissioner shall provide a standard form of policy and contract for companies insuring property in this State, and no license shall be granted, and no company allowed to do an insurance business unless it shall conform to the regulations of the insurance commissioner.

RULES ACCOMPANYING STANDARD FORM OF POLICY.

1. The name of the company may be printed in the heading in letter according to fancy.

2. Mutual companies may make such changes in the heading of the policy as may be necessary to adapt it to their methods of business. The following is suggested: After the cash consideration, insert "and a note of hand of even date herewith for the amount of \$——, signed by the insured and payable to the company at such times and in such portions as the directors may, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, order or assess."

3. The company may use in its policies printed forms of specification

and description of property, but no type shall be allowable on the face of the policy smaller than long primer.

4. All blank spaces in the policy may be filled in print or writing.

5. If necessary in effecting insurance, the company may write upon the margin or across the face of the policy, or print upon slips or riders, to be attached thereto; but all such slips, writing, or riders must be separately signed by the company or agent applying the same.

6. Additional blanks, or the names of the officers and directors of the company, date of organization, amount of capital stock, assets, and liabilities, may be printed, if desired, on the back of the policy.

7. The form, shape, or size of the policy is immaterial, provided that it shall contain the same language in type as indicated above.

8. The law under which the policy is made applies to all fire insurance companies doing business in this State, not excepting even the town mutuels.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STANDARD FORM OF POLICY.

No. —.

Made pursuant to Chapter 93, Laws of 1885.

\$——.

The ——— of ———, in consideration of ——— dollars, to them Premium. paid by the insured, hereinafter named, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do insure ——— against loss or damage by Amount. fire, to the amount of ——— dollars.

Property Insured.

[Here describe property insured.]

This company shall not be liable beyond the actual value of the insured property at the time any loss or damage happens, except on buildings totally destroyed, in which case the full amount of the limitation shall be paid.

Bills of exchange, notes, accounts, evidences and securities of property of every kind, books, wearing apparel, plate, money, jewels, medals, patterns, Property not covered by policy. models, scientific cabinets and collections, paintings, sculpture, and curiosities are not included in said insured property, unless specially mentioned. Said property is insured for the term of ———, beginning on the ——— day of ———, in the year eighteen hundred and ——— at noon, and continuing until the ——— day of ———, in the year Term. eighteen hundred and ———, at noon, against all loss or damage by FIRE originating from any cause except invasion, foreign enemies, civil commotions, riots, or any military or usurped power whatever; the amount of said loss or damage to be estimated according to the actual

Perils insured against. value of the insured property at the time when such loss or damage happens, except on buildings, but not to include loss or damage caused by explosions of any kind unless fire ensues, and then to include that caused by fire only.

This policy shall be VOID if any material fact or circumstance stated in writing has not been fairly represented by the insured ; or if the insured, at the time of any loss, has any other insurance on the said property, without the assent in writing or in print of the company ; or if, without such assent, the said property shall be removed, except that, if such removal shall be necessary for the preservation of the property from fire, this policy shall be valid without such assent for five days thereafter ; or if the insured shall make any attempt to defraud the company, either before or after the loss ; and this policy shall be VOID and INOPERATIVE during the existence or continuance of the acts or condition of things stipulated against, as follows : If, without such assent, the situation or circumstances affecting the risk, shall, by or with the knowledge, advice, agency, or consent of the insured, be so altered as to cause an increase of such risk, or if, without such assent, the said property shall be sold, or this policy assigned, or if the premises hereby insured shall become vacant by the removal of the owner or occupant, and so remain vacant for more than thirty days without such assent, or if it be a manufacturing establishment in which the works or machinery are operated more than the customary or legal working hours, or all night, without the written or printed assent of this company thereto ; except that permission is hereby given to operate machinery extra hours, not later than 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of equalizing work, a competent man, other than the regular watchman, being kept in charge of those rooms in which shafting and belts are running, but where the machinery is not at work ; or if such establishments shall cease operation for more than thirty days without permission in writing endorsed hereon ; or if gunpowder or other articles subject to legal restriction shall be kept in quantities or manner different from those allowed or prescribed by law ; or if camphene, benzine, naphtha, or other chemical oils or burning fluids shall be kept or used by the insured on the premises insured, except that what is known as refined petroleum, kerosene, or coal-oil may be used for lighting.

Insured to protect property in case of exposure to fire. If the insured property shall be exposed to loss or damage by fire, the insured shall make all reasonable exertions to save and protect the same.

In case of any loss or damage under this policy, a STATEMENT in writing, by signed and sworn to by the insured, shall be forthwith rendered to the company, setting forth the value of the property insured in detail, the interest of the insured therein, all other insurance thereon, the purposes for which and the persons by whom the building insured, or containing the property insured, was used, and the time at which and the manner in which the fire originated, so far as known to the insured. The company may also examine the books of account and vouchers of the insured, and make extracts from the same, and shall have access to the

premises and property damaged. It is moreover understood that there can be no abandonment of the property insured to the company, and that the company shall not in any case be liable for more than the sum insured, with interest thereon from the time when the loss shall become payable, as hereafter provided.

In case of any loss or damage, the company, within sixty days after the insured shall have submitted a statement, as provided in the preceding clause, shall either pay the amount for which it shall be liable, or replace the property with other of the same kind and goodness; or it may, within ten days after such statement is submitted, notify the insured of its intention to rebuild or repair the premises, or any portion thereof separately insured by this policy, and shall thereupon enter upon said premises and proceed to rebuild or repair the same with reasonable expedition.

In case difference of opinion shall arise as to the amount of any loss under this policy other than on buildings totally destroyed, unless the company and the insured shall, within fifteen days after notice of the loss, mutually agree upon referees to adjust the same, either party may, upon giving written notice to the other, apply to a justice of the supreme court, who shall appoint three referees, one of whom shall be thoroughly acquainted with the kind of property to be considered, and their award in writing, after proper notice and hearing, shall be final and binding on the parties.

The referees' fees shall be equally divided between the company and the insured.

If there shall be any OTHER INSURANCE on the property insured, valid or invalid, whether prior or subsequent, the insured shall recover on this policy no greater proportion of the loss sustained than the sum hereby insured bears to the whole amount insured thereon. And whenever the company shall pay any loss, the insured shall assign to it, to the extent of the amount so paid, all rights to recover satisfaction for the loss or damage from any person, town, or other corporation, excepting other insurers; or the insured, if requested, shall prosecute therefor at the charge and for the account of the company.

If this policy shall be made payable to a mortgagee of the insured real estate, no act or default of any person other than such mortgagee or his agents, or those claiming under him, shall affect such mortgagee's right to recover in case of loss on such real estate; *provided*, that the mortgagee shall, on demand, pay according to the established scale of rates for any increase of risks not paid for by the insured; and whenever this company shall be liable to a mortgagee for any sum for loss under this policy, for

which no liability exists as to the mortgagor or owner, and this company shall elect by itself, or with others, to pay the mortgagee the full amount secured by such mortgage, then the mortgagee shall assign and transfer to the companies interested, upon such payment, the said mortgage, together with the note and debt thereby secured.

This policy may be CANCELLED at any time at the request of the insured, who shall thereupon be entitled to a return of the portion of the above premium remaining, after deducting the customary monthly short rates for the time this policy shall have been in force. The company also reserves the right, after giving written notice to the insured, and to any mortgagee to whom this policy is made payable, and tendering to the insured a ratable proportion of the premium, to cancel this policy as to all risks subsequent to the expiration of ten days from such notice; and no mortgagee shall then have the right to recover as to such risks. Mutual companies may vary this clause to suit their methods of business.

In case any special provisions or stipulations not enumerated or inserted above require mention in effecting insurance, such provisions or stipulations shall be legibly written or printed, and prominently and securely attached to this policy, and signed separately by the company or agent.

No suit or action against this company for the recovery of any claim by virtue of this policy shall be sustained in any court of law or equity in this State, unless commenced within one year from the time the loss occurred.

Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1879, chapter 172 of the General Laws, and chapter 73 of the Laws of 1885, are printed on the back of this policy contract, and hereby made a part thereof.

In witness whereof, the said ——— Company have caused these presents to be signed by their president, and attested by their secretary, in the city of ———, but the same shall not be binding unless countersigned by the duly authorized agent of said company at ———.

———, *President.*

———, *Secretary.*

Countersigned at ——— this ——— day of ———, 18—.

———, *Agent.*

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BEING THE

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER:
JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1888.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CONCORD, N. H., June, 1888.

To His Excellency Charles H. Sawyer, Governor of New Hampshire:

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit through you to the General Court the forty-second annual report of the schools of the State, the same being the twenty-first report since the establishment of this office, and embracing,—

- I. Extracts from reports of city superintendents and town committees.
- II. Statistical tables.
- III. Discussions and recommendations.
- IV. Miscellaneous matters.
- V. Report of the State Normal School.
- VI. Report of the State Teachers' Association.
- VII. Educational addresses.

Respectfully,

J. W. PATTERSON,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

EXTRACTS

FROM

CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL REPORTS.

ACWORTH.—J. N. DAVIS, SAMUEL SLADER.

SUCCESS UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.—INJUDICIOUS CRITICISM.
—TENURE OF TEACHERS.

In our second annual report under the school law of 1885, we take pleasure in presenting to your notice the condition and progress of Acworth schools during the past year. Among the points in which the friends of the new system have always claimed advantage over the old, has been a better selection of teachers, and, from the first, we have recognized the importance of care in this direction. In selecting teachers for the different schools in town, preference has always been given to those who are able to furnish for their recommendation a well-established reputation, founded upon actual experience in the schoolroom, or to those who have given themselves the benefit of special training and preparation for the work they have in view.

All have not enjoyed the same degree of success, but it is gratifying to notice that earnest endeavor has not been wanting on the part of any. Different conditions and circumstances will always be found in different locations, and will always remain an important factor in the general

result. Teachers may be earnest, capable, and efficient, and yet fail in obtaining the best results. The success or failure of any school depends largely upon influence and sentiment outside and beyond a teacher's control. In this connection parents themselves have much to be responsible for; the influence of the school may be, and often is, subordinate to that which surrounds the child at home, and the best results can never be obtained where a considerable portion of the teacher's time and energy must be devoted to the preservation of order and discipline.

Let us all, then, insist upon perfect obedience, and never indulge in the habit of criticising the teacher in the presence of the child. Comments upon their learning, management, or methods, allusion to personal traits and imperfections, the repetition and recital of the trivial incidents of the schoolroom and playground, should always be restrained and forbidden. In all cases let us freely give the united support and co-operation which is justly a teacher's due, and which will encourage and strengthen them in their work and surely return to us in the welfare of our children and the increased advancement and prosperity of our schools.

One important fact has become clearly apparent, resulting in part from the new school law. The standard of excellence in teachers, demanded by public sentiment, is now higher than that prevailing a few years since, and it is no longer easy to find the required talent and ability with the means at our command. To obviate this difficulty, two districts, Nos. 2 and 3, have boarded their teacher free of expense to the school board, and by so doing have been able to secure for their own benefit superior talent and experience. This arrangement is not adapted to all locations, but is among the means which may be employed to increase the value of some of our small schools at trifling expense to those in the district.

Seven schools have retained the same teacher for the year, and the advantages resulting from this method have been very great. Valuable time is always used by every new teacher in becoming familiar with the work to be done, and the best means to accomplish it. The limited school privileges we now enjoy are too precious to be wasted by continual changes and experiments, and we believe the old adage, "Let well enough alone," applies with double force and significance in the schoolroom.

ALEXANDRIA.—C. N. PLUMER, H. F. TILTON, J. E. S. WALKER.

HOW TO CORRECT ERRORS.

While the necessity of an annual report from the school board to the tax-payers and patrons of the schools is apparent, it is a question in our minds whether publishing in detail all mistakes of teachers and unpraiseworthy conduct of pupils is the most effective method of improvement. Where errors have occurred on the part of the teacher, where not every pupil has realized his share of the responsibility of the schoolroom, it seems to us that personal acquaintance with the work going on, of those to whom the school should be of great interest, would be more helpful than written criticism, which might deter from entering the profession some whom experience would render efficient teachers. We need earnest, faithful teachers, natural teachers, who have not only requisite knowledge, but ability to apply it; and there should also be established in the mind of every student, the importance of personal effort. We think this is realized in the majority of our schools, and that the work of the past year, as a whole, has been thorough and gratifying. Let us encourage our children to obtain a good education—the best possible. Neither they nor we can ever regret any reasonable sacrifice made to attain this end.

The schoolhouse in No. 3 has been closed during the year, the money of this division being divided between Nos. 4 and 5, where the pupils, with the exception of one taught at home, attended.

AMHERST. — H. D. HICKS, M. D., S. E. DODGE, C. L. TROW.

GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

These two subjects are very intimately associated together. Good government is rightly regarded as a necessity to the complete success of any school, while many a teacher, in every way competent to instruct, fails of accomplishing the best results, simply from a lack of discipline in the schoolroom. We do not favor severe discipline unless absolutely necessary, but consider the mildest means of obtaining good order the best.

The following from the superintendent of schools in a neighboring city so exactly voices our own opinion upon the subject that we reproduce it. He says: "It may properly be inferred from my previous remarks that in the matter of school discipline I regard as best the mildest means that can be made successful, but that the means must be successful at all hazards." So it would seem that there may be instances where corporal punishment may be justifiable, but should be inflicted only as a last resort, and then not hastily or inconsiderately. The instruction in the different branches taught has been very satisfactory to your committee.

We have endeavored not to have a teacher place too much stress upon one particular study that may be her favorite, but have tried to have all receive a due share of attention. Above all it has been our aim to impress upon the scholar the importance of thoroughness in the schoolroom, believing that a complete understanding of one page is better than a general knowledge of two.

We have also urged upon the scholars the importance of thinking for themselves, rather than relying upon the teacher to help furnish the answer, as is too often the case.

The dictionary, blackboard, and maps have all frequently been recommended to both teachers and scholars as valuable aids in the schoolroom. We also regard mental arithmetic as a study too often neglected in the schoolroom.

ASHLAND.—S. C. BAKER, *for Board*.

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

The most serious obstacle to the success of our schools has been the irregular attendance. The days and half-days of absence, of dismissals, and of tardiness are amazing. Can it be true that the parents know of all this? or were they too busy with other cares to give proper attention to the education of their children? And thus the precious hours for laying the foundation of mental discipline are allowed to be wasted in less important pursuits. With well-equipped schoolrooms, intelligent, industrious, and faithful teachers to make the schools a success, the parents must take interest enough in the education of their children to know that they attend punctually and promptly the sessions of the schools. The 453 visits from parents, citizens, and others, serve to encourage and strengthen the teachers in their responsible work. A better acquaintance with our schools, and with our toiling and self-sacrificing teachers, could not fail to arouse an interest in education that would be lasting.

BARNSTEAD.—JOHN H. JENKINS, HORACE N. COLBATH, ENOS GEORGE.

GOOD ADVICE.—THE NEW SYSTEM.

With few exceptions the schools have been of the uniform length of twenty-five weeks, divided into three

terms. We believe better results have been attained than with longer terms. With longer terms the pupils become weary and indifferent, and the latter portion of the term is barren of good work.

In reporting the condition of the schools we shall speak in general terms. The schools have been successful; the teachers have labored faithfully and have been devoted to their trusts; the pupils, with few exceptions, have been obedient and studious; in cases of tardiness, insubordination, or idleness to which our attention has been called, the parents have generally been culpable. Pupils unaccustomed to obedience at home fret under the restraints of the schoolroom and are quite likely to rebel. Such pupils are to be pitied as well as blamed. It requires the exercise of patience and self-control by teachers, backed by the influence of the school board, to govern such scholars. The utterance of unguarded words reflecting upon the character, manner, or methods of teachers, by parents, causes a large per cent of the trouble in our schools. If parents believe they have just cause of complaint, they ought at once to present their grievance to the teacher or school board in a friendly manner, instead of talking it in public places, often before scholars, neither the teacher nor school board knowing of their complaints until long afterward. There should be one school of higher grade than we have, where the sons and daughters of Barnstead could be educated in the higher English branches usually taught in the academies, at a small expense, where all scholars of the required scholarship could receive instruction while remaining under the care of their parents, surrounded by the restraining influences of home.

It is a defect in our present system of education that we require too many branches of study. It not only affects the health of the pupil, which is of paramount importance, but the teachers are worn by the multiplicity of

classes. Our fathers may have erred in the paucity of studies required in their day; if so, they erred in the right direction; their system produced healthy graduates, fitted physically as well as mentally for the practical duties of life.

After another year's trial of the town system, attended by the consolidation of several schools, it remains for the people to decide whether there has been any improvement. The money raised for schools has been appropriated in such a manner that each pupil could attend schools of equal length, viz., twenty-five weeks. This never occurred under the old law. It ought to overcome the opposition to the new law manifested by voters outside the two villages. When the new law went into effect, many voters, good friends of education, feared the law would result in the upbuilding of the village schools at the expense of the others. The practical results of the past year must dissipate such fears.

We have tried to hire the best available teachers, made the houses as comfortable as their condition would admit, given equal privileges to all so far as practicable, made such suggestions to teachers and scholars as the occasion seemed to demand, and expended the money intrusted to our care economically. We may have made mistakes; to do so is human. We have learned, as did our predecessors, that the school board's ways are not always "ways of pleasantness nor paths of peace."

BERLIN.—F. D. BARTLETT, R. N. CHAMBERLAIN,
WALTER I. DAVIS.

ABSENTEEISM.

In taking a careful review of our schools for the past year, we think, on the whole, that considerable advance has been made. The results of the labor of the teachers

have, for the most part, been satisfactory and creditable to them.

The course of study, rules, and regulations have been somewhat changed by the present board, and further changes will be made, as time and circumstances demand.

Non-attendance, as usual, has been one of the gravest difficulties with which the schools have had to contend. We have in town some 600 scholars; of this number 443 have been registered in all the schools, while the record of perfect attendance for the whole town, as reported by the teachers for the year, is only two, Jennie Wardwell and Oscar Cole. While there may have been a reasonable excuse for this, in the prevalence of contagious disease during the past year, we hope that an earnest effort will be made in the future, on the part of parents, to see that their children are at school unless kept out by sickness.

It is also very much to be desired that parents shall visit the schools as often as possible, particularly at examination, and consult with the teachers in regard to the best interests of their children.

The special fund raised at the school meeting, for improving the high-school grounds, was \$200; of this, \$195 has been expended by Dr. Wardwell, who was appointed by the board as their agent. We think the money was well invested, and would recommend that \$50, at least, should be raised to keep the grounds in proper shape.

BRADFORD. — GEORGE B. ANDREW, DANIEL G. PEASLEE,
CHARLES F. DAVIS.

TEACHERS. — SCHOOLHOUSES.

We have been very fortunate in the selection of teachers; they have all done their best for the scholars, but it was impossible for the scholars in the town district to

learn what they ought to learn, in a school year of only fifteen weeks.

It is the duty of parents to give the teachers of their children every reasonable support and to take an interest in their practical education. If they should teach them obedience at home, they will not forget their home instruction, and will thus learn the first duty of a soldier and scholar, which is to obey.

The requirements of law demand that teachers should possess a good moral character in addition to all other qualifications and this requirement is the most important; it stands first.

Most of the children attending our schools are young, and their minds are, to a greater or less extent, molded by their instructors. These teachers, for a certain portion of the year take the place of the parents, and the responsibility they assume is of no uncertain character; it is for the development of the intellectual faculties of the young, "the future men and women of the town" and State. What greater work or nobler effort can you assign them?

Next to good teachers, we need comfortable school-houses suitable for the work. It is proper to state here, that repairs are necessary the coming year and should not be neglected.

Some of the houses are unfit for a winter school. We are required by law to make suggestions relative to our schools, and we believe that something additional to the sums required by law should be raised for school purposes. We need a uniformity of text-books and books for reference, and we urge the citizens of the town to consider the fact that the schools of New Hampshire are working under the town system, which is similar to that of Massachusetts, and also the fact, that our late townsman, Hon. Mason W. Tappan, the last year of his life had changed his views on the question, and said he hoped the town system would prevail and that districts under special

acts would throw up their charters and come in under the general law, believing that a more successful educational system would thus be established.

UNION DISTRICT. — A. P. HOWE, *for Committee.*

TEXT-BOOKS.

Parents, you have done much toward furnishing the youth with the means of acquiring a thorough, practical education, "but one thing thou lackest." Go sell the old superannuated text-books, which are as much out of place in the schoolhouses of to-day as a sod-hoe in the hands of a gardener, and replace them with the best and most practical works the market affords.

Elect men to look after your school interests who are neither radicals, in favor of "anything for a change," nor case-hardened against everything which deviates from the beaten track of our forefathers. Let there be an understanding between the board of education of the town district and the superintending committee of Union district, on this vital question of text-books. Throw prejudice to the four winds, and look at this question from a business standpoint, as you would the matter of tools or machinery for your farms or workshops. Ask yourselves what will pay the best dividends, rather than inquire what can be had for the lowest possible outlay.

It is important that the same text-books be used in Union district that are use in the town district. Any citizen of the town is liable to move into the limits of Union district or out of said limits; and in either case, if there is not a uniformity of text-books in use, the result will either be a chaos of books in the schools, or an unnecessary outlay for new books.

I desire to call the attention of the citizens to another topic connected with the subject of schools, and that is, the feasibility of a state law requiring towns to

purchase the text-books for the use of the public schools, governed by wholesome rules and regulations touching the damage or abuse of such books by the pupils. It would seem that the board of education, or the proper officer, could purchase the books cheaper in lots to supply the town, than parents could purchase single volumes. And in regard to paying for the books by assessing a tax, I will say such a course seems to be just and equitable. As schools are a public institution, the expense of their maintenance should be adjusted in the same way as other public expenses.

I cannot conceive why books should be paid for by private disbursement any more than maps, charts, globes, or even fuel and shelter, which no one will contend should be paid for from individual funds. The advantages to be derived from this system are manifest: first, uniformity of text-books; second, cheapness; third, a universal distribution of books, for no pupil would be without a full and complete equipment, since people are jealous of their rights touching anything to be paid for by public tax. The embarrassment of those in indigent circumstances, resulting from the operations of the present law, would be avoided under this law.

There is no possible way of reaching a proper adjustment of this matter except through the ballot-box, and no way of reaching the ballot-box except by interesting the people. Let no partisan feeling enter into the consideration of this matter, and no morbid prejudice warp your judgment. No subject is more vital to your best interests, or more deserving of your candid consideration.

CAMPTON.—T. S. PULSIFER, C. W. JOHNSON, JR.

PARENTAL DUTIES.

There have been some features of our schools the past year that have injured them to a large extent. Among

these is the irregular attendance of a large proportion of our scholars. This evil to a large extent frustrates the efforts of our teachers. Practically, a school costs the same whether there is one scholar present or twenty. We have but little school money at most, and it is important that all the scholars should have the benefit of what there is. Parents should compel reluctant children to attend school regularly, to observe all reasonable regulations while there, and be less anxious themselves to participate in every childish grievance or to take part with the scholar against the teacher. They should encourage and sustain the teacher by their friendship and counsel rather than hinder by their fault-finding, and show their interest in the schools by visiting them often. By so doing they would gain a far better knowledge of the merits of the school than by reports of the children or habitual fault-finders. The value of a school depends largely upon parents and others outside of the school. They may do much to prejudice scholars against their teachers, and to help them on in their evil ways, or they may do much to sustain the teacher in his authority and thereby prevent much mischief. Parents and guardians should bear in mind that the law makes it imperative for them to send the children in their charge to school, and fixes heavy penalties for its violation. Another evil feature of our schools is the multiplicity of text-books used in town. Much important time is lost in the schools from the large number of classes made necessary by this diversity of books. Hoping the last legislature would enact a law remedying this evil, it was thought best not to move in the matter the past year. We find the opposition to the new school system still continues in Campton. In some of the schools, where under the old district system the people contributed the wood, or furnished it for a trifle, and boarded the teacher for a dollar a week or gave the board to lengthen out their school, we have been obliged,

under the town system, to pay the market price for all the supplies furnished the school, which makes quite a difference in the length throughout the town. With the present location of our schoolhouses, we fail to derive the benefit from the new school law we should if they were more centrally located. While a majority of our schoolhouses are comfortable, and meet the wants of our schools fairly well, some of them are very poor, especially the one in West Campton, near F. A. Avery's, which is unfit for use in cold weather, and, in our opinion, not worth repairing. The house at Campton Hollow should be replaced with a new one, or extensively repaired. The house is much too large for the wants of the school. That it is very cold is fully shown by the large amount of wood consumed the past winter, while the sanitary surroundings are very bad. We would recommend that money be raised for the purpose of securing a comfortable schoolroom at the Hollow. Several of the houses need painting and some other small repairs, while in some cases the fences and outbuildings are in a bad condition. We would recommend raising a suitable sum of money for this purpose, and also insuring the district property against fire.

CANTERBURY.—LUTHER SARGENT, OLWYN W. DOW,
CAROLINE F. EMERY.

WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS.—THE DUTIES OF PARENTS.

It is a conceded fact that the union of schools occasions inconvenience in some individual cases, but when we take into account the increased amount of school we can have, this will, perhaps, be a sufficient answer. The practice of having written examinations by the scholars has been introduced during the past two years, and the benefits arising from it will, we think, justify the school board in

continuing the practice. The standard of scholarship in our common schools is evidently growing higher, calling for increased qualifications on the part of the teacher; and we can but hope they will see the propriety of availing themselves of the advantages offered them in a course of training at the Normal School. We would call the attention of parents to the importance of constant attendance of their children at school. We find in some schools as many as thirty-five absent and tardy marks against some names in a school of nine weeks, and that, too, against scholars living very near the school. This is too much time to lose. Quite a number of our schoolhouses are very much out of repair, and in some cases almost unfit for school purposes. We call the attention of the town to this fact, hoping that something may be done in the near future in the way of building or repairing, for we cannot hope or expect our children to make much progress in the old, cold, tumbled-down schoolhouses. Give them good houses, good teachers, and prompt attendance, and they will learn. Let us do all we can to make our schools successful.

CARROLL.—EPHRAIM L. MILES, FRANKLIN WORTHY,
CHARLES S. MILES.

PERSONAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

In the first part of our annual report we would at once mention the great improvement in attendance. Never was it so marked, and it is so truly encouraging that we make a note of it.

We would again urge upon parents and citizens the visiting of schools, that they may see for themselves the good or evil done and not trust to *hearsay*. No farmer would leave his cattle in the pasture all summer without seeing for himself how they were getting along for food and

water, and surely the precious children need your encouragement, your advice and correction if need be; and a teacher, if she does her duty, is always glad to see the parents, and she also needs their advice and support in her noble work.

CHARLESTOWN.—DAVID E. FARWELL, R. H. RAMSAY,
JANE LARABEE.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

There is an important question which presents itself for consideration to every considerate citizen, Shall we repair our dilapidated schoolhouses?

An energetic public sympathy is indispensable to the very best success in our schools. Does an average share of this public sentiment exist among the people of Charlestown? Have we a good degree of the generous sympathy with the instruction of children?

Our school laws are among the best, and our public men, particularly the friends of education, keep a sharp lookout in the direction of progress. Our state laws, our normal schools, institutes, associations, are all looking toward the highest attainable excellence.

Let us join their endeavor. Let the emphatic expression of our sentiments favor consolidation. Let us endeavor to improve school privileges; first, by a change in some district boundaries; then, despite the actual capital necessary for the work, let us build or repair schoolhouses. We beg leave to urge parents to investigate this subject, and from North Charlestown to the extreme south of the town, and along the entire east, think of the structure and furniture of your schoolrooms. How much regard for health, convenience, or attractiveness should you have for the place where your children pass a large fraction of their early years? It is presumable, citizens, you will investigate fairly and think carefully before the

annual district meeting, and at that time will be prepared to act advisedly on the question of appropriating money for the work mentioned. We do not ask any elaborate or extensive plans, but we recommend that you vote such an appropriation as, aided by the wisdom and honesty of a locating committee, will afford comely schoolhouses and the proper interior requisites.

CHICHESTER.—S. A. KENDALL, OTIS T. MAXFIELD,
G. W. LAKE.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS. — VENTILATION.

The free school system of our country is yet in its infancy, and no one of us has probably any idea of the improvements which are not only possible but which are certain to be ere long engrafted upon it, nay, even which are absolutely necessary in order that it may be just what it was intended to be; namely, such a system as should offer to every child, high or low, rich or poor, equal opportunities and facilities for gaining a thorough rudimentary education. Under our present system of supplying text-books very many pupils are not fully supplied, or if apparently so, yet it becomes evident that the book they may have is often not the one which would be put in their hands by any competent and careful authority. Such cases can be remedied under our present system, somewhat, though rarely without giving offence to both children and parents, the former being indignant at being held back, as they call it, and the latter objecting, not without reason, to the extra expense. Having thus briefly outlined this difficulty, which is both real and far-reaching, allow us to suggest the remedy, which is at once effective and eventually practicable.

We have had a state law for years allowing towns to buy and furnish free text-books for all their school children. But as most of our country communities are so conserva-

tive as to be slow to adopt even a real improvement, as yet only a few towns in New Hampshire have made the change. This being known to be the case, the friends of educational progress caused a bill to be introduced in the last legislature *requiring* all towns to furnish free textbooks for all their scholars who attend school. This bill passed the House by a large majority, only to be killed in the Senate. And how? It was openly alleged, and even printed in several of the most prominent New Hampshire newspapers, that the school-book publishers (mostly from other States) sent a lobby of several able men, whose efforts in the Senate were successful, and the bill was killed because the book-makers wanted it killed. And why? Simply because in every place, large or small, where the experiment had been tried, it was found that less books were required. This was bad for the publishers, so of course they combined to prevent any further action in this direction. This fact being undisputed, it seems that no further effort to prove its economy is needed. Much has been said and written about the compulsion in recent school legislation, about making a town do this or that, as if it were a new and objectionable principle. We hear that a town or even a district should be allowed to manage its affairs in its own way, etc., and that our schools especially, should be entirely subject to the petty caprices and prejudices of any community where they may chance to be situated.

A moment's calm consideration will be sufficient to show the shallowness of all such claims. In regard to almost any subject we have laws of three kinds, viz.: Laws permissive, that is, you may use your own judgment about doing or leaving undone those things which are permitted. Then come laws mandatory. By these we are commanded to do, even if our intelligence, interests, or prejudices would lead us to refuse to do the thing commanded. In the third division come laws prohibitory,

thou shalt not do. No right-minded person complains of either of these kinds of law, whenever they are based on justice and common sense, and are evidently designed to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. For years past, our school money has been raised under a law commanding that a certain amount shall be raised, and permitting the raising of more. Towns or districts cannot do as they please about it, unless they are pleased to raise more than the law requires. Where were these grumblers during all these years? Why didn't we hear about the legislature foisting oppressive laws upon the defenceless people?

Our system of representative government rests on the supposition that the people will choose their law-makers as well as other leaders, from the most intelligent and progressive to be found in their ranks. If this supposition is true, does it not necessarily follow that the laws made by such selected persons will be in advance of the mass of the people?

Especially would this be true of acts affecting our educational interests; for on these questions men are permitted to vote in exact accordance with their judgment after mature deliberation, in which both sides are fully heard, and partizanship is rightfully ignored. Laws passed under such conditions, and in spite of paid lobbies, may safely be depended upon as being timely and worthy of confidence and respect. In the upper branch of the last legislature, the law requiring towns to supply free text-books was defeated solely by the combined pressure of school-book publishers.

This measure will come up again and cannot be killed by any such tactics; so if the good people of Chichester, or other towns, wish to take a step upwards without being compelled to do so, it will probably need to be attended to before the next legislative session. But aside from any such considerations, be assured that the sooner such

action is taken, the better schools and scholars we shall have.

Our schoolhouses also need some kindly criticism, which we hope will lead to ultimate improvement. None of them have any adequate provision for ventilation. When we consider that each pupil needs fifteen hundred cubic feet of pure air per hour in order to maintain health, the query is most natural, How do any of our pupils live through the winter term, when we know that our largest schoolroom (provided it were airtight) does not contain air enough to maintain life in four adult persons for six hours? It is no doubt true, that in our ill-ventilated schoolrooms the vitiated air is alone the cause of most of the sickness which interferes with our schools. At any rate, we know that in many of our schoolrooms, with doors and windows closed, the air becomes totally unfit for breathing in half an hour after each session opens. Of course, if we let in more air, we must use more fuel to warm it; still, for all that, we believe it should be done and at the earliest possible time. And while on this subject of improvements, it seems impossible to forbear mentioning our old-fashioned plank seats and desks; our children deserve something better. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not making them comfortable, if they do not. It may not be best to attempt all these things at once; still, let us remember that if it were necessary to hire money to accomplish these improvements, the interest account would not amount to more than fifty dollars per annum. Can we not make up our minds that "what ought to be done, shall be done," and without unnecessary delay?

To the casual observer it would doubtless seem that our schools were going on, year after year, following about the same routine, and accomplishing about the same results as in years long since past. As in climbing a mountain each step appears insignificant, so that we

would hardly know we were rising at all, yet having reached some position favorably situated for a survey of the route we have traversed, all at once it dawns upon us that we are "aloft"; and if we are at all just, we realize that each humble step, though taken in weariness and pain, has been an essential factor in our progress. So with our schools. As the years roll on, if we are not only willing but determined to take each successive step in the onward and upward march, in other words, to do our whole duty in relation to our schools and scholars as fast and as far as it is made plain to us, we shall not have long to wait for such results as ever reward "patient continuance in well-doing."

CLAREMONT.—EDWIN VAUGHAN, J. D. HALL, JOHN BAILEY.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been maintained in town, during the year, twelve mixed and nine graded schools, under the supervision of substantially the same teachers as last year, there having been but two teachers employed during the year who have not taught in town before.

The general condition and progress of all the schools have been very satisfactory. There certainly have been no failures, and though the results have not been equally satisfactory in all cases, there has been a very marked improvement in the general tone, spirit, and interest exhibited by the scholars in their work as well as much progress in method in teaching in many of the schools; there is less of simply memorizing answers to questions from text-books; in short, while we can see many changes for improvement, we think our schools compare favorably with other schools similarly situated, and are making a fair and steady advance in the direction of thorough, uniform, and systematic work.

Our grammar school, by its attendance, correct deportment, and scholarship, reflects great credit upon the scholars and district, and especially upon the faithful and valuable services of the teachers who have so long had it in charge. Of course the good work of the Primaries and Intermediates contributes in no small degree to the success of the grammar grade.

The Teachers' Association has held monthly meetings, with a good degree of interest, and we believe with benefit. Mr. Hastings and the other high-school teachers have given the association a cordial support.

We are often asked "if the normal-school training is necessary to make a good teacher." We answer, no. The normal school can not supply the requisite faculty to teach or govern, and we know good teachers that have not had normal training; but knowledge of normal methods and the science of teaching are quite essential, and are likely to make a good teacher a better one.

The board have endeavored to run the schools with an intelligent economy and to know as nearly as possible the worth of each teacher and the progress of every school, and so far as possible of the individual scholars, and to be of service in matters of discipline and general oversight; but honest effort on the part of the board and faithful service on the part of the teachers are not all the requirements for the most successful results in the schools.

The personal interest of citizens and parents, and intelligent knowledge of the work done in the schoolroom are essential helps and an encouragement to teachers and scholars. Such a knowledge may remove prejudice and be an incentive to industry.

Parents should make it their business to drop in at the regular working hours of the school. To be at a general exercise or examination is well, but not enough. An interested overseer is around when the workmen are in their working clothes and the regular work going on,

rather than at dress parade, if he wants to judge of their capacity and quality of work.

There has been very little friction in the management of the schools, and as most people seem inclined to be reasonable, and to recognize the advantages of the present law, less is expected in the future.

CONCORD. — UNION DISTRICT. — HENRY J. CRIPPEN,
President of the Board.

MANUAL TRAINING. — A NEW SCHOOL NEEDED.

Nothing of special interest or importance has occurred in connection with our schools during the past year. They have kept on in the even tenor of their way, doing a good work quietly, and we might say, so far as evidenced by manifestation of public interest, almost unnoticed. But as in the political life of a nation the years in which no history is made are generally those in which the people are the happiest and most prosperous, so the school years in which there is the least excitement are generally those most beneficial and in which the greatest progress is made.

The Manual Training school has been a success, and has grown in usefulness and popularity. Its benefits have been confined to boys, but quite a large proportion of the community think that girls should share in them, and that it would conduce full as much to the general welfare and happiness, if wives had learned how to properly care for the family wardrobe and cook a palatable dinner, as for husbands to have learned to drive a nail straight and dovetail the corners of a box. As a matter of economy, the wife might save as much by knowing how to cook and sew, as the husband by being skilled to nail and saw.

While the board would gladly furnish opportunity for instruction in everything desired, it cannot be done

under the present organization of our schools. No considerable number of pupils can be withdrawn a part of the time for special instruction, without in a great measure destroying the usefulness of our regular schools. Even if the remainder of the school were in nowise injured by the irregular attendance of those taking special branches in school hours, but outside of the school-room, there are few who would be able to do so and maintain their standing in their regular studies. It is a question whether there are not too many regular studies. One after another has been introduced, while we have still clung to all that were there before, till we have reversed the old motto, and our children are in danger of being compelled to answer to the inquiry, "What have you learned at school?" "Many, but not much." The tendency of the age is to ornamentation, and this is shown fully as much in education as in architecture. Popular taste demands Queen Anne roofs for our homes, and accomplishments for our children which are too often obtained by the sacrifice of what would be more useful but less attractive. All discipline of the mind by study is beneficial; but when the time in which that discipline can be gained is limited, as is the case with so large a proportion of our scholars, it is certainly preferable that, for them at least, the studies pursued should give knowledge of practical value, as well as discipline. Such is not now the case, and the best evidence that both parents and children recognize this, is the fact, that while classes entering the high school consist of nearly equal numbers of boys and girls, the graduating classes are almost wholly girls.

To be successful in any ordinary business, a boy must begin at the bottom. The college graduate is worth less than the common-school graduate of equal natural ability who has had two years' experience. Consequently our boys drop out of the high school, as chances for employ-

ment offer, until at the end of the course, few if any remain, except those intending to enter professional life. This is injurious to both school and pupil. The scholar commences studies which he never masters and from which he derives little benefit, and the classes are very unequal in numbers, the lower ones being unwieldy, and the upper ones too small for the most profitable employment of the teachers' time. We cannot give up our high school, nor essentially change its character; but what we should do is to relieve it from those transient scholars who for a year or two encumber the school to its great detriment with little profit to themselves, and give them an opportunity, during the time between their leaving the grammar schools and entering employment, to acquire knowledge that will be of practical use to them in their future pursuits. This can be accomplished by establishing a school with a course of one or two years in studies essentially practical, such as book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, chemistry, manual training, cooking, sewing, etc. By this means, we can relieve the high school from a serious embarrassment, and postpone for a long time the necessity for its enlargement; give the graduates from our grammar schools an opportunity to profitably employ a year or two before they enter business, and make possible, at the age when it will be most profitable, instruction in the use of tools, cooking and sewing, without disorganizing our regular schools. Such a school would be an experiment, but one which we can afford to try.

UNION DISTRICT. — L. J. RUNDLETT, *Superintendent*.

DISCIPLINE.

As disciplinarians, the majority of the teachers are good. Many believe the strict, unbending method, that allows a child to look neither to the right or left, to be the true method. Others believe that a child should be

allowed to sit as he pleases and whisper if he so desires, provided no uproar is caused. My idea is more of a combination, and as true education depends solely upon attention and strict application, so does good discipline depend upon the kindness, firmness, and system of the teacher. There is no one method of procedure. All the minor details must be looked after with that care and exactness that make one successful in anything. A teacher's appearance contributes in no small degree to the maintenance of order. Teachers should dress neatly. Not in a rich and gaudy manner, but with such care and neatness as to set a correct example for children to follow. I have been in some schools where a teacher was careless of the appearance of her hair and slack in her manner of dress. It was also painfully noticeable that the pupils were almost exact copies of the teacher in this particular. Such carelessness makes itself apparent in everything connected with school work.

In very many cases breaches of discipline are directly traceable to the home influence. Many pupils are encouraged in every little whim and vanity at home by the lack of proper correction. Such nonsense can never be tolerated in a schoolroom; all alike are to show obedience to the rules prescribed,—a requirement that is one of the vital principles of our public-school system as well as of all our public institutions.

The subject of morals and manners is one that engages the attention of many prominent persons. Do our pupils receive the ethical instruction that is necessary? I think they do. Many cities provide text-books that treat of the subject, and pupils are made to study them in just the same way as any other text-book. I do not believe it can be productive of anything but good. In view of the fact, however, that our schools are graded differently from those of other cities, the use of a text-book would be inexpedient. As it is, we must depend upon our teachers for

this work, and they are generally capable and willing to improve the ethical education of their pupils. If a school is well disciplined, its pupils are noticeably well mannered. If a teacher is unsystematic, careless of dress and language, all the text-books on morals and manners would amount to nothing.

The custom of using the rod is, I think, being reduced to a minimum. The teachers generally are as sparing as they can be. Even those who a year ago placed too much reliance on the use of the rod have shown some signs of improvement, and their schools are under more reasonable discipline than formerly. Punishment should always be given as a correction, and if it fails of its object it is a positive injury. It can easily be seen that a teacher's knowledge of her pupils' natures should be thorough and correct from the beginning. All good results spring from the fountain source of continued and undivided attention to prescribed tasks. This rule is of itself axiomatic, because not disputed but proven by some of the best examples that the world's great men furnish. If this is so, then let the teacher stop and think how much a child is being educated when his temper is very much ruffled and his thoughts generally vindictive.

TOWN DISTRICT.—JOHN G. TALLANT, WM. P. BALLARD,
ISAAC N. ABBOTT.

UNION OF DISTRICTS. — PUNCTUALITY.

Another year's practical experience with the law relating to the town-district system of schools, confirms the first impressions of the committee, and we believe that far better results can be obtained under the management of a school board empowered to attend to the details in reference to all schools in the town.

We trust that in the near future all the schools in Concord may be under one management, and every scholar

have an equal chance for a higher education. We are fully aware that there are honest differences of opinion on this question among our citizens, and it is after due consideration and a careful watching of results in our schools during the last two years, that we are fully convinced that the "town system" of schools will give our children a better education, and with less money, than could possibly be obtained under the "district system." With the present system, we have been able to furnish more weeks of schooling, and have been pleased to notice the very marked improvement made by many of the scholars as a result.

We desire to call the attention of the parents to one thing which is of great importance to the welfare of our schools. Parents do not fully realize the importance of punctuality on the part of scholars. Our schools are necessarily small, and the absence, or even tardiness, of one scholar will work serious inconvenience to the teacher, if not positive injury to the school. We are sorry to notice among our farming population, that a boy or girl, after arriving at a certain age, cannot be spared to go to school, but must be kept at home at work, thus placing the little work they can do against the education that may be of great benefit through life. Which, we ask, is of the more importance? There can be but one answer. Those parents who keep their children out of school for the little work they can accomplish, are doing a lasting injury which they never can repair. Nearly all our teachers have been practical and experienced in the work, and they have fully sustained their reputation as such the past year.

Our schoolhouses are now in quite good repair, and with careful usage will not require much money expended upon them at present. The new house built for the Turtletown school is a much needed improvement, and we believe, is fully appreciated by the citizens in that locality.

In our report of last year we referred to the great variety of text-books in use in our schools, and we exceedingly regret that the bill to provide for "free text-book and school supplies" was not passed by the last legislature. We furnish our scholars with a schoolhouse, teacher, fuel, maps, etc. Why not add books and stationery, so that when a child goes to school he will be provided with all that is necessary for him in obtaining a good common-school education?

COLEBROOK. — SCOTT B. FLETCHER, *for the Board.*

STUDY. — ARITHMETIC. — GRAMMAR. — PHYSIOLOGY. — CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

It is a fact that the average pupils in our schools do not study a fourth part of their time, or a fourth part as much as they are able. Now this cannot be from fear of injuring themselves, for it may be safely affirmed that where one is injured by hard study ten thousand are injured by not studying enough. Teachers and parents should try to impress upon the pupil's mind the necessity of habituating the attention to fix itself upon the hard, dry lesson till it is mastered; for when he has brought his attention to obey him once, it will be more ready to obey the next time and will more readily come at his call to-morrow than to-day.

It is also the duty of parents and teachers to instill into each young mind under their care the idea that patient labor and investigation are not only essential to success but are an unfailing guaranty of success.

The education of the masses is obtained in this country in the common or free schools, and the progress that has been made renders it necessary that we have intelligent and skilled laborers, as well as learned statesmen, professional, and business men.

There is always plenty of unskilled labor. Where is the mechanic who wants an illiterate apprentice, or the farmer who wants a dull, ignorant person to run his machinery or take care of his stock of valuable horses and cattle? There are, we believe, none such, and when they consider the importance of educating their own children they will be anxious that they may have *all* the advantages of the common or free schools, for it costs no more to send children to school than not to send them, unless, perhaps, in the matter of books.

In the examination of the pupils' work in arithmetic it was manifest that the teaching of principles that might light up the progress of the pupil and exercise his judgment was too much left aside. The pupil commits too much to memory; learns to repeat too many rules, and commits to memory the statement of propositions, but too frequently fails to learn the reasons why. The idea of practice before theory too generally prevails. The pupil should formulate for himself the method to be pursued in his exercises. He must reason, and draw conclusions. His good sense must be developed. He should be taught to use correct language, and acquire a love for what he does, and thereby gain strength for greater difficulties.

Arithmetic has its principles, and it takes much time to set them forth and develop them logically; but this is absolutely necessary, in order to sharpen the intellect of the student. There is usually much superficial teaching in this.

Grammar is neglected too much. In some schools we have found scholars well advanced in other studies who have never studied grammar.

Geography seems to be the favorite study, and we found many excellent classes; but a little time taken from this and used in studying composition, analysis and parsing would, we think, be much more beneficial.

We found some classes in physiology, civil government, and natural philosophy, which are very useful and important studies, and we hope to see them brought into the schools more generally the coming year.

CORNISH. — CHESTER PIKE, HERBERT DEMING, W. H. CHILD.

SUCCESS UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM. — LENGTH OF SCHOOLS.

We herewith present to the citizens of Cornish our second annual report of the condition and prospects of our schools under the new law, leaving you to judge of our success in carrying out the provisions of the law, and whether it has proved beneficial to our schools. Equality of privilege, which heretofore did not exist, is one of the great features of the law; absolute equality is an impossibility, but everything approximating toward it should receive our hearty support.

During the year 12 schools have been maintained in 12 different divisions, aggregating 25 terms in all, taught by 19 different teachers,—18 females and 1 male. Every division has received from 17 to 26 weeks of school, yet the arrangement has been such that every scholar has been provided with 21 weeks of schooling, and in far the larger part of the schools the maximum number of weeks; so if any have failed to avail themselves of these amounts of school privileges it is not the fault of the board. The object has been to have a first-class school in every case, and with this single end in view the board have put forth their best endeavors. That all their ardent hopes have been fully realized in every case, the board do not aver, for they claim no infallibility of judgment or brilliancy of execution in the discharge of their official duties. While some of the schools have not reached the desired standard of excellence, still there has been no

total failure. On the other hand, most of the terms have been seasons of success and advancement to both teachers and pupils. Owing to the limited amount of our finances it has been difficult to secure the services of teachers of the required qualifications, experience, and tact to meet the needs of each case; for the same teacher may be eminently successful in one school and in another have a sorry time. To wisely adapt the teachers to the schools, with a limited number to select from, furnishes a class of enigmas not always readily solved. It is a self-evident truth, that the less the number of schools maintained the larger the sum to each school, thus affording to each scholar an additional number of school weeks, and also furnishing the means for securing teachers of a higher order of attainments; so if the town wishes a liberal number of schools, each of fair length, taught by experienced and successful teachers, additional means will be needed to accomplish it. Whatever is done in one year gives no certain indication of what will be done in any subsequent year, as the changes constantly going on may at any time change the questions to be considered, thus creating a necessity for new measures and granting liberty of carrying them into execution agreeably to the requirements of each case. In all our schools the free use of the blackboard has greatly improved the lessons in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, as well as in writing. Physiology and hygiene have been taught orally in all schools; some have taken it as a study.

Last year many of our citizens were earnestly opposed to the new law, but there seems to be a disposition now to more heartily indorse and support the schools under the new system, which is of great importance to the schools, as well as encouraging to your school board. Your instructions last March to one of your school board (a member of the legislature), to use all reasonable means to secure a repeal of the new school law, were faithfully

carried out; but the legislature refused to return from it to the district system, also refused to amend the law so that after two years, by vote of the town, they could re-establish the district system. Now, under the circumstances, we would respectfully recommend to you to abandon all prejudice, and to give the law a fair trial, and we trust we shall have the assistance and hearty cooperation of every one, and then an impartial judgment can be passed upon its merits. It was an old saying and worthy of belief, that "self-help was the best of all help."

Superintendent of Public Instruction Patterson, in his report of 1887, says: "We cannot see why there should be any controversy about this law. It originated in the most patriotic and unselfish purpose to lift the educational interests of the people out of a system which had exhausted its power and furnished no hope of improvement. It has worked successfully elsewhere, but if it fails here its originators will be the first to ask for its repeal."

DANBURY.—W. F. NORRIS, WELLS W. WALKER,
JAMES S. KNOWLTON.

WORDS TO BE PONDERED.

One more year's experimenting under our new school law has passed into experience, for our retrospection and future guidance, and we think we can report some progress. We all have been getting the hang of the new system. It receives a more cordial and less prejudiced consideration. Its friction wears away by use and familiarity, like that of any other new machinery, and its substantial advantages, as they are evolved in its workings, become better appreciated. We have been running eight schools. That is two or three too many. By any reduction of them, when made, of course some few must be incommoded in matter of distance, but for this they

may be amply compensated in quantity and quality of schooling. It ought to be made at once. Some of our schools are now run at nearly double the expense of others per scholar. None of them is so full as to be unwieldy. In a few the "beggarly count of empty forms" is enough to dispirit the pluckiest teacher. It costs about the same to run a school of ten as one of twenty, hence if two tens can be united their schooling can be doubled. Any one can work this out. It is axiomatic and syllogistic. Figures won't lie, nor the logic of common sense deceive. Nor is that the only advantage. Some scholars will learn anywhere, but they are the exception. Most of them, as a rule, need the stimulus of emulation or ambition engendered by contact of minds in rival contentions.

It is a leading purpose in our supervision to inculcate the great importance of method, discipline, and thoroughness, three cardinal elements in any kind of education; and in this we earnestly invite the co-operation of all friends of public instruction. We find a great lack of habits of attention. Consequent repetition of questions is a common annoyance. Little hands are up half the time, and the teacher is kept trotting around in response. What we want to learn in the beginning is to concentrate our faculties, to see what we are looking at, and to keep the mind on what we are thinking about till, like burning rays of focalized sunlight, it makes an indelible impression. And we want to enlist everybody in a home crusade against superficial learning and training. We have a good law, but the working spirit of all law is in public opinion. Most good work is said to begin in the family. It is the foundation of civilization. Here is our starting point. Be sure the boys and girls start right, and then don't urge them to go too fast. Keep them on the definitions and rules and idioms of the sciences till, like household words, they become a part of the mind. Memory is thus relieved of much of the burden by basing it upon

association. And the amusing puzzles and tangled permutations of figures of rhetoric and arithmetic and geometry will be unraveled by them as they come up, with the ease of one holding the key to that

“Bountiful answer that fits all questions.”

Old-fashioned educative notions aimed at making strong, positive, self-reliant, continent men and women, taking no account of the patience, perseverance, and hard labor expended in the production. Mental and moral trainings were combined in due proportions, and were supplemented by the culture of simple tastes and good manners. Now all this is changed by a sort of sentimental reaction. In our homes, most of them, the children are made the center of the most solicitous indulgence. No wonder they grow up selfish and willful, impatient of restraint and indisposed to persistent application. In this condition they go to school, where, under a “patent process,” they are expected to do next to nothing and the teachers almost everything, and find their reputation partly in filling *locum parentis* new style. Pedagogy among us has to a great extent come to mean an art of wheedling little folks into learning what they don't want to learn, and before they know it, by the use of cunningly devised “sugar-coated” enticements. In the making of text-books with the same motive there seems to be no end. Everything must be analyzed, outlined, diagramed to hand for these active young minds spoiling for exercise. No work is left for the imagination. Good schools, to be such, must be workshops, not play-rooms, where the boys and girls learn to study and master the rudiments for themselves and make them their own, aided now and then, just in the nick of time, by an apt hint, a pat analogy, or a more pregnant elucidation, if need be, from the teacher as overseer.

On the whole, our schools the past year have been fairly successful and given good satisfaction. There has been

some fault-finding, of course, and some occasion for it, no doubt, as not every good teacher can always succeed. In the main we had good luck in the choice of teachers. No one actually failed. All were good. One or two exceeded our expectations. Three or four were all that need be desired. But comparisons are said to be odious, distinctions are often invidious, and when all tried hard to do their best any discrimination might seem malignant.

We have one good schoolroom, and we think the reflex influence of it for good upon teachers and pupils may be clearly traced in more than one direction. Neatly finished and furnished schoolrooms are to school teachers and their pupils what neatly finished and furnished apartments in our dwellings are to housekeepers and inmates, as aids in the formation and promotion of habits of neatness and propriety; and *vice versa*, the conditions being untasty and slovenish, because so many find it easier to fall below than to rise above their surroundings. By a slight outlay in decoration and furniture we could have three other good rooms, and in equity we ought to have them. We have all helped pay for the one used in a single locality, and "turn about is fair play."

One thing more. The board is handicapped in an early canvass for choice teachers by the uncertainty as to the amount of money to be at their disposal. We have several right at home who have had the normal training and ought to be retained. It will take more money though to keep them than the law requires us to raise. Right here is need of another legal enactment. Our distribution of school money is still predicated on local valuations. It used to be by districts, now it is by towns or district combinations. It ought to be by the entire State. One step has been taken; another is more needed. It is a pleasing figure of speech that there is one law for rich and poor. It has no meaning in our school system.

With our half-dozen schools that we must run, we get from home assessment about five-eighths of a dollar for each one of our population. In a neighboring manufacturing town the home assessment, by the same law, and with the bulk of its scholars within a stone's throw of three or four center schools it is nearly ten-eighths of a dollar on each of its population, and a like disparity obtains in favor of all our rich business centers. Obviously something is wrong somewhere in such legislation. No reason can be found why near proximity to our great water-powers and the wealth concentrated there entitles a boy to better educational privileges than his fellows back on the hill and mountain, whose water-shed feeds and aids in keeping the wheels and spindles in motion. Hence the school money ought to be raised by state assessment, and then distributed on some fair basis of equalization. Of course each locality may add to its share by local taxation. Outside of the first cost of schoolhouses, with interest on it, the entire running expenses of our schools the past year, with appropriations we call liberal, was less than seven dollars per scholar. In our leading city, for the same time on the same estimate, the expense of running the public schools was more than twenty dollars per capita. It is true schools there are graded, and some of them of a higher order; but no higher than we might have at far less relative expenditure. At less than half of it, say ten dollars, we might run our schools for all our scholars half the time, with a winter term or two in central localities for the more advanced scholars; and we ought to do it. And we must do it if we would keep up with the times, or hold our own; because, like other rural towns, ours is being slowly drained of its population, in part, beyond question, by these tempting village and city facilities for education.

DEERFIELD.—F. D. VEASEY, *Chairman School Board.*TOO MANY STUDIES.—IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.—DECREASE
OF SCHOLARS.—INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION.

It may be well to mention some of the obstacles that lie in the way of better results. In the first place, there is quite too great a tendency to cover too much ground. This is a very serious impediment, for it tends directly to befog the mind and prevent lucid thinking.

In order to acquire the greatest power of concentration of thought, the mind should be confined to that which is within its province to grasp, and from this it should not be diverted until it has gained the mastery. Too many studies, or too rapid progress, give the mind a fitful habit, making it unable to grapple successfully with obstinate problems. But what makes this a more serious matter, both teachers and school officers are baffled in their efforts to eradicate it. It has been of so long standing that it has become chronic. Besides some parents have become infected with it, and so much in love are they with it, that they measure success by superficial progress. It has such a firm hold that its suppression must be the work of time,—of patient and earnest efforts. The selection of studies and classing of schools are matters of great weight, and should be left in none but competent hands. This is the prerogative of the school board, but they are compelled to use it with great caution, and to cater somewhat to the weakness above alluded to, in order to keep up an interest.

Thoroughness should always be kept in the fore. It is absolute folly for a child to undertake the mastery of any subject beyond its power to understand. Teachers may illustrate and demonstrate, labor long and earnestly, but if the matter be beyond its comprehension, these efforts

will bear little or no fruit. Besides reading and spelling, three studies should be the limit; most should take less.

Another and a very grave drawback is irregular attendance. It seems a common practice with some parents to keep their children out of school, or send them late to suit convenience; and not only this, but what is worse, allow them to absent themselves from school as caprice may dictate or inclination invite. This is not only an injury to those who practice it, but it has a chilling effect upon others. Every one has an influence, and a baneful influence is quite apt to reach farther than the opposite.

No school can meet with success where these irregularities are indulged in to any great extent. Every parent owes it to his child, to himself, and the community to do what he can to secure prompt and uniform attendance. This matter is practically under the control of the parent or master. With the majority it could safely be intrusted; but there is a class who use it to the detriment of their children. It is true there is a law for compulsory attendance, but it fails to reach this class who most stand in need of law; and a law of greater stringency seems to be imperatively demanded. It may be a delicate thing for the State to step between the parent and his child as to the matter of its education, but the necessity makes it her duty nevertheless, but how far she can or ought to go exigency alone can determine.

This right has been questioned and even denied, but the right to exist implies the right to defend one's self. Then the State, if she have the right to be, also has the right to protect and defend herself against her enemies. Her arch enemy is ignorance, for it is inimical to her institutions, as it denies to its victims discretion and a due appreciation of the rights and duties of citizenship, which makes them an easy prey to the artful and designing,—an exceedingly dangerous element.

Therefore it is her undeniable right, as well as her imperative duty, to make war on her foe. In order to bring this conflict to a successful issue, she will be necessitated to attack her enemy in its strongholds, which are the haunts of poverty of squalid vice and brutish passions (if such there be), and down into these she must go and assert her supremacy, by taking the children from these forbidding homes, and placing their feet in the path that leads onward and upward to usefulness and a higher life. Though the schools compare favorably with those of the previous year, yet when compared with former years there is a very marked retrograde, both as regards numbers and interest.

The falling away in numbers is partially beyond control, but not wholly necessary. There seems to be among those of larger growth a great and growing tendency to shun the common school. Some leave it for the high school or academy, presuming, perhaps, that the academy furnishes better facilities for an education; and it may, if they have become proficient in the common-school branches, but if they have not they make a fatal mistake. To supplement a good common-school education with an advanced course is well; indeed, it is very desirable; but to replace it with higher branches is like rearing a fine superstructure on a foundation of sand. Others stay away for want of associates; others still because they find the restraint of the schoolroom uncongenial. So from one cause and another the large scholars drop out, and consequently the schools are largely made up of small scholars. This is altogether wrong. A good common-school education will fit any boy or girl for the ordinary business of life. Many a man of high business standing, and many a one who has occupied exalted positions, can claim no other *Alma Mater* than the common school. These free schools are supported, as every one knows, at a large outlay of money, and the people

should see well to it that they yield the largest returns possible.

With schools in every neighborhood, it is an offence little short of crime to allow any to grow up in ignorance; for ignorance is the parent of many vices. Where it leads, base passions and gross desires, with all their repulsive progeny, follow in its train. Its slimy touch enervates and benumbs the intellectual faculties, and in its coils the soul is held with an iron grasp. Its home and congenial abiding place is in the dark labyrinths of barbarism, where lurk cruelty, sensuality, and crime. While on the other hand, education elevates and refines, warms into life the germ of a higher and more blissful existence, stimulates and nourishes pure purposes and exalted aspirations, and if rightly directed, rounds into symmetrical proportions the human mind and character. Its vast resources and power are co-extensive and incomprehensible. It is unsafe for any one to say what it may not do. Its transformation and achievements are so very numerous that many volumes would be required for their recital. All we are as a nation, all our greatness, grandeur and prosperity, next to the Gospel, we owe to education; and, indeed, it is the strong right arm of the Gospel, and its necessary complement in its benign offices. In this great work which burdens the imagination to compass, the common school is the most important factor; its great, grand mission is the enlightenment of the masses, which underlies liberty, law, and manhood, prosperity, greatness, and power, and the whole fabric of our free institutions.

Then it behooves all who love liberty and its blessings, all who love tranquillity and law, all who love religion and good society, all who love their country and her institutions,—however they may divide on creeds and political issues,—to stand shoulder to shoulder, as one, and with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause, push on-

ward to maintain and defend, to elevate and dignify, the common school. Heaven prosper the effort.

DORCHESTER. — BYRON RICHARDSON, *for the Board.*

SCARCITY OF TEACHERS. — DECREASE OF SCHOLARS.

The great scarcity of suitable teachers has obliged us to pay more per week, in some instances, than heretofore; but we consider that we have been the gainer, as schools have been enough better to more than repay the difference. The average price paid per week has been about \$3.50; for board of teachers, \$1.75 per week.

The number of pupils in town has been decreased by removals and other causes, some twenty or over during the past year, and, if we had not consolidated, some of the former districts would have contained only three or four scholars. So the new system has been better for us in this respect. The condition of some of the school-houses in town is very bad, and unless some small appropriation is made for repairs, will soon go to absolute ruin. Former districts Nos. 8 and 10 we have united for the last two years. There is but one schoolhouse for the two districts, and that not being conveniently situated for the use of the two, we have been obliged to use a dwelling-house, which is unfit without more expended on repairs than our limited means afforded the past year. Either the old house must be moved to a more central location, or a new one built for the accommodation of that part of the town.

In regard to teachers, we have never, in the last eight years, been more fortunate in securing good ones, consequently the schools have been above the average for the past year.

In regard to school money, the small sum of \$377.30 for everything, payment of teachers, board, carrying pu-

pils, fuel, repairs, etc., is too small, but if it could be increased by the sum of \$100, it would enable us to have a short spring term in three localities where there were no schools last year. We would advise the raising of this amount, or more, thinking it would be money well invested.

DOVER. — CHANNING FOLSOM, *Superintendent*.

SCHOOL HYGIENE. — CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The law of the State, re-enforced by your rule, effectually protects us against the spread of small-pox. The city physician vaccinates all school children at the city's expense when desired. During the current year he has vaccinated one hundred and forty-two cases. It is noteworthy that since this practice has been in vogue the opposition to vaccination has practically ceased. It is also worthy of mention that the law is ignored in many towns of the State, as is evidenced by the fact that a large majority of the children coming to this city from the smaller towns are non-vaccinated, although they have attended school in such towns for years.

In my judgment, your rules for the guidance of teachers and superintendent should contain some provision for the exclusion from school of pupils who have been exposed to such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria. I have always taken the responsibility of prohibiting the attendance of all members of a family where these diseases have existed. Many people have looked upon this as an arbitrary assumption of power.

I suggest the propriety of a rule definitely fixing the reasons and diseases which should warrant a prohibition of school attendance, the extent of its applicability, and the duration of its enforcement. A definite requirement would place the responsibility where it belongs, and would prevent many cases of misunderstanding.

Section 3, chapter 112 of the General Laws, as amended by the legislature of 1887, reads: "It shall be the duty of every physician who attends upon any person infected with the small-pox, the malignant cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other malignant pestilential diseases, to immediately report the same to the health officers or the selectmen of the town; and if any physician shall neglect so to do he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by such health officers or selectmen in the name of the town."

If this requirement were re-enforced by one calling for immediate information to be given to the school authorities, the danger from these diseases would be reduced.

The following from a recent circular issued by the State Board of Health is important in this connection:

"The following regulations issued by this board on May 8, 1886, to local boards, have the force of law:

"By virtue of the authority vested in the State Board of Health by section 2 of chapter 14, Pamphlet Laws, 1885, it is hereby ordered that in the rules and regulations adopted by any town or city board within the limits of the State of New Hampshire, the following shall be inserted and included, and that no rule or regulation which will in any way impair the meaning or force of the same shall be adopted by any town or city:

"1. No public funeral shall be held in any instance where the deceased died of small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria.

"2. No pupil shall attend any school, public or private, from a house or family where there exists a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria, unless such case or cases are thoroughly isolated from the said pupil, and then only upon the certificate of a physician, certifying to the fact that such isolation is secured, and that in his judgment no liability to spread the disease will follow.

"3. No person who has had scarlet fever or diphtheria shall attend any school or other public gathering until three weeks after convalescence has been established, except upon the certificate of a reputable physician."

LIGHT.

Unless the best school architects and oculists of the present day are at fault, there is not a schoolroom in the entire city which is properly lighted, and but very few whose methods are tolerable. Most of the rooms admit light upon three sides, and several of them even upon four. It is universally admitted that no student should face a bright light; yet in the building most recently erected, my first care was to have the blinds of the front of the building closed and securely fastened to prevent the constant glare of light in the eyes of the pupils. People are constantly complaining of the increase of near-sightedness and other difficulties of vision, and as constantly erecting school buildings whose architecture has a direct tendency to cause these troubles.

Dr. D. F. Lincoln in his "Lomb Prize Essay on School Hygiene," says: "In school work we should require light coming from the left hand, or left and rear." "The upper part of the window should be placed within six inches of the ceiling. This greatly improves the illumination of the ceiling, which is itself an important light-giver."

To supply a surface of window glass equaling from one sixth to one quarter of the floor area—and this is the rule usually laid down—demands that the side of the room at the left of the scholars should be as full of windows as possible. The admission of light from one side only, also gives opportunity for sufficient blackboard room without placing the boards between the windows, a practice to be avoided when possible, but which cannot be avoided in many of our buildings.

The sliding-blind nuisance has been abated in three rooms of the Sawyer school and two rooms of the Hale school by the substitution of folding blinds. This change has proved so satisfactory and beneficial that it is to be hoped that work on the same line will be continued early in the coming year.

DURHAM. — HORATIO G. CHAMBERLIN, EBEN E. BERRY,
PENUEL C. HAM.

THE CHILD THE FUTURE CITIZEN.

We are glad to note the interest parents and citizens have manifested in visiting our schools. We have made the closing examinations public, and the exercises have been such as to reflect credit on both teachers and pupils.

If parents would visit their schools more frequently, it would serve to encourage the teacher and stimulate the scholars. Believing that order and good government are essential to the prosperity of all schools, we are glad to report that the discipline in our schools the past year has been excellent. We believe our schools should be supplied with globes, as no more instructive article could be introduced into the schoolroom; for no scholar can get a correct idea of the form and motions of the earth, and the relative position of the different countries, from the flat surface of a map.

We know well that in the great struggle of life victory rests with the people whose intellectual powers have been best trained. In older countries there were two classes, the rulers and the ruled. The duty of the former was to command, the latter to obey. In this country, all are rulers; the boys of to-day will be our voters in the near future; they will make laws and execute them.

Upon their training depends the success or failure of

the future. It is in our public schools that those qualities that go to make a respected citizen should be developed, while the meaner qualities should be repressed; hence we are careful that habits of punctuality, neatness, order, and obedience to all reasonable discipline are formed in our respective schoolrooms, and in visiting schools it has been our endeavor to ascertain the method of discipline, the manner of imparting instruction, and to advise with teachers for the best interests of the schools.

EASTON.—WILLIS BOWLES, RUFUS W. YOUNG, CHAS. E. DRURY.

ATTENDANCE.—CHARACTER OF TEACHERS.

The schools the past year have been attended with successful results. The teachers have proved faithful and zealous, and the intercourse between teacher and scholars has been most cordial and happy. Progress in the various branches of study has corresponded with the good feeling which prevailed.

The attendance in most of the schools has been remarkably good, though not perfect. We would therefore call the attention of parent and scholar to the importance of scholars being regular in their attendance. If they are at school regularly, success is assured and their progress will be notable. Scholars who are irregular in their attendance cannot derive the full benefit of the school. We would earnestly recommend that parents give this matter their attention, and so far as possible have their children attend every day while the school is in session, and thereby make the school of more benefit to the scholars who are regular in attendance, and save the teacher much annoyance.

It has been the desire of the school board of the past year to procure teachers of good character, for, as we

all know, the training of our children to habits of neatness, order, punctuality, and industry requires a large share of the teacher's attention.

In order to be successful, teachers should be models of virtue, and all graces that are an ornament to Christian and civil society. If teachers expect their pupils to be at the school early, with smiling faces and dressed in their neatest attire, they will set the example. The schoolroom should be clean. The floor should not be strewn with bits of paper, shavings, and apple-cores. The teacher's moral habits and deportment must be such as they wish to have imitated.

EATON.—FRANK M. HATCH, FRED R. THOMPSON,
CHARLES M. TOWLE.

ATTENDANCE. — SCHOOLHOUSES.

We have spared no pains to procure efficient teachers for the various schools, and have been very successful; only two or three of the fourteen different terms have failed to come up to our expectations. Taken all together they have been, we believe, fully equal to those of preceding years, yet the general improvement has not been very satisfactory. Why is this? We answer, that the general attendance of scholars in the various schools has not ranked high. We refer you to the following statistics: The whole number of scholars registered for the year was 145, the average attendance for the year was 91, the number of scholars with perfect attendance for the year was 3.

We feel it our duty to say that these figures are unsatisfactory. They show that of the whole number of scholars who pretended to go to school, 37 per cent, or more than one third, were constantly absent. This absence, we find from the registers, to be principally a general irregularity of attendance. Can any intelligent

person expect rapid advancement on this basis? We may hire the best teachers possible, yet if this condition prevails, the schools may be well nigh a failure from this cause alone.

Is it reasonable to suppose that the voters of this town—and there are many who do not have scholars—will continue to raise money so liberally for education as they always have in the past, when those who do have scholars neglect, for one cause or another, to send them to school?

We suggest that all parents supply their scholars with suitable books, see that every one is at school the first day, the last day, and every intervening day, sickness excepted, and then, if the improvement is unsatisfactory, you will know pretty well where to place the blame.

When the new school law came into effect, it was thought to be an excellent plan to alternate the fall terms of the first and tenth schools, so that scholars might attend from one to the other. This idea has been carried out, and to do this it has been necessary to employ teachers competent to manage the full-seating capacity of each house. Let us see how this plan has worked the past year. We find that there were four scholars from the tenth who attended the first, the whole attendance being equal to two and one third scholars for the term. There were twelve from the first who attended the tenth, the whole attendance being equivalent to three scholars for the term. The question naturally arises, whether it is profitable to pay the extra expense of these schools on the basis of this attendance the past year.

We recommend that the town purchase all school books, and supply the scholars with such books as they need free of charge. We urge upon the district the importance of putting the schoolhouses in decent con-

dition for the schools. We have three very good houses that need little or no repairing. The tenth is a very good house, but needs repairs inside. The fourth and ninth are not in good condition, and are unsuitable for cold weather. The fifth is wholly unfit to put scholars into even in summer. The former district thought best not to repair it in its present location, but preferred to use it as long as was suitable for summer schools, and then build a new one on a suitable location. The time has already passed when this should have been done. A better house and location are imperatively demanded, if there is to be a school there.

EFFINGHAM.—ALBERT N. GOULD, W. H. COTTON.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The condition of our schools during the past year has been, almost without exception, highly satisfactory to the board, and parents of the pupils. As far as practicable a feeling of sympathy and co-operation has been cultivated between the board and the citizens. The fruit of this has been an increased number of visits of parents and others to the various schools. This is a happy indication which we hope will not be wanting in the future.

The services of teachers of the highest qualification available have been sought. In one district alone has there been any serious complaint, and it will be our especial care to guard the interests of that school during the ensuing year. It pays to employ the best and most popular teachers that the funds will allow. Where practicable, the services of the teacher were retained through the year. Throughout the town there have been 131 weeks of school, which is a total of only 66 2-5 weeks less than in the year ending March 1, 1885, when the school fund was nearly sixteen hundred dollars! Had the same amount been at the disposal of your school board,

our five most important schools would have had nearly ten months of school work each.

But with the increased amount of school funds compared with the preceding year, and the generally first-class work of the teachers employed, we may congratulate ourselves as having safely passed one of the most serious crises in our school affairs.

ENFIELD.—GEO. F. PETTENGILL, JAMES F. BRYANT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reporting the schools to the district we are enabled, through a judicious selection of teachers and a careful supervision of the schools, to report them quite satisfactory. The schools have been consolidated so far as they could be without too great inconvenience. There has resulted from this union of schools a growth in the progress of every pupil who has attended school that must be apparent to the unprejudiced mind. We do not think it necessary to report the schools at great length. We have endeavored to retain the same teachers in the schools, whenever they proved efficient, just as long as we could. We are convinced from experience that it is the duty of the school board to make just as few changes in teachers as possible. When we have good teachers, let us keep them if they will stay. In no other way will the schools reach the high standard of excellence which should be the glory and pride of the district and town. We have an unexpended sum from last year's school funds, and if the schools can be managed on the same basis as in the past, we do not think it will be necessary to appropriate very much for the year to come beyond what the law gives, and yet support as many weeks of school as last year, though we would not recommend parsimoniousness in caring for this interest.

EPPING.—GEO. N. SHEPARD, LEWIS E. FOGG, CALEB F. EDGERLY.

GRADING OF SCHOOLS.—THE WORK OF PARENTS IN EDUCATION.

In the rural districts some of the schools are so small, that, so far as numbers are concerned, great advantages might be derived from uniting two or three in one. But distance of residence and consequent expense and exposure of daily conveyance of the children to and from any one of the schoolhouses as they now stand, are considerations that seem to overbalance the advantages to be secured.

The operation of the schools, as a whole, has been very satisfactory, and each teacher may justly claim credit for having contributed materially to the general success, and in no individual case has there been a failure.

The schools in the rural districts must necessarily remain as mixed or ungraded schools, except to the extent that the more advanced scholars go from them to the high school, which is their right and privilege to do. Some advance toward a proper grading of the village schools has been made, but as yet no definite standard of scholarship has been prescribed as a basis of promotion from one grade to another, and no course of study has been adopted with precise limits for each grade. We hope to make further progress in this direction during the coming year, especially if assurance is given, by expression of the voters in district meeting and otherwise, that an organization of our schools similar to the present is to remain permanent.

As the yearly terms of the Watson Academy have become closely connected, practically, with our system of public schools, we feel required to say something in this connection of that institution and its officers. Let it be understood, once for all, that the terms of the will of the

late and lamented Daniel W. Ladd, Esq., are such that the legacy left by him must be used toward maintaining a "school for the instruction of youth in Epping, to be called Watson Academy," under the management of a board of trustees named in the will, and the trustees, in fidelity to their trust, neither have allowed nor can allow a dollar of the principal or interest of the legacy to be expended under any other management or name. But by adjusting the times of the beginning and ending of their terms of school in harmony with our requirements for the public schools, they have practically co-operated with us and increased the usefulness of both schools, by so arranging the succession of school terms that they might supplement each other.

The importance of the co-operation of parents and citizens generally, with the teachers and school officers in promoting the success of the schools, should ever be kept in mind, and in relation to this subject we will here quote from the remarks made by two of the teachers in their school registers.

Says one: "The teacher has been greatly aided and encouraged by the many visits of the parents and friends of the school, and he hopes that they will continue their visits, fully realizing the great help and influence of such visits to both teacher and pupils."

Says another: "The school has been sadly broken this term by the numerous requests for dismissal at half past two, three, and all other times until four o'clock. All wished to recite every lesson before they went, and when three and four in different classes wished to go at the same time, it was impossible to follow the regular course or to avoid a feeling of nervous haste and confusion in the school, and often lack of time caused ill prepared lessons and loss of explanations."

We trust the foregoing admonitions will be heeded as their importance demands, and we wish to express our

high appreciation of the very intelligent aid that has been given to the school teachers in their work by the citizens. While they have not expected teachers to do all the teaching and training, leaving nothing to be done in the family, they have, by word and deed, shown that they recognize in the public school an important and indispensable aid in the education of all children, rich and poor. They highly prize the value of the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the different branches of school study, but of greater importance do they consider the training of their children, under competent teachers, in right habits of thought and right habits of action, developing into the power of self-education and self-government. They are duly impressed with the importance of giving children something to do. They are aware of the folly of perpetually telling them what they *must not do* and of seldom telling them what they *may do*. They know that telling them what they may do must be followed by seeing that they do it, and that habitually, day by day and year by year, until habit ripens into character. Here is where they welcome the school and the faithful school teacher, in whose person is exemplified self-control and right feelings and actions toward others, who will awaken to spontaneous and well-regulated action the intellectual and moral faculties of their pupils by skillfully presenting to each faculty its proper object, who duly attend to the bodily health and development of the children under their charge, and who direct even their animal propensities to a good use, and vigorously prohibit their abuse.

EXETER. — J. D. LYMAN, *for the Board*.

SENSIBLE REFLECTIONS.

During the spring term Miss Perkins continued to teach her sister and two other small children in her

father's house. Two or three more children coming into the Perkins neighborhood, the schoolhouse was occupied with satisfactory results. The fall term in the Jewett Conner neighborhood commenced with one little girl, living really too far from the school to walk to it, and three boys of a family residing so near the village that their parent said they could attend at the Plains, and the mother of the girl agreeing to teach her, the school was discontinued. The Plains school of mixed grade proving too large was divided, and the smaller scholars put under the instruction of Miss Cook of the discontinued school. By these means satisfactory results were procured in that section. Miss Adams, on Newmarket road, and Miss Brown, on the way to Hampton, have small but good schools. Miss Weston improved greatly by experience, but resigned at close of winter term. Miss Perkins resigned and Miss Dow succeeded her in the Hall Place school. This school, usually one of our most difficult, has been fairly successful, and at our last visit showed encouraging improvement.

The high school continues highly satisfactory. Miss Harvey's and Miss Cartland's schools are crowded, and this is emphatically the case with Mr. French's. In each of these a little army of bright-eyed youth fighting Ignorance has its Sheridan, and does remarkably well considering the circumstances. With ordinary leaders the results would be disastrous. We trust that the district will immediately remedy these cases of congestion. With the experience of more than a century, the conviction of our academy and that of the great educators in general is, that a teacher is required to about thirty scholars. The Academy now has about ten teachers and a very few over three hundred students, and at least one of its ablest and most experienced professors thinks that it is short of instructors. The Robinson Female Seminary had during its winter term, all told, 165 scholars

with two men and a little better than six lady teachers. In these three schools referred to there have been in all, this year, about 170 scholars, with only one man and two lady teachers. Mr. French must have had only four and a fraction of a minute's time daily to give to each of his boys, and Miss Cartland not over five minutes to each scholar, while at the academy there is at least twelve minutes of teacher's time daily to each student and in the seminary fully one quarter of an hour.

The cost per year for each scholar in the seminary is more than eighty dollars, and in these three district schools rather less than fifteen dollars. By the munificence of Robinson, we have for each of our daughters in the seminary some four times the room in school building, and many times as much in expense of schoolhouse, three times as much of teacher's time and more than thrice the cost of instruction, that we provide for a scholar in these three schools. At the same time each of the seminary girls has from a dozen to fifteen times as much schoolhouse land to please her eyes as each of our boys has for his very useful sports and needed exercise. The fundamental deficiencies in these three schools under consideration are that there is not enough of school teacher or of schoolhouse, of pure air or of play ground to each scholar, and their supply of light is not the best. We need not say that these conditions are unfavorable for the best moral, intellectual, and physical development or growth of our children. The average amount of air to each scholar in these three rooms is perhaps less than 300 cubic feet, while the average in the schoolhouses in this county to each scholar is 400 feet, and in Sullivan county 505, and in Cheshire 567 feet. The value of our schoolhouses and lots is \$11,000; those in Hampton, \$10,000; those in Newmarket, \$20,645.98; those in Portsmouth, \$45,300; in Salem, \$8,800; in Dover, \$140,000, and in Rochester, \$57,820. The last state report of schools says

that it is conceded that at least 1,800 cubic feet of fresh air is required per hour for each pupil. A German medical commission reports that the least amount required per hour is 2,150 cubic feet. The report says that "a large majority of the cases of near-sightedness are contracted in the schoolroom." In Germany it was found that in the best-lighted schoolrooms there were less than three near-sighted scholars to each two hundred, while in the poorer lighted there were from 6.7 to 19.7 to each one hundred. Windows directly in front of the pupils, the report says, should be prohibited by law.

With one exception, and that of very recent date, perhaps no other town in this State has been given so much for school purposes as has this, and yet with all of its nation-wide reputation as a seat of learning, few if any of the New Hampshire towns of equal wealth and population have been called upon to tax themselves so lightly to build schoolhouses. In these respects the town has been extremely fortunate. Such large and expensive schoolhouses as we see in other towns of the size of this, we have not been, nor are we now, under the necessity of building. We feel that the citizens are indeed grateful that Robinson made such excellent provision for the highly important education of their daughters, and that they are willing and anxious to amply provide for the not less important education of their sons, who are so soon to be the artisans and farmers, the voters, officials, professional and business men of Exeter. If any one of our schools is of more importance than any other, that most important one is Mr. French's, for very many of the future men of this town here finish their school education. Can Exeter more happily celebrate her quarter-millennial, or do so in a manner more respectful to the high character of her founders and all the illustrious sons of her preceding generations, or in a way more appropriate to her character as a famous seat of learning,

than by providing for the better education of her sons who are so soon to fill the places of the fathers which we now occupy?

FREMONT. — DANIEL C. HOOKE, PERLEY C. ROBINSON,
ALDEN F. SANBORN.

THE RIGHT MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

It gives us pleasure to report a good degree of success in all our schools during the year. There have been no failures.

We have been fortunate in securing teachers who have shown their interest and fidelity by careful preparation for the work of each day. It is not desirable to change teachers frequently, and we have endeavored, so far as possible, to retain the services of such as were competent, and we regret our inability to retain some whose labors have been highly successful.

The examination of each term proves that our teachers have been faithful in the discharge of their trusts.

It lies largely within the power of the teacher to create conditions favorable to success. If the natural attractions of the schoolroom are supplemented by an inspiring presence and kindly sympathy, absent marks and tardiness will largely disappear.

But a wise discrimination on the part of parent as well as teacher is a necessary element of success, lest our scholars be encouraged to read and memorize senseless trash, instead of those inspiring lessons of natural history, biography, and other kindred subjects, which may be found on every hand, and which will be not only entertaining but helpful. Scholars imbibe in a great measure the spirit of the teacher. That teacher who is not earnest or energetic, who does not like her work and is constantly longing for the close of day, cannot expect satis-

factory results. Fortunately we have had none of this class the past year.

Vocal music, a very interesting pastime, has been introduced into some of the schools, and one school had an excellent drill in drawing and gymnastics, — disciplinary exercises which more of our teachers would do well to introduce.

The school committee are the servants of the town, and cordially invite earnest co-operation, with friendly criticism or thoughtful suggestions, on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the schools.

GILSUM. — GEO. C. HUBBARD, O. J. WILSON.

THE TOWN SYSTEM. — TEACHERS.

We have now arrived at the close of the second year under the new school law, and we can truly say that the duties of the school board have been much more pleasant than during the first year. As the people become better acquainted with the new order of things, there appears to be a more general approval of the change in the school laws. The first year some seemed to lose their interest in the schools, and showed a willingness to place obstructions in the way, rather than aid the board in the discharge of their duties. This year the usual interest has been manifested, and everything, so far as we know, has passed pleasantly and successfully. The outside districts are having longer schools than formerly, and all have a sufficient number of pupils to make them interesting.

We have been fortunate in securing faithful and competent teachers, which is, of course, the starting point for a profitable school. The closing exercises of each term have given evidence of patient and practical instruction on the part of the teachers and studious habits on the part of the pupils.

There has been no school at the west part of the town during the year, because we believed there were not sufficient pupils to make an interesting school, and that the advantages at the village schools would fully compensate for the extra distance traveled. We know it is not always pleasant or convenient to go so far to school, especially during the winter term, but you must remember that this term is nearly an entire addition to the amount of schooling you had under the old system.

Prevailing sickness wrought considerable injury to the village schools by causing irregular attendance, and obliged one teacher to abandon her school altogether; but there is one consolation,—the same disease cannot get a very strong hold here again for some time.

GORHAM.—T. N. WIGHT, A. S. TWITCHELL.

IMPROVEMENT UNDER THE NEW LAW.—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE SCHOOLS.—IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

In submitting this, our second annual report, we cannot but feel a degree of pride on account of the excellent condition into which the first two years of our new system has brought all our schools, and which, though not yet fully perfected, has placed them in the front rank with the public schools of our State.

The improvement during the past year in the deportment, and a more regular attendance, have been especially marked and gratifying. Very few complaints have come to us, and the scholars throughout the town, with very few exceptions, have shown that they fully appreciate the good work which is being done in their behalf.

The parents have shown an increasing interest in all the schools, and it is largely by their aid that we are able to report such good progress in this new and, we believe, most excellent system. The examinations in every

department of the graded school, and in all the outside schools, have shown a steady and most gratifying improvement, and we again urge it upon the parents to visit their children and the teachers in the schoolroom, where they are always welcome. It helps both teacher and scholar to feel that their work is appreciated; and there is no way in which this can be so well done, as by assuring them of the interest felt in their welfare by frequent visits, and an oversight of the work which is being done to fit them for future usefulness, both as teacher and pupil.

The schoolhouses are now in very good condition throughout the town, with the exception of those in the old "second district," which are wholly inadequate to the wants of that section. The old house, where the high school is taught, is sadly out of repair, and the hall in which the primary department has been located, and which was the only place we were able to procure, is a room entirely unfit, in its present condition and furnishing, for school purposes.

The improvised seats, and tables in place of benches, are not only unhandy and uncouth, but they are exceedingly uncomfortable for the little ones, and while they have done well under all these adverse circumstances, both as teacher and scholars, they deserve better accommodations. We earnestly hope the district will at once carefully consider this matter, and either build a new house suitable for both the schools, or repair the old one for the use of the high school, and furnish a better place for the primary department; with this done, the whole district will have equally good accommodations and all the schools be in an equally flourishing condition, as is intended by the new law.

We can then invite new industries and new residents, pointing proudly to our magnificent schools and school system, which, in our present condition, and with the

bright prospect of the future, are the best indication of an intelligent and prosperous town.

We invite and urge the continued co-operation of all our citizens in this school work; and we especially ask, both for ourselves and our successors in office, that degree of charity which "is not easily provoked" and which "suffereth long and is kind." There is much to contend with in our labors. Rules must be made and enforced, and if sometimes in their faithful observance they wound the feelings of either parent or child, let all remember that none of us are perfect, and that while it may seem a hardship on the part of some that they are not able to pass every grade, it is not our fault or the fault of the teacher, but may be the fault of the parent as well as the child.

GOSHEN. — JOSIAH HOOPER, ESEK SISCHO, IMRI P. ADAMS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

So much has been said and written upon our common-school system that little remains to be said, and yet its importance should never be lost sight of, but increasing interest should be taken in it from year to year, for it will be a long time before it reaches perfection. As already intimated, it is not talk that is needed, but action, — action not only of school boards, but parents should co-operate with teachers in laying the foundation of a thorough education, and then that foundation should be built upon as long as life and opportunity last.

The great work of the common school should be to make scholars good readers, spellers, grammarians, mathematicians, and historians so far as the history of the United States is concerned; to give them a good knowledge of geography, natural philosophy, physiology and

hygiene. When this work is accomplished, then, and not till then, advance them into the higher branches, if they continue in school; but if they have no further opportunity for schooling, you can have the assurance that they can go out into the world prepared for the common branches of business. We think it entirely wrong to advance scholars into algebra before they have a good knowledge of arithmetic, or to encourage the study of French and Latin before a good knowledge of English grammar is obtained.

The work of laying this foundation devolves largely upon teachers; and to accomplish it they must give their best efforts. Simply spending six hours per day in the schoolroom, thinking more of some pleasure excursion than of what is going on around them, will never do it. There is no place more fully demanding the undivided attention of the employé than the schoolroom.

If the clerk in the store is remiss in his duties, his employer is the principal sufferer; but the unfaithful teacher wrongs every scholar in school. In our humble opinion no class has more to do with the perpetuity of our national liberties than the teachers of our common schools.

GREENLAND. — EDWARD ROBIE, D. D., *for the Board of Education.*

The desire has been expressed that normal-school teachers be obtained for our primary schools, and one of our fellow citizens has generously offered to pay the additional expense there might be in securing a normal teacher for the North school. For some years past there have been so many good teachers among our Greenland young ladies that the board have had no occasion to look elsewhere, but they wish, in this matter, to do whatever shall be for the best interests of the schools. Two years

ago, when a vacancy occurred in the principalship of our high school, application was made to the Normal School at Plymouth for a teacher, but none was available at that time for the situation, and application was made to the Boston Teachers' Agency, and Miss Annie M. Howe was recommended and obtained, whose method of instruction and strict yet pleasant discipline continue well to correspond to the recommendations that were given concerning her.

In respect to the studies pursued, and in respect to the age and qualifications of the scholars, our high school is not on a par with high schools of larger towns, and can not be, because we have not the material to make it so. We have in the town only one hundred and eighteen scholars, of whom thirty-eight, or about one third of the whole number, are enrolled in the high school. In Dover, Exeter, Portsmouth and other large towns, usually less than one tenth of the whole number of scholars is in the high school. If we had only the same proportion in our high school, the number of scholars would be only eleven or twelve. In larger towns they have intermediate schools, schools between the primary and high school. Our high school has in it a large number whose proper place would be in an intermediate school, if we had such a one; but as we have not, the high school has in it at present a larger juvenile element than the board could wish. Still these younger scholars are having the benefit of superior teaching, and, we believe, without any detriment to those who are older. The primary schools have been strictly limited to primary studies, and some of these, as arithmetic and geography, have been pursued in the high school, but with a thoroughness and extent that were not possible in the primary schools. If we did not receive the juvenile element into the high school, there would be a great gap between the primary schools and the high school. The board are not altogether satisfied with

present arrangements, but have sought to do what was for the greatest good of all concerned.

At the beginning of the school year the wish was expressed by the teacher of the high school that there be but one session daily of five hours instead of two, — one of three and the other of two and one half hours. The decision of the question was left to the parents of the scholars. They were requested to express their preference in writing. The result was that fifteen families, or a large majority, voted in favor of one session, and so there has been but one session daily in the high school; in the summer from 8 to 1 o'clock, and in the winter from 8.30 to 1.30 o'clock.

A similar wish for one session was expressed in the South school, and the question was given to the families to decide. Of ten families that voted seven were in favor of one session and three in favor of two sessions, and so for the fall and winter terms there was but one session daily in that school. The board, however, are inclined to think that in the primary schools two sessions daily are better than one, for a session of five hours is rather long for little children, unless there be a considerable recess. With regard to these and other matters pertaining to the schools, we wish there might be a free expression of opinion at this meeting.

GROTON. — DANIEL KIDDER, GEORGE E. COLBURN,
DIMOND G. WELLS.

THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS A PUBLIC DUTY.

The influence of our common schools upon the prosperity, success, and perpetuity of our free government cannot well be estimated or fully appreciated. They are closely allied to all our institutions, civil, political, and religious, and form the chief pillar for the support and

maintenance of these institutions, which have been bequeathed to us by the founders of New England.

All can clearly see, by comparing our country, with its privileges and blessings, with the nations of the old world, what would be, what must inevitably be, our condition were it not for our free public schools. It is these schools that make the difference between our country, with her institutions, and the nations to which we have referred.

These nations educate the few,—the rich and the noble,—not the poor. Our free school system was established by the fathers for the education of the masses, the poor and the rich together. These schools and the institutions they help to maintain come down to us as a rich legacy, better than gold, from those venerated men. Let us, fellow citizens, cherish and liberally support them and show that we are neither unmindful of, nor ungrateful for, the trust committed to our hands. Let no one think to be an idle spectator in regard to our institutions, for he cannot if he would so discharge his duties to himself, his obligations to his country and to God.

HAVERHILL.

PARENTAL INTEREST. — REGISTERS IMPERFECTLY FILLED.

While there has in some instances been more interest taken by the parents, they have, as a whole, evidenced but little concern for the welfare of their children while under the immediate care of the teachers. If the parents desire more successful schools, they should encourage their children to improve the opportunities afforded them, and by their presence in school show that they take more than a passing interest in the development of the children who will soon be occupying the prominent places in our community, as well as in other parts of our common country.

It is our unpleasant duty to call the attention of the teachers to the condition of the school registers as they have usually been returned by them, not more than one in four of those returned for the past year being found correct. There is no excuse for this, as the instructions printed in every register are sufficient if given proper attention. The general condition of the schools in this district is as good as will usually be found in any sparsely settled community, and the advancement made in the studies pursued has been gratifying to us.

HOPKINTON. — HENRY D. DUSTIN, THOS. B. RICHARDSON, JOHN S. STRAW.

LENGTH AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

It will be seen, that with no extra appropriation from the town that each locality has had about all the schooling that could be used to advantage, as our schools are now run. The question may arise, Why so much difference in the amount of schooling in different sections? This arises from the capacity of the scholars in different places to use their school. In some localities schools can be run advantageously in summer and fall where it would be folly to attempt to run one in winter. In such places, the older scholars, where there were any, have been privileged to winter terms in other schools.

Formerly the town was accustomed to appropriate several hundred dollars annually above what was required by the state law for the benefit of our schools, and this, too, when the town was many thousand dollars in debt; now our town is in a prosperous financial condition, with comparatively *no* debt. The school funds required to be raised by the state law are sufficient, if properly expended, to give the children all the schooling they can improve under our present system.

What, then, is our next duty? Evidently to raise the standard of our schools so that they may compare favorably with the schools of any other town or city in the State. How? By securing and paying for the services of energetic and competent teachers; by locating our schoolhouses in pleasant and convenient places; and furnishing pleasant, convenient, and healthful schoolrooms and school grounds. In several parts of the district the schoolhouses are not rightly located for the convenience of the greatest number interested, and very few, if any, have proper yards or play grounds.

At each village in the district should be established a graded school with at least two departments, and proper buildings should be furnished to carry this plan into effect as soon as possible.

KEENE. — JOSEPH B. ABBOTT, *for Board of Education.*

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. — MUSIC. — ARBOR DAY.

For several years past there has been an increasing demand in all our schools for a more thorough drill in mental arithmetic, and to meet this demand the board introduced Colburn's Mental Arithmetic at the beginning of the year. The excellent result from the daily instruction and drill that the teachers have been able to give their pupils in this branch the last two terms, is highly satisfactory to the board. The thorough mental discipline that it will give the pupils in the grammar grades will give them a better standing on entering the high school, and will enable them to grasp and understand more readily the higher branches they will there be required to pursue.

Last year the Normal Music Course, generally known as the "Holt system," was introduced into all the grades in the district below the high school. The system is pro-

gressive, beginning with a simple series of charts, the instruction being given by the regular teachers, with the occasional supervision of an experienced teacher, Mr. A. S. Cox having been sent by the publishers of the system to see it fairly started. The same system has been continued the present year, the first and second music readers of the course having been added to the charts, and the supervision of the work having been for the past term under Miss Lizzie Maynard, who has made weekly visits to each school, thus securing uniformity of instruction and equal progress in schools of the same grade. Sufficient time has not elapsed since the introduction of the course to fully test its merits, but teachers and pupils have taken hold of the work with much interest, and with apparent good results. It is not expected that all scholars can be made singers or musicians, still it is believed that all may learn the theory of music, and even if not able to sing, be better fitted to appreciate and enjoy good music. To many it is hoped the knowledge gained in this branch of instruction in our schools may be a constant and increasing source of pleasure to themselves and their friends. The system is an inexpensive one, but has met the cordial approval of parents and others interested in music.

We are pleased to report that the senior class of the high school and the two schools in the new building on Elliot street, with their teachers, recognized the day appointed by the Governor and Council to be observed as a day for planting trees, shrubs, and vines about the homes, along the highways, and about the public grounds of our commonwealth, by each planting a tree in their school grounds, thus contributing to their comfort and attraction. Their example is a pleasant one for other classes and schools to follow.

KENSINGTON.—JONATHAN E. BROWN, *for the Board.*

SUCCESS OF SCHOOLS.—PROPER CLASSIFICATION AND DISCIPLINE.

The members of the board of education having harmoniously and to the best of their ability discharged the duties of their office, are enabled to report a satisfactory condition of our schools, and very gratifying results of school work for the year. Indeed, we feel warranted in saying that there is a new awakening of educational interest throughout the town. There are other indications of this than the unparalleled number of visits to the several schools. We have been exceptionally fortunate in our teachers, their merits have been recognized and appreciated, and their efforts most cordially sustained. If the schools are not in all respects what we could desire, they are certainly better than they used to be. We have better books, the discipline is more rational and humane, and methods of instruction are vastly improved. It has been inspiring to look in on these companies of well-dressed, cleanly, bright, and well-behaved children, so cheerfully studious and obedient to their intelligent, patient, and faithful teachers. We may safely challenge comparison between our schools and those of the same grade in other towns. But it is well to be reminded that when scholars leave the common schools at so early an age, as unfortunately they now too often do, and with changes of teachers too frequent, however regretted not always to be prevented, especial efforts will be demanded to keep the schools up to the desired standard. Teachers must be expected to avail themselves of the many helps to be found in normal classes and institutes, and in the many books and periodicals especially designed for their improvement and for the advancement of popular education, while the best text-books and all other necessary means and appliances should be generously furnished.

It is desirable that the number of classes in our schools should be greatly reduced. It is of course impossible to classify scholars as well in a mixed as in a graded school; but the evil referred to can be remedied in part. As it now is, parents, presumably at the importunity of their children who are ambitious to go into advanced classes, purchase higher numbers in the series of text-books, and the teachers, too willing to gratify both parents and their children, consent to the use of these books at too early a stage in the progress of the scholars. This is particularly the case in our reading classes. Unfortunately there are six numbers in the series of readers now in use, and we have nearly twice as many classes as there should be. It may be thought advisable to strictly enforce a rule that no scholar shall be promoted to a higher class without the approval of the board of education, or of the superintendent elected by them, and this only after a suitable examination.

It is worthy of record and a matter for congratulation that instances of corporal punishment in the schools of the town are becoming less from year to year. This is believed to be attributable not only to progress in the qualifications and character of the teachers, but to a notable advance in popular sentiment and convictions. The horrible brutalities of the schoolroom which some of us remember, and of which we were the victims, would not now be tolerated in a New England community. Is it not time to cry a "halt" to the use of the ferule and the rod? It is no longer an open question that teachers who by sympathy and kindness can attach children to themselves personally, who by temperament and education are competent to instruct, can safely dispense with corporal punishment. As a relic of barbarism it is one of the most execrable.

The assumption that the teacher is autocrat of the schoolroom, if true, at all, is so within very narrow limits.

Law is supreme. It organizes the school, designates school officials, and prescribes their duties. The teacher may do what no other person is permitted to do, but is still and always amenable to law. The will of an excited and angry teacher need not and should not directly antagonize the will of the child. Lessons of duty affectionately administered can reach the conscience, arouse the moral sensibilities, and excite self-respect and self-control. Kindness is more effectual than severity. Moral and rational beings should not be treated and educated like unreasoning and irresponsible brutes.

KINGSTON. — CHARLES BURR TOWLE, T. O. REYNOLDS,
M. D., JESSE P. MARSHALL.

THOROUGHNESS. — BREAD AND BUTTER EDUCATION. — SUCCESS OF THE NEW LAW.

The man who with a hoe in his hand walks over a couple of acres of corn in ten hours' time does not hoe it; neither does the teacher who with a book in her hand walks over a couple acres of arithmetic in ten weeks' time, teach it. The gravest fault in the administration of our public schools to-day is a lack of thoroughness. Teachers attempt too much, and, as a result, accomplish too little. There is undue haste to fence in a large field of knowledge, and the minds of the pupils have no opportunity to assimilate the crude masses of information which are presented. So much time is taken up in learning that there is no time left in which to understand. To paraphrase Lowell:

“No power of combining, arranging, discerning,
Digests the masses they have learned into learning,”

and a factitious rather than a natural method prevails in the manufacture of the mental goods and chattels which

are to be factors in the success of our future citizens. The children are too often taught on the Grandgrind principle, and stuffed with miscellaneous facts much in the same way that sausage is filled, every bud of the imagination being unceremoniously nipped off by fingers pedagogic. The outcome is a plethora of confused and disconnected information, and getting at a particular item is like getting at a particular bean in a full bushel basket. We have been amazed at the rapidity and gravity with which microscopic boys and girls have answered a series of a hundred questions on topics which were as Dead Sea fruit long before the dark ages, and equally amazed to see them all go down like so many ten-pins before a well-directed—why? Their learning is not knowledge. They know that Columbus discovered America as an isolated fact; they know the date, 1492, as another isolated fact, and are quite as likely to associate this date with the time of Belshazzar and the writing on the wall as with the appropriate occurrence. Before our schools attain to their highest usefulness, teachers and parents must learn to treat the children more like rational beings and less like tea-cups.

Another thought suggests itself here. It is quite time that we all sloughed off the bread-and-butter notion of education. Knowledge cannot be weighed in a commercial scale. The primary question is not whether a man can make ten dollars per week, uneducated, or twenty dollars per week, educated; it is, how can he make the most of himself? how can he best develop his personality? how can he accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number? It is here that our so-called business colleges err in principle, their aim being to educate so that their graduates may get money, and make money-getting the mainspring of life. The dollar suspended before the mental vision by these institutions is so very large that it obscures the nobler motives, so that goodness, honor, and philanthropy

are seen but dimly, if seen at all. A bright young fellow recently asked, "What good will it ever do me to study algebra?" He was measuring the value of knowledge by this little tape-measure whose divisions are the symbol \$. It was explained to him that the "good" consisted in the mental advancement accruing from disciplining the mind to systematic reasoning; that while he might never use what he learned in the exact form in which he learned it, and while he might apparently forget it, yet the effect of his study would remain through life in the ability to think better and to grapple more successfully with difficult questions. An esteemed friend recently put this thought neatly, when he said that while he could not now recollect what particular food he ate for dinner a month ago, yet that food went towards building up the wasted physical tissues; and so while he could not now remember the formulas and principles of the higher mathematics which he studied in college years ago, yet those formulas and principles helped to build up his mind and to make him intellectually the man he has become.

Your committee has continued its former organization during the past year, with Mr. Towle as chairman, Dr. Reynolds, secretary, and Mr. Marshall, treasurer and prudential agent. The year has been marked by more than the usual activity in school affairs. An attractive new schoolhouse now beautifies the spot which the citizens of "old No. 1" had for so many years allowed to be disgraced by the brick monstrosity. A woodhouse has been added to the property at No. 4, so that it is now possible to secure dry fuel on a wet day. At No. 5, the floor has been patched so that the pupils are no longer in danger of falling through, and a skilled stone-mason has inspected the premises, and given it as his unbiased opinion that the building will not collapse before spring. The house is still standing as this goes to press.

By means of the special appropriation, the schools have

been materially lengthened, and have been in session for a length of time which is moderately satisfactory to your committee, who do not ask for the earth. Salaries have been increased but slightly, as will be seen by reference to the table of statistics, and the bulk of the money has been employed in lengthening the schools. The length of the various schools during the present year as compared with the last year of the old system and the first year of the new, can be seen from the following statement:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
1885-6.	18 weeks,	35 weeks,	23 weeks,	19 weeks,	20 weeks.
1886-7.	22 “	27 “	27 “	27 “	22 “
1887-8.	29 “	30 “	30 “	30 “	28 “

That is, by means of the new law and through the efforts of the school board, each of your schools has had about six and one half weeks added to it.

LANDAFF. — JOHN E. HALL, MOSES WHITCHER,
HIRAM CLARK.

ATTENDANCE. — MAPS. — CORRECTION.

While the record of attendance in most of the schools is much better than in former years, there is still great need of further improvement in this direction. Fifteen and one half days' attendance during a term of twelve weeks is a poor record, but this is the record which we find in one case. Such a term of school, for that scholar, amounts to nothing.

Five sets of five maps each have been purchased for use in our schoolrooms. They are spoken very highly of by the teachers as being a great help in teaching geography. The fifty dollars appropriated at our last annual meeting for this purpose was barely sufficient to pay the net cost of these, by getting a liberal discount from the usual price, without leaving anything for the purchase of

globes. Smaller and cheaper maps could have been bought at a less price, but after examining several price-lists, and sending for some sample maps, we could find nothing that we thought adapted to our wants that we could buy any cheaper.

We omit the usual comments in detail upon the several schools, believing that while some good may be accomplished by that course, harm may sometimes result by giving undue praise in some cases and in others undeserved criticism. Occasionally we find teachers who seem to be entirely satisfied with what they have accomplished, but many and in fact most of our good teachers fail in attaining the result to which they aspire. Sometimes scholars pass a good examination and sometimes they fail to do justice to themselves or their teacher, and our conclusions, based upon a visit of two or three hours' duration, are often faulty. We have tried to secure the services of the best teachers, and in most cases have been satisfied with the result.

Some of the schools have been eminently satisfactory, not only to the school board but to the parents and pupils. In some cases complaint has been made, perhaps justly, that the discipline was not what it should be. In some of these cases perhaps the fault was not wholly with the teacher.

It is all right for a parent to give the teacher liberty to punish his children all that will be necessary to make them behave properly in school, but sometimes a few words to the children by the parents themselves in regard to their conduct would be worth more than much severer measures by their teachers.

LITCHFIELD.—MARY W. GRIFFIN, ZACHARIAH K.
WHITTEMORE, FRED L. CENTER.

THE NEW SYSTEM. — DRAWING. — EXPENDITURES.

The legislative exactments of two years since which effected a needed change in our school system, presented a problem to school officials of difficult solution. There would seem to be no insurmountable obstacle in the way of increasing the size and efficiency of the country schools of the State by decreasing their number, but when the attempt is made, distance comes in as a troublesome factor, and all projects and devices to cancel it have been open to objection. The limited area of our town so reduces its potency that it is not productive of serious inconvenience as the pupils are now located, and with the habits of our English cousins it would be inoperative, barring the youngest scholars.

The school work will, we think, compare favorably with that of previous years. Practical examples have taken precedence of subjects of doubtful utility in arithmetic, and the acquirements of the pupils in the several branches have been occasionally tested by written reviews. The written work is useful in revealing any misapprehension that may exist in the mind of the student. The emulation aroused early in the winter term in the subject of penmanship led to painstaking efforts, and the improvement is noticeable.

Drawing is usually classed among the accomplishments, yet there is scarcely another branch that touches practical life at so many points; for this reason it has been introduced into our schools the present year. We cannot name a trade in which the education of eye and finger acquired in its practice is not largely helpful, and as a mental discipline it is not inferior to many school studies. Colored sketches by the older pupils in No. 1 are pleasing

wall decorations for the schoolroom, indicating what has been accomplished and promising well for future endeavors. A concert exercise at the close of the term in No. 3 evidenced the results of careful practice under the direction of a skillful teacher, also the hearty interest of the pupils in the art.

The fifty dollars appropriated for repairs have been expended in painting the schoolhouses in Nos. 2 and 3, and shingling a portion of the roof in No. 1. Among the items that swell the sum for incidentals are rests for the smaller children, whose feet must otherwise have remained unsupported; maps of New Hampshire and Hillsborough county, to facilitate the acquirement of a knowledge of the geography of our own State, to which considerable attention has been given; stationery, for practice in correspondence and other purposes; copies of monthlies that contained matter of value to the children; shades, to spare the eyes of pupils the ill effects of light from windows directly opposite the desks; blackboards and other needed articles. A few dollars expended on the interior of the school buildings would increase their attractiveness.

LOUDON.—NEWELL W. LOVERING, WARREN P. OSGOOD,
JEREMIAH L. PERKINS.

THE CONDITIONS OF A GOOD SCHOOL.

During the past year we made it an object to secure the services of teachers whose system of teaching and whose characters and qualifications could not be disputed, and we are confident that in no instance have we been deceived, although in some of the schools there has been a tendency on the part of the parents to freely criticise the teachers and their methods, while their children are permitted to leave the school whenever they disagree with

the teachers. This should not be allowed. It retards the progress of the school greatly, and if parents will not willingly let their children attend school more regularly, we shall be compelled to enforce a law which may be found in the Laws of 1881, chapter 42, section 1, page 464.

Our statistical table will show you that we tried to give each scholar an equal amount of schooling. At the close of each term we found that thoroughness had invariably been the motto of the teacher. In a few schools we found rhetorical exercises had been practiced during the term. We would suggest this important exercise in all the schools the coming year. Our teachers the past year, with the exception of two, have been residents of the town. We think when we can obtain equally as good talent at home as abroad, we should give it the preference, and by so doing keep the money that is raised by the town for the support of schools in town. The question has been asked by our home teachers, why we do not pay as high wages as they do in other towns. We cannot, because we raise only the amount of money we are obliged to. Now, legal voters, come up and let us raise a few hundred dollars more than the law requires and give our children an equal chance with those of adjoining towns. In many instances we think the "new law" has proved beneficial throughout the year; and as it is a law, let us thoroughly test it before we utterly condemn it.

In conclusion, let us all unite in an earnest effort to elevate and improve the condition of our schools, forgetting personal differences in our desire for the common good.

LYNDEBOROUGH. — N. T. McINTIRE, GEORGE ROSE,
DAVID C. GRANT.

THE INFLUENCE AND CONDITIONS OF A GOOD SCHOOL.

Your school board herewith present their annual report of the schools in this town, and they can honestly speak of progress and achievement. The formative influences which surround a child are many and various. His mind is first put under the guidance and training of parents, but it is very early committed to the care of the teacher in the public school. In many cases the early development is very small indeed, so that when he enters the school the teacher is obliged to begin with the rudiments of knowledge and lead him forward step by step. This is not always an easy task; it takes time to find out his real capabilities and tastes. It is not true that one child can do just what another one can; and it is not wise to follow the same method with all children in respect to instruction or discipline. As there is a difference in natural gifts, so there should be a difference in training and treatment.

Educators agree in most points, but differ widely in the application of theories and in the use of methods. The chief thing we wish to emphasize here is this: since the end sought for is excellence, the way to achieve it should be wisely chosen and skillfully used, else the method will mar the work and defeat the end.

While we magnify the good which our schools can do and are doing, we are by no means insensible to the fact that they are not perfect, nor the teachers infallible; but they accomplish much, and are leading the way to better results in the future. As an agency for intellectual growth they are of the utmost importance, and they are so vitally connected with the highest welfare of the people that no one can justly ignore their influence or under-

value the good they do. They are deserving support and careful guardianship, and to render them most effective and useful there is need of union of effort among citizens, parents, teachers and the committee. We think such union already exists in a measure, and we trust it will become more harmonious as the years go by.

The question then arises, Are we individually doing all that we can to secure that harmony of action that will give the greatest benefit to scholars under our care? Do not too many parents feel that when their children are attending school that they are free from all responsibility, that the burden is upon the teacher? Do not scholars lean too heavily upon their teachers, and wrongfully accuse teachers with neglect and inattention when the real fault is with themselves, arising from a want of ambition and a determination to solve the many difficult questions that arise from day to day in the schoolroom without troubling the teacher by asking many unimportant questions, which they can by studying find out themselves? We all like gold, but dread the digging; so we all would like a good education, but dread the labor necessary to secure it. Learning, unlike gold, cannot be obtained by purchase. It can only be secured by individual effort. Teachers are only helps; the labor is with the scholars.

MANCHESTER. — Wm. E. Buck, *Superintendent*.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

A school that is not under proper control cannot do efficient work. Such a school is not worthy of the expense of its support, and usually its members are more harmed by the improper habits formed than profited by the little knowledge gained. In the formation of character, habit precedes principle, and doubtless in the majority of cases exerts the greater and more abiding

influence; hence one's habits chiefly determine his work and condition in life. Correct habits are largely the result of proper discipline; therefore good discipline is the first essential of a good school, and one's ability agreeably to discipline a school properly is the first mark of his fitness for a position at the teacher's desk. Ordinarily, the condition of the American family is such, at the present day, that good order at school is generally and agreeably secured by the good sense and tact of the teacher, supplemented by the moral support of parents; but occasionally an apparently incorrigible pupil is encountered, who, "like a hornet in a bee-hive," brings consternation to the queen, creates confusion in the swarm, and threatens all with destruction. In the bee-hive, the death of the offender, or his expulsion, is immediately determined; and in the school, the willful disturber must be promptly met with subjection or exclusion.

It may be properly inferred from the foregoing, that, in the matter of school discipline, I regard as best the mildest means that can be made successful, but that the means must be successful at all hazards. So it would seem that there may be instances where corporal punishment might be regarded as justifiable; but it should be inflicted only as a last resort, and then not hastily or inconsiderately. I hold it safe to enunciate the general principle, that whatever a judicious parent may rightfully do in the matter of correcting his child and enforcing obedience, the teacher, standing in the place of the parent, would be justified in doing; and yet, while believing that corporal punishment is justifiable in some instances, I think it well that the teacher should consider in each case appearing to merit its infliction whether it would not be wiser to pursue a different course from what the parent even would be likely to take in regard to a misdemeanor deserving corporal punishment; for the

teacher has the parent back of him, and, by conditioning the case so that the parent will have to take cognizance of it, the co-operation of the parent may be secured when otherwise it might be antagonized.

The alternative for corporal punishment in school is suspension therefrom; and in no instance when such suspension occurs should the pupil be allowed to return to school except under conditions which would cause him, his parents, the school, and the teacher, all to feel that whatever of good could have been gained by the infliction of corporal punishment had been attained, unless, indeed, it should become clear that the case was not deserving of such punishment. Conditions sufficiently effective to attain the end in view may generally be made with pupils as far advanced as the higher divisions of the grammar school, by requiring of such, upon their return from suspension for a misdemeanor deserving corporal punishment, a written statement, signed by the pupil, with at least the tacit approval of the parent, embodying an acknowledgment of the error committed, expressions of sorrow or regret therefor, and a promise that in consideration of readmission at school the pupil will in future be dutiful and obedient, and exert his influence for good order and harmony in the school. Such a statement should be more or less specific and stringent, simply made known to the school in a general way, or read to it by the teacher or by the offender, according to the nature of the offence and other modifying circumstances. Such a course of procedure in treating the exasperating misconduct of older pupils has generally been found, whenever tried, quite satisfactory to the parents concerned, and usually resulted in the return of suspended pupils, by direction of their parents, prepared either to submit to a reasonable infliction of corporal punishment, or to subscribe to a statement of the character above indicated; and in either case, chiefly

by reason of the co-operation of the parents, this form of discipline has been both effectual and salutary.

There will always be differences of opinion as to whether corporal punishment should ever be administered to pupils by the teacher, but a reasonable application of it to younger pupils (those of higher primary, middle-school, and lower grammar grades) who have become rebellious through lack of right early training, sometimes seems to be the only effective remedy, and often more humane than the expedients frequently heard of as designed to take its place. With this class of pupils suspension would frequently result in exclusion, for parents too lax to establish the principle of obedience in the child before his entrance at school, would be indifferent about his return, or powerless to effect it under proper conditions. Higher-grade pupils would, indeed, have no just grounds for complaint if corporal punishment should be immediately administered for grossly defiant disobedience of the teacher's reasonable requirements, or for open and insolent impudence to the teacher, — especially after having been warned against them. Scarcely any one could be found with any sympathy for such pupils; for no one would be able to banish from his thought what he himself would regard, under similar circumstances, as a fitting rebuke for such conduct.

Our teachers, I am happy to say, have generally succeeded exceptionally well in securing proper control of their pupils without exercising undue violence. From tabulated statistics in school reports of other cities, itemizing the instances of suspension, restoration, and the infliction of corporal punishment, I am satisfied that no other superintendent in so large a field of labor can have had fewer complaints from parents than myself in regard to the treatment of children at school. Our schools, too, have very generally been in excellent order. The effort upon the part of teachers who have uniformly succeeded

in keeping their schools in best condition, has been directed to an attempt to furnish every pupil with a sufficient amount of proper work, and then to cause such interest in the performance of it that none would have either time or inclination to attend to anything else. Such teachers have to work hard. They plan and arrange, while others doze or sport; but they daily get satisfaction enough to repeat their extra labors at night for the next day, a satisfaction derived from the greater enjoyment of school because of the manifest interest and improvement of pupils who when let loose are too cheerful to fight and therefore play. Teachers who attain such a high ideal do not feel the necessity of frequently reminding their pupils of examinations and next promotion day; they do not, twenty-four hours beforehand, contrive to let something slip that will lead their pupils to infer the subject for written examination upon the following day, so the best scholars may take their books home to work it up all night and come on the morrow too nervous to do themselves justice; nor do they forget to give pupils two weeks' prior notice of the time when compositions and declamations are to be presented before the school, and so free themselves from the annoyance of having justifiable delinquents, while, on the other hand, their pupils have time to give a little thought to the subject of their theme before writing upon it, or ample time for rehearsals of a declamation which with a fair time for such may be uttered so as to mean something.

I have no recommendation, as the result of these observations, for the formation of additional restrictions to be imposed upon the corps of teachers because some are not so thoughtful as might be desired. It will be better to give hints, or direct advice, as occasions seem most to demand; for I believe in giving teachers the greatest freedom possible in their school work, that without great freedom they cannot do their best, while with the privi-

lege of its exercise they may properly be held responsible for results.

MARSHALL P. HALL, *for School Committee.*

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

We need a further development on the side of practical education, as represented in the evening schools and in certain departments of the high school. Increased interest in evening-school work is reported from all our New England towns. These schools appear to be firmly established as an integrant part of the common school system. As they are chiefly patronized by working people, and their attendance increases as the hours of labor lessen, their growth is a significant sign of the times. The ordinary evening school is capable of great development for good. Besides the usual instruction, advantage might be taken in its classes to teach the principles of our government, and so counteract some of the political evils which exist in cities. Our own evening schools may be directly improved by the employment of better teachers, the introduction of other and more interesting studies, and by a more watchful supervision.

Evening schools for special instruction in subjects relating to the trades and industries are also increasing in number in manufacturing towns. Our classes in mechanical drawing are a beginning in this direction. They should be made free to every apprentice and artisan in the city, and enlarged until all applicants can be accommodated. Every man who attends them is made a better workman; he more highly respects himself and his calling; he is stimulated to invention, and animated to become a master in his business. The action of our city in providing such facilities for young

mechanics will tend to induce them to remain in our midst, and to build up here the smaller but important industries which we so much need.

In the day schools also, the practical idea is to be developed. The evening school and the day school afford a curious illustration of the needs of two great classes of youth. In the former are found those, who, by force of circumstances, have early learned the lessons of industry, and now need intellectual growth and discipline. In the day schools the order is reversed; the pupils are students exclusively from their earliest days, and most of them sadly need some direction toward industrial pursuits. There is an unmistakable demand for something supplementary to the common school to meet this need. Drawing schools, laboratories, manual-labor classes, and the like, may seem to many of our older citizens like useless innovations, and yet the swiftly changing conditions of our day make them necessities. The most stupendous fact of modern times is the growth of cities. In the year 1800, only one twentieth of the inhabitants of the United States lived in cities. The last census reports that there are now more than twelve millions of people, or fully one fourth of our whole population, in cities of 8,000 inhabitants or over. This vast massing of men has revolutionized all conditions, political, social, and educational. It has placed our children in a new world. The essential laws of education do not change, but its methods and aims must move on. In the days of our fathers there were no educational problems such as puzzle us. Industry was amply taught in the household and on the farm; health and exercise needed not to be supplied by artificial devices. Then, the State had to provide only for the simple needs of intelligence; now, it must educate for social and industrial demands.

MARLBOROUGH. — ELISHA O. WOODWARD, HENRY GOULD.

THE UNION AND CONSEQUENT IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

In submitting our report for the year ending March 1, 1888, we wish to call the attention of the district to the changes which have been made in the different schools during the past two years, and to some of the results that have followed. Under the old school law the town was divided into eight school districts, and at the time the present law came in force was supporting eleven schools. The average attendance of pupils at these different schools during the years 1884 and 1885, the last two years of the old district system, and the number of weeks' schooling for the same period were as follows:

District No.	Weeks'	
	Pupils.	Schooling.
District No. 1.....	4	32
2, 1st primary.....	33	36
2, 2d primary	39	54
2, intermediate ...	37	56
2, grammar	28	56
3.....	14	42
4.....	7	40
5.....	10	40
6.....	9	38
7.....	8	42
8.....	22	52

Believing that the school money could be more economically expended by bringing together some of the smaller schools, the school board of 1886 assigned the scholars from old districts Nos. 1 and 7 to No. 8, which school is now known as No. 1. Districts Nos. 4 and 5 and a portion of No. 6 they united in one school, now called No. 4. Scholars from the part of district No. 6 not united with Nos. 4 and 5 they assigned to district No. 2, now No. 2 school. No change was made with No. 3, except that

scholars from this, as well as from all other schools, are allowed to attend the grammar school whenever they are sufficiently advanced to enter the classes in that department. These changes and arrangements the present board have found so satisfactory in their practical working, that no alterations have been deemed necessary the past year. The saving of money consequent on the reduction of the number of schools has enabled the district to furnish to the scholars from the smaller districts fifty-eight weeks of schooling during the two past years, or sixteen weeks more than they received the two years previous in their old districts.

Another important benefit derived, though one perhaps not so readily noticed or universally admitted, is the increased ambition and interest which scholars in the larger schools incite in each other. It has been stated by one of our citizens, an old teacher, that both teachers and scholars will do fifty per cent more and better work in schools numbering from twenty-five to thirty scholars than they will in the very small schools. This we believe to be in accordance with the opinion of a very large majority of those who have given the subject careful thought.

A liberal amount has been paid for transporting scholars, so that the inconvenience which might have been experienced by those living farthest from school has been largely removed. In the matter of transportation we have had no established precedent or fixed rule to govern us, and hence the mistakes we may have made we trust will not be repeated by our successors.

We have employed none but experienced teachers, and we are glad to be able to say that they have, as we believe, labored faithfully and earnestly for the highest good of their pupils. The older and more advanced scholars in the mixed schools have been urged and encouraged to avail themselves of the advantages of the grammar school as early as their attainments would allow, and we are

glad to notice a general willingness on their part to do so. It must be evident to the citizens of the district who take an interest in the matter, that our grammar school is now giving that practical and thorough instruction to its scholars, which not only prepares them for the proper discharge of the ordinary business duties of life, but also fits them for an easy entrance and creditable standing in the higher schools they may wish to attend; and it is also gratifying to know that the good reputation of this school is not confined to our own town, but that scholars in adjoining towns are asking to share its privileges.

We cannot close this report without calling particular attention to what we believe is one of the greatest hindrances to the complete success of our schools,—the frequent tardiness and absence of pupils. This is no new evil. Frequent complaint has been made in regard to it by teachers and school committees, but the parents and guardians—the ones who are almost wholly responsible for its continuance—have not yet come to the rescue. A scholar often absent from recitation soon loses his interest and inevitably falls behind his class, thus not only debarring himself from the benefits which the school is designed to bestow, and which it is the duty of his parents to see that he receives, but he is a hinderance to his teacher and classmates, and a positive damage to the whole school.

In conclusion, we wish to express our thanks to manufacturers for their cheerful assistance in securing a better attendance, by refusing employment to those scholars whom the law requires to attend school; and also to others for valuable suggestions for the good of scholars.

MARLOW.—PERLEY E. FOX, NATHAN T. BROWN, LYMAN H. HUNTLEY.

ORDER.—THE TOWN SYSTEM.—SMALL SCHOOLS.

To sum up the year's work of the schools, we think we can properly report them as having been prosperous. There has not been to our knowledge a single case of real insubordination in any school in town during the year. While in the village school there have been some cases of thoughtlessness, neglect of duty, and indifference to studies and the proprieties which are becoming to young ladies and gentlemen, still there has been no case which the firm hand of a disciplinarian would not easily manage; and though some scholars have been worthy of censure, equal censure would apply to the teacher for not enforcing discipline. Another marked feature of the schools has been the absence of parental interference in cases where there had been some real or fancied grievance on the part of their children.

It has been no uncommon thing in the past for children to be taken from the school under the pretext that the school was worthless, or something offensive had been said or done to their children. The first case of this kind is usually followed by others, and the teacher finds his school almost broken up by the absence of his scholars, destroying all the interest and influence of the school many times, when otherwise it would be fairly successful. Nothing more detrimental to the interests of the school can be done than this. There has been but little of this practiced the past year, so that we are able to report all our schools closing with nearly the full number of scholars, and interest sustained through the term. As has been remarked before, it has been our aim, so far as we could, to employ teachers from our own town, and to aid those we could not employ in

getting schools in other places. It has been a source of satisfaction that the town has furnished so many teachers, some fifteen in all, the past year. We think this is partly due to the advantages which our scholars have in the high school, which, without doubt, has done much in fitting our scholars for teachers; and although it is not always all that could be desired, it gives advantages which should be prized and improved by all who can secure them.

The town system has worked no harm to our schools the past year, and we think has been a great advantage in several instances. It has been the aim of the school board to preserve the schools in the various districts, so far as practicable to do so. With schools so small as many of ours have been the past year, the temptation may have been strong to unite and form larger schools, but we have thought it for the interests of the schools and the town to keep them as heretofore, with one exception. There were but four scholars in No. 8, and after consultation with the patrons of the schools, we thought it best to bring the scholars to No. 4 the fall term. To have given the district ten weeks of school would have cost about \$40; the expense of bringing the scholars for the ten weeks was \$20, making a saving of about \$20, and giving the scholars the best advantages the town affords, which they could not have had in a school of but four scholars. The greatest trouble with our schools at the present time is a lack of a sufficient number of scholars to make interesting and profitable schools. There cannot be much enthusiasm on the part of either scholars or teacher when there are only four or five scholars. Until the population increases, there can be no remedy for this but uniting.

MILTON. — JOHN U. SIMES, LUTHER HAYES.

INFLUENCE OF SCHOOLS UPON CHARACTER.

It is, or should be, the purpose of all to get the best attainments possible from our common schools. In a republic like ours, where every child, every male child at least when he arrives at the years of manhood, will be liable to take an active part in making laws for our government, it behooves us to see that each one is possessed of right principles, and an education that will fit him to act wisely and well.

To gain these results, we once more urge the parents and others in each district to take an active interest in the public schools, and, so far as may be, further the efforts of the school board to accomplish this end. When we contemplate the fact that more than half a million of persons are coming to this country annually from foreign lands, emigrants whose ways, habits, and customs are entirely dissimilar to our own, thousands among them utterly unable to understand our language, we shall see the necessity of keeping our common schools intact and up to the highest standard, and of having the principles of patriotism, temperance, and morality, truth, honor, and justice, to say nothing of civil and religious liberty, early instilled into the minds of the rising generation. "Whoso readeth let him understand;" "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We wish to thank those, who, heeding the request of the board last year, came to them directly whenever they saw anything that needed change or correction. By taking this course, several matters were happily adjusted which otherwise might have grown to the proportions of mountains. May the same prudent course be pursued in the future.

On the night of September 19, 1887, the store of Mr.

Ira Miller, treasurer for both town and district, was broken open and his safe rifled. A large sum of money belonging to the town and district was stolen. It was apprehended that this might shorten the terms of schools, but Mr. Miller made good the losses, and the schools were kept their full length. During the past year rather more than the usual attention has been given to penmanship and spelling, and with excellent results. We deem this a matter of considerable moment. A person with fine talents may be unable to give satisfaction to his employer, when engaged as an accountant or clerk, simply because his penmanship is poor or his spelling faulty. Those who do not become good spellers in youth will seldom become so later in life. Parents can help their children much by hearing them spell at home, having family spelling matches and inviting the children in the neighborhood, and the good attained will well repay the efforts put forth. With the many copy-books now in use, children can practice writing at home, and any one with the least ambition can soon learn to write a good hand. Many of the little children in our schools can already do so.

NASHUA. — O. S. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements most needed in order to render our school buildings more comfortable, and to make them a means of promoting good health and vigor, both of mind and body, lie in the direction of heating, ventilating, and the care and location of water-closets, sink-pipes, and drains. I do not think that a schoolroom heated by stoves — wood stoves at least — with long pipes extending across the room, over the heads of children, the temperature of which is subject to extremes of fluctuation and variation in different parts of the room, should be

tolerated in an enlightened community. The health of our children is too vital and important to be trifled with. Every consistent safeguard should be provided by the city, to which should be added the most persistent painstaking efforts on the part of teachers and janitors, guarding against exposure and sudden changes, and thus giving the little children a fair chance to grow strong and healthy as they grow wise and mature. I am speaking especially of smaller children, who have not the wisdom which comes with years, but are quite likely to sit near a hot stove or in a draft of air without complaining, or to rush out of an over-heated room without wraps or rubbers ; and it is just here that the teacher's protecting care must be exercised over her little flock.

VOCAL CULTURE AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no more important branch of instruction in our public schools than that which tends to the proper development of the vocal organs, and to the correction of bad habits in tone and quality of voice. Good reading cannot be attained, except in rare individual cases, unless considerable attention is given to voice culture from the very lowest grade. At first it may be a mere imitation on the part of the child, as indeed it is, but even in this stage of the child's progress the teacher's correct tone and accent, with distinct enunciation, is a powerful influence for culture. This fact is especially noticeable in schools composed largely of children of foreign parentage, who have heard nothing but their native tongue at home, and the poorest of broken English among their playmates. Imitation is then the only method which the teacher can use to correct their faults in reading and speaking. She must be to them an example, a copy, a standard, which they are to strive to reach. This work must be very largely carried on by the regular teacher, through a per-

sistent effort maintained in connection with every school exercise to secure correct articulation and distinct utterance. This matter is receiving much more attention than formerly among teachers and educators everywhere, and, I am glad to say, by those of our own city. Defects of speech, such as a drawling tone, a nasal twang, lisping or clipping the sounds of certain letters, are found to yield to skillful treatment, and in the majority of cases to disappear altogether.

I am more than pleased with the results which have followed the special instruction given in the grammar and high schools by Mrs. Huntley. There can be no question that the introduction of this feature in our public schools was a wise and profitable measure. The change which was made at the opening of the schools in September, by which the instruction is given to the grammar grades instead of the high school only, during the first two terms of the year, has extended the instruction somewhat, and is now presenting the advantages to a much larger number of pupils whose habits are less firmly fixed and who can therefore be the more readily reached and influenced.

The other branch of Mrs. Huntley's work, that of physical training, or gymnastics as it is commonly called, is of no less importance, and is made a part of each exercise or lesson by the special teacher. Indeed, I think that this is of more importance if we take into account the fact that the mind cannot act with the best results unless sustained by a healthy body. "A sound mind in a sound body" is a truism that needs to be remembered and heeded with special care during the growing period of the child. If I may be permitted to quote another, "We are blame-worthy if, in this age of lavish education, we continue to yoke together active brains and inert bodies, to increase the load upon our shoulders and neglect the means for carrying it." If learning is to be acquired at the sacrifice of health, it would be better not to acquire

it. But there is no need of losing health in the pursuit of knowledge. To counteract such a tendency it is necessary that the pupil should maintain correct and regular habits of seasonable recreation out of school, and that physical training be made a part of every-day work in school. Each teacher should set apart a few minutes each day for this purpose, and the other work will not suffer on account of it, but will rather be benefited by it.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

I wish to invite your attention to the importance of furnishing free text-books and supplies. The arguments in favor of such a measure are numerous, and many of them are so old that they begin to be threadbare. I venture to present a few in as brief space as possible. With free text-books the school work could commence on the first day of the term, while without such a provision several days, or a week even, would be consumed before the pupils would be well supplied with the necessary books. The attendance would be increased, in the high school especially. The greater economy of this method of furnishing books and supplies is evident from the following:

In Lawrence, Mass., the cost per pupil (since the law of the State, passed in 1884, obliging towns to furnish free text-books) has been as follows: In 1884, \$0.82; in 1885, \$1.40; in 1886, \$1.07; in 1887, \$0.69; or an average of 99.5 cents per pupil. It will be seen that the principal or greatest annual outlay must be at first.

In Fall River, Mass., the annual cost of supplies per pupil for ten years, from 1874 to 1883 inclusive, was 64 cents. In Lewiston, Me., the annual cost per pupil for five years (after having been in use several years) was 76.4 cents.

In the annual cost per pupil in Lawrence given above,

69 cents for 1887, is included the cost of all blank-books, writing-books, examination paper, practice paper, pens, ink, slates, slate pencils, lead pencils, crayons, erasers, kindergarten material, etc.

Concord adopted the plan of free supply four years ago, with an annual expense of \$1,188.20 for the first year and about \$500 per year since. The number of pupils is 1,544 (approximate average).

Dover has just entered upon the free text-book plan. In the annual report of that city for 1886, I find this statement made by the committee: "It is a fact established beyond all controversy that free text-books tend to increase the attendance at school, to relieve destitute parents of what is to them, quite frequently, a burden, at the expense of a light property tax, and to reduce very largely the gross amount expended for such books. In this present advanced age, the leading idea is free text-books for free schools. In practice as well as in theory, the two should go together."

I recommend that the matter be taken under advisement with a view of providing free text-books and supplies, commencing with the next school year in September. The probable cost the first year would be about two thousand dollars. It might be much less, according to the conditions. If books were furnished only to those who needed new books, requiring pupils to use their own books if they had any, the increased expense would be distributed through several years.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Parents sometimes seem to think that their rights and duties are opposite and antagonistic to those of the teacher. Teachers not unfrequently have some such feeling. Nothing could be more erroneous. The rights, duties, and interests of parents, pupils, and teachers lie in the same channel, along the same course, and tend to the

accomplishment of the same result,—the highest development of the pupil, in its broadest sense, mentally, physically, and morally, and I might add socially. And when the efforts of all concerned are combined for the accomplishment of this result, in a cheerful, friendly, forbearing spirit that does not claim or require perfection, but frankly admits the imperfections of human nature, while they, through the noblest impulses, strive continually to overcome them in themselves and to overlook them in others, then the true ideal of school management will be reached.

I consider a good, friendly feeling between teachers and pupils, and between teacher and parents, of the greatest importance to successful management of schools. I know of no better way of bringing about such a happy state of affairs than by a better acquaintance with each other.

If this can be extended to the home of the child, as well as to his peculiarities of disposition and temperament, by the teacher, and to the schoolroom with its necessary requirements and restrictions, by frequent calls of the parent, the results will be the more helpful and encouraging. Parents should visit the schools more. Teachers should visit the parents more.

The better the parent understands the conditions of the schools, and the better informed he is in regard to his child's scholarship and behavior, the more good he is constantly doing for that child and for the school. In order to aid teachers in giving such information to parents, I have, by your sanction, introduced the following blanks, or letter forms, which I here insert for the purpose of further examination :

No. 1.

.....SCHOOL.

Nashua,.....188

M.....

.....deportment

at school is not satisfactory.

I think it best to inform you of the fact, and hope
will do better in the future.

More definite information can be obtained of me at room No.
.....School.

Respectfully,

.....Teacher.

To aid in maintaining good order, please sign and return this,

Place for signing.

.....

Approved by the Board of Education.

NEW IPSWICH.— WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, JOSEPH E.
F. MARSH, JR., AMOS F. SHATTUCK.

THE LEGITIMATE WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

The education of the young in this community, to an enthusiast in the work (and each of us ought to be), is an eminently important and practical work. Manifestly true does this appear, if we note the spirit of the age and the character of the race to which we belong. The age in which we live is active and energetic, but delights in results easily secured. Superior intelligence, knowledge that can be turned to a practical use, is always in de-

mand. The Anglo-Saxon mind excels all others in its desire and ability to do this. "What shall we teach the young?" asked an old sage. "What he most needs to know," was the apt reply. What, then, do our children and youth aim to do or wish to become in life? As the proverb is, "Like father like son," surely this is a question that it concerns the parent, as well as the child, to ask.

Whatever they do in life, let the little folks con their studies thoroughly and faithfully, you say; they will need all the knowledge they can get. This is admitted. But the incidental advantages of a good school are often of very great value. Let us see to it that these are secured to them. Are they to remain with us as citizens of their own town? Then as social beings they should be brought together in schools as large, as stimulating, and as prosperous as in the nature of the case we can give them, that in early life they may form acquaintances, cement friendships, and have their faculties and energies developed and increased by a healthful contact with other minds. He who would not have his child an exotic in the social world when he becomes a man, must allow him to grow up with the world of his own age.

Are they to leave us in pursuit of a home or a fortune in other communities? Then we should note well the probable character of these communities. We should realize that anywhere in our country a good education will be held at a premium; that the great West, like a young athlete, awake and alive to her booming values in real estate and other property, is also on the alert to make the most of these advantages by giving her youth extensive educational privileges; that the growing villages and great cities of our land, stimulated by numbers and improved methods, abounding in experts and enthusiasts in every science, vying with each other in efforts to obtain for text-books and for teachers the very best, are placing within the reach of the humblest and poorest

families privileges for obtaining an education of no mean order.

If our youth, then, are not to be laggards in the race, should they come in contact with the well-trained and well-furnished minds of these communities, it behooves us to be up and doing in this work.

The mere acquisition of knowledge is not all. While the laws of the State contemplate the giving to all of her citizens an opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the branches required by law to be taught in our common schools, the word thorough may mean a great deal more to one mind than to another, viz., to be a good reader, in its best sense, implies the ability to completely grasp the thought and feeling of the author read, and convey it to listeners by an ever varying accentuation and tone of the voice. This involves, also, an extensive knowledge of the best literature, that the discriminating and appreciative faculty being called into active exercise may be able to know the relative value of what is read. Few things can be more important, in this age of many books, than to be able quickly and easily to grasp that which is really valuable, and appropriate it to one's own use. The bee that flits from flower to flower only to be satiated with sweets, can never be of value as a producer of honey for its own or another's use.

The facts learned, the rules committed, the problems solved are not all, nor are they the most important part of the benefit to be secured in a schoolroom. A well-disciplined mind is of far greater value. Education here is but begun, to be continued through life. The man not growing in knowledge and virtue is decaying in ignorance and vice. Nor is merely mental culture all. There is a culture of the heart that must not be overlooked. True, religion is not to be taught here in any limited, denominational sense, but in its broader and deeper divine sense, it is. The human mind can never have too early in life

an ever present, sweet, and reverential conception of its union with and dependence upon God, the Eternal Father, and Jesus, the loving Saviour. The prosperity of every community demands that its citizens should be early taught in the public schools the fundamental virtues of honesty, temperance, industry, justice, and truth.

The importance of this great work requires the employment of teachers of no ordinary merit, the very best that under the circumstances can be obtained. In the good teacher we find some adequate sense of the importance of his work as affecting the future happiness and usefulness of his pupils. He is active and industrious, enthusiastic and aspiring, not having yet attained, but ardently pressing toward the mark. He has caught the spirit of the age in which he lives. To him growth in knowledge and character is the thing of all others of prime importance. In the forest, growing rapidly under the genial influence of sun and rain, that tree or little clump of trees that does not itself grow, soon becomes, relatively, exceedingly small. Who can hope to lift others to a high standard of excellence without himself first being lifted?

It is not for us to say much in the way of commendation of the system under which our office is held. If it has its good features, let us make the most of them. That our legislators sincerely enacted the law, not in the interest of any one class (as has been foolishly said), but to promote the cause of education and for the benefit of all, we think there can be no reasonable doubt.

The conception surely is not a bad one that views the entire moneyed appropriation of the town for schools for a particular year as a unit to be divided and expended just when and where, for the period of the year under consideration, the good of the cause of education demands, the rich and the favored receiving no more, and the poor and unfortunate no less, holding the education of every child as equally dear and important. That under a system so

facile of change, amid the ever varying and shifting condition of the different parts of a town, the cause of education, committed to the care of wise, impartial, and competent men, would be likely to suffer no detriment, we think all must admit. And here is just where the present system seems most difficult in its practical working.

NEW LONDON. —F. J. PEASLEE, J. E. SHEPARD, C. D. CROCKETT.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is doubtless more difficult, under the present arrangement, to give an impartial report of the schools than by the old system. The character of the school depends so vitally upon the character and work of the teacher, that to report the condition of one is to give the work of the other. But how shall we give an unprejudiced report of our own teachers? Everyone knows with what persistency the old prudential committee sustained his teacher against the combined wisdom, judgment, prejudice, or folly of the district. She was his teacher, he had employed her, and to repudiate her was to discount his own judgment, a thing contrary to nature and hardly natural to grace. So in the same sense all teachers are ours. We have employed them, and when we attempt to give them their deserts, though we try to be just, it is quite probable our report would be different in many respects if we could look through an outsider's eyes.

The school year has been in a fair degree successful. While in a few cases the work has been but ordinary, in others it has been exceptionally good. In most cases our teachers have been experienced and those who have grown better by experience.

Efforts have been made to awaken an interest on the part of teachers where any lack of interest was apparent,

and secure fidelity in their teaching. Opportunity has been given teachers to visit other schools and acquaint themselves with other methods, and so create a spirit of emulation. Teachers' meetings have been held frequently when the schools were in session, where matters of school discipline and the best methods of teaching the various branches have been freely discussed, and such suggestions given as might prove helpful in correcting errors and stimulating to greater activity in the work and devotion to the calling. It has been a pleasure to note how readily these suggestions have been received, and the zeal with which, in most cases, they have been adopted in the schoolroom. We are confident that the time given to these meetings has been far more profitably spent than that usually given to visiting the schools. This latter, however, is an important feature of the school work, and has been in no degree neglected. Fifty-six official visits have been made in the year; though it is true we have not been scrupulously careful always to put in an appearance on just the day when all things were made ready. In fact, we have rather avoided doing so, especially if we have had reason to expect any special preparation on our behalf. Whatever is gotten up for a display, while it may please the children and gratify both teacher and parent, is in no sense whatever a measure of the school work. As school officers it is nothing to us. We prefer to drop in unexpectedly and witness the work of an ordinary school day. Teachers who can give us a welcome then are the teachers that we want. There are advantages in the so-called examination at the close of the term, if rightly conducted, and as those who are interested in the schools, we should be glad to attend every one. It is to be hoped that parents will do so as much as possible, and that teachers will seek to make such closing exercises an honest exhibition of the pupil's real acquirement. It is one of the sins of human nature that it seeks to appear to

be what it is not. Let no teacher be guilty of developing this tendency in trusting childhood and so magnifying the sin.

Much has been done toward securing better classification and more systematic work in the schools. That better results in every way may be obtained by a careful classification is evident. The teacher has only so much time at her disposal. It needs no argument to show that if this time must be divided among twenty classes, the time and work given to any one class must be small as compared with what might be given with only half that number of classes. In order to secure such a classification as will yield the best possible results, by giving to each pupil a thorough, systematic course of study, and repressing the pernicious tendency to spend time on branches for which the pupil is neither qualified nor by which he is in any commensurate degree benefited, it is necessary that parents shall feel like trusting the arrangement of studies in a large measure to the direction of the board.

It is fair to assume that school officers are seeking only the highest good of the schools. But what is best for the schools will ultimately be best for each individual pupil. It is also fair to assume that those who are giving their time and thought to educational matters, and who are, by virtue of their connection with the schools, acquainted with the individual and comparative attainments of the pupils, are thereby prepared to give judicious direction to those who know not as yet the comparative merits and practical utility of different branches of study. We wish to emphasize in this connection the need of acquiring, first of all, a good, thorough, common-school education, and by such an education we mean a knowledge of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, physiology, and history. The pupil who attempts to dabble in the higher branches while yet his

ability to read is such as to give him no adequate idea of the sentences he attempts to utter, and while he can neither perform the arithmetical computations of ordinary business life nor give an intelligent idea of the various countries and peoples of the world, and of our social, political, and commercial relations with them, or give the important facts in our own national history, to say nothing of writing that would shame Horace Greeley and spelling that would make Josh Billings wish he had never been born, is doing a very unwise thing. Not that we would disparage in any way a noble and worthy ambition for a higher education; rather would we welcome and seek to foster such an ambition, for it is laudable. But there can be no sound education without a most thorough foundation.

NEWMARKET.—IRVING T. GEORGE, *Superintendent*.

SCHOOL LAWS.

Chapter 91, section 6, of the General Laws authorizes towns to pass by-laws to enforce the attendance at school of minors between the ages of six and sixteen years, who have no regular and lawful employment. No child under sixteen years of age can have any lawful employment in a cotton mill, who can not read fluently in the third reader and write a legible hand. Under the age of thirteen years he cannot be lawfully employed at all. Now of what use is a law which turns school children out of the mills to contract vicious habits on the street? Obviously, the law which prohibits their employment by the corporation should provide for their attendance at school; but the politicians, in their unseemly haste to catch the labor vote, never thought of the children for whose benefit the law was supposed to have been passed.

It is true we may now require them to attend one term in three, leaving them during the balance of the year to

forget what they have learned, and to become qualified to graduate from the street corner to the reform school. To require their attendance for this brief period, however, the committee must keep track of their unpronounceable names, which they change as often as their clothes, and of their ages, which they and their relatives will always solemnly aver to be over thirteen years.

To remedy this difficulty, recourse should be made to the local option law above referred to. By virtue of the provisions of that statute, the city of Dover passed a by-law, with suitable penalties, requiring the regular and constant attendance of children at school. It can be done here if the people desire it, and will furnish the necessary school accommodations.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In regard to the thoroughness of the work done here, it may be said that graduates from our classical course who can obtain a certificate of qualification from our principal are admitted to the Latin scientific department of Dartmouth College, which is a part of the regular academic course. This does not mean that every time-killer who manages to squeeze through our course with just high enough average to graduate, can receive such a certificate, but that every bright boy who will work can qualify himself right here at home, without expense, to enter Dartmouth College.

Some reforms are needed in the high school. It may be that too many branches are taught, giving a smattering of many things and a knowledge of few. So many branches are taught that the time devoted to each class averages only twenty minutes. In the present state of public opinion concerning so-called practical education, is it advisable to make any change in our courses of study? This matter may be discussed and acted upon during the coming year. It is certain that too many of our bright

boys and girls enter the English course because it is easier than the classical. A superintendent of schools from a neighboring city remarked in conversation that the English course is for the weaklings. It is also for those pupils who think, or whose parents think, that education consists in filling the mind with facts as a cistern is filled with water, by pouring in at the top, forgetting that they will soon leak out through the memory. All that is then left of benefit from the English course is the intellectual muscle developed in acquiring those facts. This mental strength is better developed by the classical course. It is impossible for a pupil to pass through that course with a high average of scholarship and not acquire the habit of study, and power to apply the mind to a subject and hold it there until it is mastered.

The committee, teachers, and all interested in the education of our youth should therefore advise our bright, hard-working boys and girls to enter the classical instead of the English course.

NEWPORT. — WILLIAM H. PERRY, CHARLES EMERSON,
ROTHEUS E. BARTLETT.

UNION OF SCHOOLS.

Your school board, in submitting their second annual report, do it with the belief that the schools under their supervision as a whole have been reasonably successful; yet, as improvement is and ever should be our watchword, we cannot be fully satisfied until all of the schools in the district are brought up to a high standard of excellence.

To accomplish this, the district must first do its whole duty in supplying suitable school buildings, and at such localities that all scholars in town shall have equal advantages, as nearly as possible. We desire to call the attention of the voters of the district to the location of the

houses in what was formerly district No. 1, and what was formerly known as Pike Hill district. Under the district system each of those two districts was half in the town of Unity. That town having made changes in the location of its schoolhouses, those scholars that formerly attended school at these two houses have not the past year, and will not in the future, come to this town to school.

The school board, after a careful survey of the situation, unanimously and earnestly recommend the building of a new schoolhouse near the residence of the Barrett brothers, thereby accommodating all the scholars in the two districts named, together with what scholars there are in what was the Bascom district, and dispose of the three old schoolhouses. Two of them, the one in what was formerly district No. 1 and that in the Bascom district, are unfit to hold schools in the coming year. The Pike Hill house is little better. With these changes, and with all the elements that go to make up good schools working in harmony, but one thing more would be lacking to bring our schools up to that standard we all desire; that is, for the Union district to throw up its organization, and not be divided from the rest of the town in so noble a work as the education of our children.

The past year we have, in those three houses, held six terms of school at an expense of \$300, with a few exceptions, scholars only receiving the benefit of two terms. With a house located where recommended, \$200 would give you three terms of ten weeks each, thirty weeks, with a first-class teacher. The remaining \$100 could be advantageously used for transporting scholars and lengthening the rest of the schools.

The past year eleven different schools have been taught, twenty-eight terms in all. We have employed fifteen different teachers, and with three of them it was their first effort in teaching.

Some progress has been made towards uniformity in text-books by introducing Lippincott's Series of Readers with, so far as we know, entire satisfaction. More changes of books are necessary before the scholars can be properly classed. The board have made during the year sixty-three visits to the schools. Parents and others, six hundred and thirteen.

NEWTON.—IRVING M. HEATH, RUFUS N. ELWELL,
GEORGE B. MERRILL.

CONSOLIDATION.—FREE TEXT-BOOKS.—IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.—INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

Another year has passed and we are pleased to report that, in our opinion, the experiment, if it is one, of consolidation of districts will eventually be a success. While many things remain undone, much good has been accomplished. One evil, the multiplicity of text-books, that we referred to in our last report, owing to the liberality of the town, we have overcome. "Free text-books" have become a law with us, and with one exception the schools are using the same kind of books. The benefits resulting from this system no one can deny.

One great drawback to the success of our schools that we briefly alluded to last year has not been removed. We refer to non-attendance. No teacher can make a school a success unless the parents co-operate. As a rule, nothing but sickness should ever be permitted to interfere with school attendance; simply because a child does "not wish to go to school" should never be made an excuse to allow an absence. A hearty co-operation of the parent and teacher can be directed in no better manner than by using their utmost endeavors to cause the attendance to be perfect. Another great evil, tardiness, we consider entirely unnecessary. The parents' duty is

plainly to give their children every possible advantage to secure an education. It is the children's right; they can demand it, our laws encourage it, and it should be not only the duty but a pleasure to the parent to second every effort of the teacher in this direction.

We feel justified in saying that better teachers have been employed than in the past, and it will be our aim to retain those only who are suited to the profession and are well qualified and anxious to improve our schools till they reach a standard of excellence far in advance of their present state. To accomplish this, we must have the co-operation of parents and citizens of the town, and the present habit of non-attendance above referred to must be overcome.

Believing that the future welfare of the town depends largely upon the advancement of the cause of education and that the citizens will endeavor to assist in promoting the same, we would recommend that the appropriations for the coming year be increased rather than diminished, and we promise to use the funds intrusted to us to the best of our judgment and ability.

NORTH HAMPTON. — FRANCIS R. DRAKE, ELVIN K. AMAZEEN, GEORGE L. GARLAND.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

The year has been one of decided changes in our school system. The introduction of the free text-book plan has been the most marked, — a red-letter era in the educational history of the town. In regard to the wisdom of the change and its success, we can give it our hearty approval and speak in the highest terms of its working; the year has proved that it can be employed to the best advantage of our schools. They have been better equipped. Many needful books, charts, and other school supplies have been furnished that would not have been purchased

under the old system, and in consequence better work and more of it has been done by the scholars and teachers. All children, under this plan, stand on an equal footing. No new machinery works to perfection when first started; there is always some friction; so with this new departure in our schools, while as a whole the result has been highly satisfactory, time is the oil that the bearings need.

If it is wisdom to secure the best teachers, it is also wisdom to give them well-furnished rooms and in every way make the conditions favorable to success; if it is wise to educate our children, it is also wise to give them the best material with which to develop their minds,—improved text-books, books of reference, in fact every needful supply that shall tend to the most rapid progress and the most thorough scholarship. The natural results of a free text-book system are in this direction.

In this age of advancement in all departments of life—in none more marked than the educational—scholarly minds are preparing each year new text-books, charts, etc., that are almost indispensable in the schoolroom, if we would have our children keep pace with the age.

Your committee desire to improve the condition of our schools by furnishing everything that shall aid our children to secure such mind culture as shall help to place them, in coming years, as men and women qualified for the highest usefulness and success in life.

The Yaggy chart, purchased at an expense of thirty-five dollars, has been used at the East and at the Center, and teachers find it so helpful that we should consider it almost indispensable. Barnes's United States History has taken the place of the old Goodrich, a much needed change. The Robinson Arithmetic, now in use in our schools, should immediately be replaced by one more practical. Scholars and teachers object to its continued use; it is not meeting the real needs of our pupils.

The amount expended the past year under the free

text-book plan has been \$189.35; from this should be deducted \$21.47 for books and stationery on hand, that have not been issued to the schools, leaving the total expense \$167.88, or an average of \$1.27 per scholar. The cost would have been at least one fourth more to the people, had the same books been purchased singly by the parents. Books at the schoolrooms have been well cared for, and we think, in the line of supplies, very little has been wasted by the pupils.

Upon the training of our school children depends all of the success or the failure of the future. While thankful for the public school system of our land,—equaled in many respects by that of no other nation,—let us always seek to improve it.

Now, thanking citizens for their interest and co-operation in our work as a committee, we leave the results of the year with you.

NORTHWOOD.—A. E. COTTON, *for the Board.*

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT-BOOKS. — INCREASED LENGTH OF
SCHOOLS.

No change in text-books has been made. An attempt to secure uniformity of books in all the schools in town has resulted in partial success only. I suppose this can not be fully accomplished until the passage of the free text-book bill, for which a strong effort was made at the last session of the legislature. Dividing scholars of same age and same degree of scholarship into so many small classes by reason of difference of text-books, some of which are obsolete, renders it uninteresting to the pupils, and entails much unnecessary and unreasonable hardship on the teacher. To obviate this error is the solemn duty of the parent, where the fault lies.

Nottingham, Deerfield, and Strafford, and a large part

of the towns in the State vote annually appropriations for the support and maintenance of schools, in addition to what the law requires. Nottingham last year, I think, increased her school tax five hundred dollars beyond the requisition of statute. Northwood, we are sorry to say, has been rather narrow and contracted in this particular, always keeping at the precise limit of the law. A town of Northwood's intelligence, industry, enterprise, and progressive wealth ought, it seems to me, to keep abreast with towns manifestly far behind her in every other respect.

Complaint is very frequently heard that our schools are not long enough,—that we have no winter school. Last year we had twenty-three weeks' schooling. All must confess it is too little. The way to remedy this defect is by increased liberality in appropriations. A school tax of \$250 above what the law compels you to raise, would lengthen the schools all through the town four weeks. We could then have three terms of nine weeks each. This change, I think, would be unanimously approbated as a decided improvement. This is not a matter for adjustment here; but we trust at the proper time and place, the friends of education will concur in the advisability of these suggestions and labor earnestly for their adoption.

PEMBROKE.—JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, FRANK W. STEVENS, CHARLES P. MORSE.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS. — SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. — MUSIC.

In accordance with a vote of the town to furnish free text-books, we assumed the authority vested in us as school board to select and furnish the same to all its scholars. We assumed the responsibility with reluctance, yet with a determination that you should have not only

our judgment, but that of the most successful educators. At the outset we were so fortunate as to secure the assistance of Superintendent Buck, which enabled us not only to procure the best books in season for the opening of the spring term, but also to inaugurate a method of teaching, which, if continued and perfected, must be instrumental in doing much good.

The first step necessary to get out of the old ruts and traditions of the past, and place ourselves in line for new and better work, was to discard those books which repress independent thought and investigation. With the exception of geography, we made a complete change. We should have been glad to have added supplemental books in reading and numbers, had our funds permitted. Poor reading is a general fault throughout the town, and is perhaps the poorest work we do. In most cases it seems to be an exercise for pronouncing or spelling the words as rapidly as possible, rather than one for naturalness of expression and purity of tone. Children soon get wearied of reading the same old books, which they already know by heart, and doubtless in this way fall into many vicious habits, such as reading rapidly and indistinctly. Supplementary books to the readers have been found to be a good remedy for these faults, and we therefore recommend their introduction.

Music from chart work was introduced into our schools the first of the second term, and we were pleased to note the interest which some of our teachers took in this work, and the success which crowned their efforts. If there be any skeptics who do not believe that music can be taught without a professional instructor, they should have visited our village schools at their closing exercises. We know now, if we were in doubt before, that it can be taught with great success and profit. It would, however, be of great advantage to both teacher and pupil if our schools could be visited by a profes-

sional teacher, if only twice a term. The proper arrangements could be effected at a small expense, and we would recommend a small appropriation for that purpose. As soon as sufficient progress has been made in chart work, a music book can be taken in connection therewith, which affords much interest and pleasure. This has already been done in some schools at individual expense. A small appropriation would enable us to supply these books. We have introduced music, not to trespass upon the time of the school, but simply as an exercise to be conducted for a few minutes each day, to rest the weary workers and give them renewed zeal and energy for the labors before them.

There are many difficulties that beset the path of superintendent and teacher, but none more difficult to counteract, or injurious to real progress and true development, than the indisposition to do thorough work. It is all-important that the fundamental principles which we get in our common schools should be thoroughly learned and mastered; and in these steps our progress must be slow and sure. We would say then foster the sentiment that the teacher should be the best judge of what the child can and should do. We dwell upon this subject because in every school the spirit of impatience to pass from one subject to another before qualified is ever present, and this feeling is also too often sympathized in by the community at large. Would that the motto "Make haste slowly" were inscribed in every schoolroom, and indelibly impressed upon every heart.

We are informed that the parochial school will be opened before the beginning of another term. Many will doubtless attend there instead of our village schools. We shall, in that case, discontinue the annex, and then have accommodations for those who might attend from the street. We would like to have you anticipate this change, and take public action in regard thereto.

This year marks an epoch in the history of our schools. Save one week, we have had throughout the town nine months' schooling, which is as long as the city schools; been provided with free text-books, charts, etc.; and, after one year's trial, we feel confident that we are now in line for most effective work.

With the best conditions established, there is a pressing need of constant supervision. Superintendency is a trade to be learned and followed on business principles, and ought to engross one's whole time and attention. To this end, that we might have such service, we would most heartily favor some law enacted, if necessary, so that adjoining towns might unite in having a common superintendent. We could then have as good service in this respect as elsewhere, at a minimum expense, and make greater progress in school work.

PITTSBURG. — HATTIE M. ABBOTT, *Superintendent*.

REGISTERS. — TEXT-BOOKS.

Teachers not having been required to return registers and obtain receipts that they were properly filled before payment of wages, I find the school records very incomplete, and the table of statistics contains some figures not absolutely but only approximately correct. In order that the superintending committee may perform his or her duties faithfully, and furnish the town and State the statistics required by law, the school board ought in future to retain teachers' wages until the proper receipt from the superintendent is presented.

Without recommending any change in the series of text-books generally in use, your committee finds them almost universally unsatisfactory, and is of opinion that better books might enhance the value of the schools. Your superintendent feels under many obligations to the school

board for the many kindnesses courteously conferred by its members, and if she has discharged her duties to the board and to the town acceptably, you have reason to be happily disappointed.

PLAISTOW. — ANNIE L. DOW, JOSEPH HARRIS, EDSON E. PEASLEE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHERS. — PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE.

We would say of our teachers generally, that they have labored with a commendable degree of energy, patience, and perseverance. If there has been any failure, it has not been for want of education or honest intentions in the performance of duties devolving upon them. It has been well said by an able educator: "The master who has been installed in a village school, or in a rural district on the corner where four roads meet, needs more ability, culture, and genius than the Governor of the State. He has to manage more than a State or a kingdom."

When we consider the different elements that compose our mixed schools, scholars coming up from homes of all sorts of discipline, and some from homes of no discipline at all, their various ages, dispositions, and attainments, it is no surprising fact that occasionally a teacher fails; a much more surprising one is that the majority succeed as well as they do. And when we remember that among these varied elements are to be found the future scientists, discoverers, judges, educators, and presidents of our country, and the great army of intelligent American citizens, and when we know that if one be well versed in all the lore of schools, he yet needs an intimate acquaintance with that higher and sublimer lore, the knowledge of the springs of action which mold and guide the human heart and will, then we realize in some degree the mighty burden of responsibility resting upon our teachers.

"Honor to whom honor is due;" if they do well, give them the credit of it.

It is time for our citizens to wake up to the fact that some things are required in our schoolrooms besides boards for the children to sit upon. In order not to fall too far behind the times in this progressive age, it is important that the rooms be made attractive to the eye, and furnished with all helpful apparatus for imparting instruction. We are glad to see "Webster's Unabridged" occupying a conspicuous place in our schoolroom at the Center.

The importance of regular punctual attendance at school cannot be too highly estimated. The slipshod, haphazard way of attending when the child feels like it, or when it is perfectly convenient for everybody, is ruinous to the scholar and damaging to the classes of which he is a partial member.

PLYMOUTH. — ALVIN BURLEIGH, THOMAS TYRIE, DANIEL H. CURRIER, HENRY P. PECK, JAMES A. PENNIMAN, ROBERT BURNS.

TOWN SYSTEM. — COURSE OF STUDY. — REGULAR ATTENDANCE. — NORMAL SCHOOL.

Our town system has now become so well established in the place of the district system, the satisfaction with it seems at length to have become so general, that there appears to be no longer need of arguing in its favor or rehearsing its advantages. Not only has it the sanction of town and state law, experimental working furnishes its own adequate evidence of utility. All further reference to the system itself will therefore be omitted in this report, and we shall confine ourselves this year to a brief account of the attainments and the needs the year has

brought to light under its quiet and generally successful working.

As regards the rearrangement of the course of study, in order to make more systematic preparation for the high school, we have to say that something of the kind has been agreed upon, in consultation with Principal Rounds, and that the board will probably carry it into effect the coming year. It is their intention to displace no old text-books which are evidently adequate for the work; but it seems clear that the true interest of the schools demands some change in this direction.

The reports which come to us concerning the scholarship and deportment of the pupils are, for the most part, encouraging and commendatory; but we have "a few things against them," and we hope that both they and their parents will give earnest heed to our words of warning. The registers this year show clearly, when compared with those of last year, that there has been a falling off in the promptness and regularity of attendance. Every one of the six schools has fallen considerably behind the record of last year in this respect. We also notice that our roll of honor, of which we were so justly proud in our last report, is not equaled by the one we must publish this year, especially for the longer periods. For all this we are sorry because of our conviction that solid, genuine progress in education depends upon keeping, as far as possible, an unbroken connection with the course of instruction. May we not hope for better things another year?

A word now in regard to our village system of schools. So far as the training is concerned, we can only repeat essentially the judgment of last year, and say that in our opinion the district is to be heartily congratulated because of its general excellence. But this is not all. During the past year the Normal School has found unusual favor with the State, through the untiring effort of many inter-

ested in it, and the awakening generosity of the people of New Hampshire, and an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars has been granted. The gratifying result is that a new building is to be put up this summer, and considerable relief will thereby be afforded from the present cramped condition of things. Room, which has so long been imperatively needed, especially by the intermediate department, may be looked for next year. There is also some reason to hope that the generosity of the State will not be stayed at this point. We cannot but feel confident now that the actual condition of affairs has been brought so prominently before the people of the State, that the appropriation will be extended until all the buildings connected with the Normal School will compare favorably with those of other States. The higher and more important means of normal training, which recommend themselves so highly to the people of New Hampshire in the remarkable ability of the principal and the efficiency of the assistants he naturally gathers about him, deserve to be complimented with such material facilities in the way of buildings and apparatus as shall correspond with them, and insure to the institution a large and permanent success.

PORTSMOUTH.—C. H. MORSS, *Superintendent*.

REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

Some improvement has been made in the promptness with which children attend school. The tardinesses have been decreased 674 from the number in 1886, and 3,223 from that in 1885. The dismissals have likewise been reduced, being 104 less than in 1886, and 374 less than in 1885.

Parents are not fully alive to the importance of training their children to punctuality. The habit of being late, once formed, will follow a child through life, and

cause him, as well as those with whom he has business, many trials. The matter is treated too lightly by most people. Failure to keep an engagement at the appointed hour is theft of another's time, and to most men of business "time is money."

The excuses given for both absences and tardinesses are often of the most trivial nature, in fact, no excuse at all. Children are allowed to stay at home simply because they wish to, and to the request merely to be allowed to remain at home, parents yield a ready consent. The time will come when children will have to do things they don't wish to, and this effort of parents to give them a happy life by allowing them to do as they please, will sooner or later bring greater unhappiness to both. If children are made to go to school regularly, they will enjoy it more. By a few absences a child loses much instruction that his class has received, and he soon falls behind his mates. In a very short time he becomes discouraged, hates to go to school, and in many cases helps to swell our truant list. By reference to the truant report, it will be seen that 191 cases out of the 434 investigated by the officers were absences of just this sort, and this, of course, does not begin to represent the whole number who remained at home with the consent of the parents, but is only the number about which there was any suspicion of truancy.

The dismissals were the most numerous in June, because that is usually a pleasant month to be out of doors. With a school day of only five hours, it would seem that the opportunity for the necessary amount of open-air exercise was ample without encroaching upon school time. Ordinarily, the excuses for dismissal should not be granted, for they simply teach children to shirk their duty.

METHODS. — HEALTH.

All our teachers are endeavoring to place their schools on a level with the schools of the present. Some changes

have been made in methods, but only those methods have been abandoned that have, by long experience, proved their worthlessness. It is a pleasure to note, that to-day the schools of the city are employing more rational modes of instruction, and are approaching the modern standard attained by the more progressive cities and towns of this country. In a conservative community, new methods are naturally viewed with some apprehension, but all those introduced by our teachers have proved their utility by long use in other places. A short visit to our schools will convince even the most skeptical that the results justify the methods. The teachers of intermediate and grammar grades have devoted more attention to reading and written language work than heretofore, with good results. Instead of it being a rare thing to find a class that can write a fairly presentable letter, it is now the exception to find one that cannot. With better language work comes better work in arithmetic, in geography, in history, in physiology; for the understanding of good language is necessary to all these.

One thing the board should require in its teachers, in addition to their capabilities in teaching, is good health. A teacher who does not possess this cannot do the best work. Trifles annoy one who is ill, make her fretful; and the schoolroom furnishes a thousand annoyances to vex even one of robust health. A weak physique cannot endure these trials, and we have, as a result, fretful, cross teachers, who keep their pupils constantly in a state of turmoil by their nervousness, and retard all intellectual progress. Substitutes were furnished for 308 sessions out of a school year of 370 sessions, equal almost to one extra teacher for the year. So much substitution necessarily breaks up the work of the schools; hence the necessity for good health on the part of the teachers.

It is the policy of the board to employ home talent for teachers, in so far as it is talent; but no one would for a

moment advocate employing inferior teachers simply because they live in Portsmouth. If our own girls are not equal to the demands of the school, we ought not to be prohibited from going abroad for teachers. The policy of exclusion has retarded progress in every instance. Witness the case of Japan. Since the opening of her ports she has made wonderful advances. Our schools need the best material for teachers to be had in the market. If our home market affords us only second-class teachers, we should seek elsewhere for first-class ones. It is very short-sighted policy to use a cheap article to develop the minds of the children. We have many very good teachers, and all but six of the women belong in Portsmouth, and of these six two belong in the neighboring town of Newington, so the principle of protection to home talent has been effectually applied.

Another requirement that should be made, is that all teachers should be able to teach every subject required to be taught in our schools. This would include both music and drawing. Although drawing has been taught nominally for seven years, the result would not be creditable to a country school of one year's instruction in the subject.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

Teachers' meetings have been held at short intervals during the year, which the teachers have attended fully. The subjects discussed have been those bearing directly upon school work, and the teachers have shown their interest in them by participating in the discussions. We feel that much profit is to be derived from a frequent meeting together, and exchanging of ideas. It is such an easy thing to get into ruts, to narrow our life down to a very contracted space, and to see nothing beyond our own little world. This is the danger of the teacher's life. Each one must look to it that such is not his fate. These

meetings bring us out from ourselves, show us what others are doing, make us think, and with thought always comes progress. We hope to make these meetings even more profitable next year. The psychology class continued to meet every week until the beginning of the summer.

It is a pleasure to note that nearly all of our teachers are busy in some line of study, outside of school routine. This is right, all should be; for the breadth and culture derived from such pursuit will be reflected on the school. Our schools gain by studious teachers. The Teachers' Association, during the first half year, completed the study of Payne's Lectures on the "Science and Art of Education," and, during the last half year, have begun a course in the history of education, using Compayre's History of Pedagogy as a guide to the study.

SALARIES.

The schedule of salaries adopted by the board several years ago, for female teachers, is as follows: Primary teachers, first year, \$275; second year, \$300; third year, \$325; intermediate teachers, first year, \$325; second year, \$350; third year, \$375; grammar teachers, first year, \$375; second year, \$400; third year, \$425. The lowest salary paid is \$275, and the highest \$425. Before a teacher is eligible to appointment she must have taught six months in the city as substitute, at \$1 a day, or about \$230 a year.

Wages such as these place the teacher in a position financially inferior to the women employed in the shops and mills, and to domestic servants. Teachers have to pay their board, except in a very few instances, like the rest of womankind dependent upon her own exertions for a livelihood, and board in Portsmouth is higher than in most cities. The price paid varies from \$4 to \$6 a week, the average being \$4.50 a week (not including washing).

A teacher must eat, drink, and be clothed for fifty-two weeks a year, even if she receives pay for only forty, and at \$4.50 a week her expense for board only is \$234. She must also devote a part of her salary to taking educational papers, attending teachers' institutes, and visiting schools in other cities, to keep up with the times. This all takes money, and the primary teacher on \$275 a year will have \$41 a year with which to do this, provide her clothing and all the incidentals necessary to life. To be sure, most of the teachers of this grade live at home, but the city ought not to compel any man to pay more than his just share of the school tax, and the parent whose daughter works for the city at that salary has to add to his tax to support the deficiency caused by the lack of adequate compensation. If a teacher is worth retaining, her services are worth more than that small sum. Even at \$425, our maximum salary, the teacher will have left, after paying board, only \$191.

Domestic servants receive from \$150 to \$200 a year, and financially are better off than our teachers, having no conventions to attend, or other expenses incidental to their work. Through the kindness of Superintendent Berry I have been allowed to inspect the pay-rolls of the Portsmouth Shoe Company. Girls of fifteen and sixteen receive from six to eight dollars a week, as much as our primary teachers; while the wages of the women exceed those paid our grammar teachers. The lowest salary paid a woman in our schools is \$6.87½ a week, and the highest \$10.62½. At the shoe-shop the weekly wages were from \$9 to \$14; the average about \$11. The average wages paid in the shops are more than the highest paid in our schools, while the highest in the shops are about \$200 a year higher than our highest. From another shoe-shop we learn that the average pay of women is \$12.23 a week. The results of these investigations give us food for meditation. It is a highly honorable and neces-

sary business in life to clothe the feet; but is it not as honorable and as necessary to clothe the mind, to fit the child to become a useful member of society and a respectable citizen of the State? And, if it be as honorable, should it not meet with an equal reward?

Letters of inquiry have been sent to all the cities and towns of New England of about the size of Portsmouth, and the average salaries paid in these cities to female teachers is given below :

	Grammar.		Intermediate.		Primary.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Average for twenty-four cities and towns.....	\$546	\$409	\$460	\$389	\$441	\$358
Portsmouth.....	425	375	375	325	325	275

Superintendent Buck, of Manchester, pursued a similar inquiry with regard to cities varying in population from 20,000 to 40,000, and found the average salaries in sixteen cities to be: grammar teachers, \$582; intermediate, \$474; primary, \$462.

By the above it will be seen that our schedule of salaries is considerably below the average for New England. The salaries paid in the cities of this State are as follows :

Manchester.....	\$475	\$450	\$450
Concord.....	600	425	400
Nashua.....	450	425	425
Dover.....	414	...	332.50
Keene.....	414	324	306
<hr/>			
Average.....	\$470	\$406	\$382.70
<hr/>			
Portsmouth	\$425	\$375	\$325

I can conceive of no valid argument for paying primary teachers smaller salaries than any other grade. The education required is as much as for a grammar grade, the physical energy more, the executive ability and tact greater. Good primary teachers are not so easily found as good grammar teachers, and the law of supply and demand ought to act to increase the salary. This is proving

to be the case, and first-class teachers of that grade command high prices. Cities that realize the importance of the primary training are ready to pay for talent in this grade, and select teachers with as much care as they would for a high school.

Of our membership of about 1,400, the percentage in the different grades is as follows:

Primary schools.....	45.8	per cent.
Intermediate schools.....	22.4	“
Grammar “	18	“
High “	9	“
Suburban “	4.8	“

Our teachers for high and grammar schools are selected with great care, and the primaries are frequently put off with poorer material. Consider how much larger the number of children affected by a teacher in the latter grade than in the former. Our primary schools contain 45.8 per cent of all the children attending school, the grammar only 18 per cent. This would indicate that the greatest good can be done by putting the best in the primary, and certainly the best cannot be had for the smallest salary. Our primaries should be made our strongest and best schools if we would accomplish the most good.

READING.

“I have sent Harry to school three months, and he does n't know any of his letters yet. I want you to teach him the alphabet.”

This is a sample of several notes received by teachers from parents who have not discovered that the world moves, and that the methods of teaching have advanced since they learned their letters. A few words of explanation of the methods employed in teaching reading may not come amiss.

More than ten years ago the board of instruction voted

that the word-method of teaching reading should be employed. This innovation, as people call it, is not a new idea at all. In 1841, Horace Mann in a public address said, "The plan of teaching words first has succeeded wherever it has been fairly tried; and I have no doubt that it will soon wholly supersede the old and doleful method of beginning with the alphabet." Prussia, in 1872, prohibited by law teaching to read by beginning with the alphabet. No effort is made to teach the letters till the child knows how to read, as the names of the letters give no clue to the sound of the combination of letters that makes the word. The reasons for this method are so familiar to all educators that it would be superfluous to state them.

To give greater variety to the reading, script words are used before print. The child begins to read script and to write it from his earliest lesson in school, and before he knows a single printed word, can recognize readily and read fluently a vocabulary of about one hundred and fifty words; and besides his ability to read them, he also has the power to write most of them. This acquirement gives another form of busy work with which the child may be occupied while at his desk. After a drill of about three months on script, the transition to print is made, and if the teaching has been well done, no difficulty is experienced. After a few days the pupil acquires the ability to read script and print with equal readiness. Then charts and primers are used.

Last year a test in reading was given in the lowest primary grades, and the majority of children who had been to school a whole year were unable, in all but two schools, to read this sentence, "The sly old fox is in the barn." The fault was not with the pupils. Since the changes made in this grade of schools last summer, more advancement has been made, and children who entered in September are now, at the end of four months, farther

advanced than those were in June who had been to school the whole year. In giving the results of the test of last year, two classes are made, one of those who read the simple sentences understandingly, and the other including those who could not give the sense nor read the words.

Only the results obtained from those children who had been in school one year are given, and the schools are designated by letter rather than by name.

	Per cent that could read.	Per cent that could not read.
School A.....	82	18
B.....	81	19
C.....	50	50
D.....	42	58
E.....	30	70
F.....	25	75
G.....	25	75
H.....	19	81

Even at the end of one term, the most backward school has less than twenty-five per cent of children who cannot read intelligently words suited to their grade.

In 1886 not a single class could, after one year's work, read what is now read in our best schools at the end of one term. All the schools were so hampered, crippled, and held back by faulty methods which had become fixed by long use, that they did not accomplish in two years what a Quincy or St. Louis school would do in one. Teachers and pupils are glad to be relieved from the thralldom of the old ways, and take eagerly the more rational methods. Parents never, or at most very rarely, visit the schools, and are not likely to be converted to present ideas. But a person who never visits a school has no right to criticise that which he has never seen, and knows only by the evidence of children, whose judgment is not mature enough to comprehend the philosophy of education. Teachers and pupils would both be benefited by more frequent visits from parents. But if they do not

visit they should at least refrain from criticising the teacher whom they do not know, the school they have not seen, and the methods they do not understand.

It is a lamentable fact that under the old methods the reading in most schools even at the end of the third year of school life was not so good as can be heard to-day in the first-year classes, where modern methods have gained a sure footing. With us, this state of things is rapidly disappearing, and we hope to show as good results as any other city in this important branch of education.

RINDGE. — OREN F. SAWTELL, CHARLES F. PLATTS.

TESTS OF A GOOD SCHOOL. — IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SCHOOLS.

The condition of the schools in a town may be safely taken as an index of the character and enterprise of its citizens. If we enter a town in which the schoolhouses are neatly painted and in good repair, the schoolrooms attractive and pleasant, containing maps, globes, dictionaries and other appliances for instruction, the teachers in education and discipline fully up to the times, if we find the citizens appropriating liberal sums for the support of schools, we shall find it a town that is thrifty and prosperous, churches in earnest, and the social life all that could be desired.

As a town you have been fully alive to this truth, and have been very liberal in your appropriations. There are but few towns in the State, considering wealth and population, that raise more money than do you. And not only financially do you support your schools, but we have found you always willing to assist teacher and board in their efforts to promote the cause of education. Realizing that a majority of the pupils in town will leave the common school for the active duties of life, we have endeavored to secure teachers amply qualified

to teach all who would attend. We have followed the plan, adopted last year, of giving each school its customary amount of schooling, or more, and in the winter having a school in each of the three villages and providing means for all to attend who wished. The winter term has been of a high grade, several of the studies being such as are taught in high schools. Quite a number have availed themselves of this term who would otherwise have staid at home or gone to other towns.

In the matter of text-books, it has not seemed advisable to make any change, as the superintending school committee had in previous years weeded out those text-books that were obsolete or inferior, substituting in their stead others as good as could be had.

Physiology, being studied by nearly every one of a suitable age last year, has been taken up by the younger scholars this year. Special attention has been paid to writing, each teacher being required to devote twenty minutes every day to this branch. During the year we have adopted Meservey's Political Economy, which has been studied in one school this winter and found to be very interesting. The transportation of scholars who lived beyond the school limit has in every instance been pleasantly adjusted. It has been our aim in this to make such arrangements that those who lived a long distance from school should have, as far as possible, equal advantages with those living in villages. In some towns no money is paid for transportation, the children in some instances being compelled to walk three miles or over to reach school; but this is a "penny wise, pound foolish" policy. It should be the aim of the town to offer every inducement possible as regards school privileges. The town cannot, of course, offer a high-school course, but it is within our power to offer a first-class common-school course. But a small percentage throughout New England of scholars who have the opportunity,

graduate from high schools; if, then, we make our common schools of a high grade, secure teachers capable of teaching advanced studies, have three terms of ten or twelve weeks, and provide ways for all to attend who wish to, we shall be doing all we can in an educational way to forward the interests of the town.

ROCHESTER. — C. W. BROWN, E. M. SINCLAIR, HENRY KIMBALL, PHILANDER VARNEY, F. H. LUNT.

UNFAIR COMPLAINTS. — PAY TO HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Bitter complaints have often been made to the board against this or that teacher, but usually they are either unreasonable, or oftener are based on erroneous information. If parents would first carefully investigate these grievances in a spirit of honest inquiry, they would find a very large proportion imaginary, and only a few of them ever would be brought to the attention of the board. Doubtless teachers occasionally make mistakes in the management, mode of instruction, and discipline of their schools. They must be more than human if they do not. What parents are not conscious at times of making mistakes in the management of their children? And if parents are liable to such errors, though familiar, as no others can be, with the disposition and peculiarities of the one, two, or three children committed to their care, how much greater the liability of a teacher to err, with her forty or fifty pupils, whose various dispositions must necessarily be imperfectly understood. The teacher's is a difficult and trying position, especially in our large schools, requiring rare skill and judgment; and they are entitled to sympathy and forbearance, rather than the unkind criticism so often poured upon them.

The excellence of our high school is worthy of special mention. Its average attendance of about one hundred

pupils during the year indicates the high estimation in which it is held by our citizens. We believe that in thoroughness of instruction and discipline, and in the progress of the pupils, no school in this vicinity of any grade surpasses it. For its present prosperity and usefulness all the teachers are entitled to their meed of praise. The efforts of the principal have been ably and cheerfully supplemented by those of his assistants. But to properly control and direct so large a number of high-school scholars, to be responsible in a measure for the discipline of the grammar schools in the building, and to be able to gain the confidence and respect of the other teachers as well as of the scholars, require unusual executive ability. This we have in an eminent degree in our present principal. In fact, the school has never before had a man at its head possessed of such rare tact and good judgment as now. As long as he can be induced to remain with us the success of the school is assured. But unusual skill in all callings commands large compensation; and especially is this true of a high-school principal. He works for the pay, and, other things being equal, where he can earn the most. We have for some time been sensible that our pay, as compared with that of other places, was inadequate to the responsibilities of the position. The salary of no high-school principal in the vicinity, with like responsibilities, is so small as ours. Even Farmington, with half our number of pupils and much less than half the responsibilities, pays the same salary as we do.

Our principal has already received urgent invitations to other fields of labor, with much better compensation; and unless we can offer equal inducements, we must soon lose a valuable instructor and be content with inferior services. The latter, we believe, would be a detriment to our schools, which cannot well be afforded; hence we have chosen the former and increased his

salary to fifteen hundred dollars. We trust the citizens will approve our action.

RYE. — G. H. JENNESS, C. D. GARLAND, T. W. RAND.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The past year has been a noteworthy one in the history of our schools. A high school has been established for the first time, and a larger sum of money has been raised and expended than was ever before devoted to the support of schools since the town was incorporated. It is right, therefore, that the people who have been taxed to accomplish this result should be furnished with the opinions of those intrusted to execute their wishes, in the usual manner prescribed by law.

The establishment of the high school was in the nature of an untried experiment, but your board is of the opinion that the results derived fully justify the wisdom of the experiment, and we most earnestly recommend its continuance as a fixed and permanent part of our school system, and there is no valid reason why it should not be. The town is abundantly able to maintain it, and the advantages of so doing are too obvious to need specifying. The changed and rapidly changing conditions of everything about us demand that we should give our children increased facilities for obtaining an education. Unless we do so, they will be placed at a great disadvantage when they are obliged to compete with others who have had better opportunities.

In the near future their education must of necessity partake more of a scientific character than ever before. This will require closer application, a longer term of study, more expensive text-books and apparatus, and a costlier education every way. To the rich the problem is one of small consequence; but to the poor, or those of

moderate means, it is of vital importance that the town should furnish every possible facility for obtaining a good education in our own schools. Taking this reasonable view of the subject we renew our recommendation for the continuance of the high school, and an appropriation large enough to provide for three full terms during the year. The benches, blackboards, globe, books of reference, and other furnishings have been provided and paid for, and the future running expenses will be relatively less than during the current year.

Those who had the pleasure of attending the closing exercises of the school had an opportunity of seeing it as it was conducted in its daily routine. This was quite satisfactory, upon the whole, for "examination" day is frequently misleading in regard to the actual progress made. The tendency is to make a superficial "show" upon such occasions, and sometimes the results attained are more apparent than real. The teacher, Mr. C. O. Cummings, secured the good will of the pupils at the outset, maintained a firm but kindly discipline, worked unceasingly for the interest of the school, and fully realized the expectations of the board who secured his services. Not alone in itself has the high school been of advantage. It has relieved the other schools of advanced classes, and given to the remaining pupils a very much better chance. Each class of the younger pupils thus gets more time devoted to it, and all consequently make more rapid progress.

SALEM. — MATTHEW H. TAYLOR, EBEN B. WELLS,
HENRY H. COLBURN.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

For several years past the friends of education in this State, profiting by the example of other States, have endeavored to give a new impulse to the public mind on the

subject of common schools. As the result, increasing attention is now everywhere paid to their improvement. The standard of public instruction has gradually advanced, and is still rising. In no town has the change been more marked than in Salem, as may be seen by the good condition of her schoolhouses and apparatus. It may be measured also by the increased demand for information, which has been met by a progressive enlargement, for years past, of the annual report of the school committee. This shows that a greater interest is taken in the education of children than formerly, and it will be found that in proportion as our schools advance, the reports will be fuller and occupy a larger space in the doings of the town.

“Nothing,” says a distinguished educator, “can be more surely laid down as an axiom in education than this proposition, that no system of public teaching can prosper without the active and earnest co-operation of parents and friends.” This, to a good extent, has been granted during the past year, and we hope that it may be continued and increased.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline in our schools is good. The board contend that there can be no permanent prosperity or real progress unless the scholar is subject to the rules. Where this does not exist, the teacher is nothing and the school is worthless. It should be a discipline founded on respect, a government administered by leading rather than driving the pupil. To have it perfect, there should be a willing obedience to authority without the display of passion. True discipline is something more than mere order; it is a cheerful submission on the part of the scholar to his instructor, not from fear, but from love. The teacher wins the heart, inspires reverence and esteem, in a word, governs without seeming to govern or causing the pupil to feel that he is governed. This is the state to

which all our schools should aspire, and it is to be hoped that parents and guardians will do their utmost to aid the teacher in her work, by strictly enjoining on their children obedience to her authority while in the schoolroom.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Parents inflict a great wrong upon their children when they take them from school at too early an age, or for any cause except sickness. If the child wishes to leave school himself for any purpose, is it right to allow him? Certainly not. For by and by both parent and child will see what has been lost in suffering the precious opportunities our common schools afford to pass by unimproved. It is a loss that is hard to make up when the deficiency is felt. It is more than a question of dollars and cents.

The common school is the crowning glory of our land. It is free for all. It offers the treasures of knowledge to the poor as well as to the rich. It teaches our children to imitate the illustrious who have gone before them, to respect their parents, to love their country, and to obey the laws of the land and of God. Let this benignant institution, then, fellow citizens, have our fostering care. Let us give liberally for its maintenance; let us develop more fully its resources, that our children, reaping its advantages, may become fitted for the high and responsible duties which are before them.

SANDOWN.—ANDREW J. CURRIER, WILLIAM J. MOORE,
ALDEN E. PILLSBURY.

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS.

The prosperity of our schools for the past year will compare very favorably with that of previous years. The teachers, we think, have been uniformly successful in sustaining good order, and the rank in recitations has

been kept up to a proper standard. As we believe that the merits or faults of each teacher are stamped in a greater or less degree upon the school, so are the merits or faults of the parents of each district in a like manner obvious, for if parents make up their minds that, so far as they are concerned, a good school shall be sustained, measureless is the influence which they exert. Punctuality in attendance is the first consideration. See that your children are in their proper places at the commencement of each day's duties; see that they are present regularly every school day during the term, unless prevented by sickness. Those who, from a mistaken idea, run contrary to this rule, are laying up for themselves untold evils in the future, for if children are deprived of the privilege of obtaining an education in their early youth, they are the ones who will suffer, and not the teacher, for scholars will always take advantage of division or lack of sympathy on the part of their parents. Parents should also encourage the teacher by their frequent presence in the schoolroom. We have been fortunate this year in securing, for the most part, teachers of previous experience, but we are unfortunate in having so small an amount of school money. In districts Nos. 1, 2, and 4 exhibitions were held, and money raised to lengthen the fall terms. Much praise is due the pupils for their efforts in this direction, and to their teachers, who so ably assisted them. In conclusion we would say, we feel that in general we have had the sympathy and co-operation of parents and teachers, and it should be ever borne in mind that the welfare of our common schools is of the first importance to all.

SOMERSWORTH.—J. M. DUTTON, ISAAC CHANDLER,
NATHAN WENTWORTH, A. A. PERKINS, C. F. BLAKE.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOLROOM.

The high school needs a second assistant all, instead of one half of the time. This is not apparent at first to those familiar only with English studies. Every class in the high school needs more time for recitation. Some of them need double the time now given to them. The classes in Latin, French, chemistry, physics, and algebra all suffer from the short seasons given to recitation. Several of these classes ought to have a full hour where they now have thirty minutes. Teachers use the time given, and divide it as reasonably as possible. The large classes suffer the most, and hence interest more parents. The necessary time given for a recitation is not determined by the number of pupils, but by the lesson, which must be examined in all its points and put before the scholars of the class, few or many. The superintending committee advise the employment of a permanent second assistant. The grammar schools are very full; the lower classes too full. So many of our pupils close their school days at the end of the grammar years that the prudential committee are inclined to broaden the course during the last two years of the grammar course. This year we have introduced a work on government, "How we are Governed," as a supplementary reader in the first class, and also Shaler's First Book in Geology, for the same purpose in the second class. The fourth grammar class has a membership of thirty-six. The teacher has not yet been born who can do as good work in written arithmetic with a class of thirty-six as with one of twenty scholars. This last number is large enough for any class where individual drill is expected. With the prospect of about sixty pupils entering this school next fall from the two first primaries, another problem will be forced upon us.

More attention has been paid to drawing and writing this year than in the immediate past, and, we think, with proportionate results. Instruction in vocal music has been continued through the year, and reading books for that work have been introduced. School books have been furnished to all the schools of the district. We hear of very little opposition to the district furnishing books for all pupils except from publishers, who, of course, prefer the larger sale. We are attempting to restore to our smaller schools especially, a vocal-drill exercise. This seems to have dropped out of schools unconsciously, and we think, may again be of service in developing clear enunciation and full tone of voice in all public utterances, especially in reading.

SOUTH HAMPTON.—JOHN K. CHASE, JACOB EATON,
ALFRED S. JEWELL.

GENERAL REMARKS.

More instruction has been given in physiology the past year than ever before, and many scholars are quite at home in the midst of physiological questions. In one school there has been an exercise of singing every morning. We know of only two of our teachers who have attended during the year a teachers' institute. Such an attendance we earnestly recommend to all of our teachers, whatever their advantages have been.

So far as we know, the new school law is working well in our town and also elsewhere. We trust the wisdom and superior advantages of the law will become more and more apparent every year. One of these advantages will be seen in the provision made for our smallest schools. The superintendent of public instruction in his report two years ago said: "An eighth of the schools in this State number six, or less than six scholars, and there are scores of them which have only two or three." We trust the

town will see that the time has come when a new school building should be erected at the upper village. While a good work has been done, no perfect work can be expected, as the *ultima thule* is never reached in any human undertaking.

SPRINGFIELD. — PARKER T. SMITH, ALBERT MORRILL,
WARREN C. PHILBRICK.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Without stopping to discuss the merits or demerits of the different schools, by which much injustice may be done, we will proceed to speak of subjects of greater importance.

Allow us to say, in justice to the scholars, that we have some very fine scholars, and although we have less schooling, and poorer schoolhouses, and less money expended for school purposes generally than the adjoining towns, our scholars will compare well with theirs. Allow us to say further, that this town has furnished as many if not more good teachers than any town adjoining it of equal population, and while we have many scholars who never will make good teachers, we have a good proportion who will, if they can have the advantages of about twenty weeks of schooling a year.

We beg of the town to give us money enough for fifteen or twenty weeks in each school. We also think it very necessary to have some of the schoolhouses repaired; we are ashamed to ask a teacher to occupy some of them.

The teachers will allow us to say that we feel the need of more book-learning on the part of some, without which they cannot return to the same schools that they had last year. There is a need of more practical and thorough instruction in the "whys and wherefores," — the reason of things. We do not expect a teacher to give all the

reasons of the facts with which they come in contact, but a teacher should be able to give a part of them at least. There is a great difference between hearing a scholar recite, and teaching him or extorting knowledge from him, drawing out and developing the mental powers.

If it was convenient or prudent to unite our schools we would do so and secure better-qualified teachers. If we should demand the qualifications that we would like, we should be unable to secure teachers for all of the schools. A teacher can make his school much more profitable by making some preparation on each day's lessons. The best teachers will look over each lesson before undertaking to teach it; and why should not those teachers who are deficient in some of the branches to be taught? We wish you could feel it your duty to attend the academy at New London and be under the instruction of Professor Peaslee for two or three terms, and learn some of the reasons which you would meet with under his instruction for thorough work.

STARK.—MARY A. COLE, *Secretary of School Board.*

REGISTERS. — PUNCTUALITY. — GLOBES.

Some of the teachers have been very negligent in filling out their school registers, which makes it very inconvenient to make either a town or state report correctly. About the usual interest has been maintained in our schools the past year. Most of our teachers have entered the schools with a willingness to work, and an earnest desire for the advancement of the pupils in their studies. Punctuality in attendance of scholars at the opening of school each morning would encourage the teachers much in their work, as well as increase the interest of the scholars. If parents would see to this, and send their children in season, I think they would soon notice an increased interest in their scholars. I think geography could be more

advantageously studied if globes were furnished each schoolroom. There is only one in town, and there are seventy-two (none too many) studying geography. And would it not be well to furnish each school with a dictionary?

STRATHAM. — J. J. SCAMMON, J. W. ROLLINS, C. W. SCOTT.

GOOD ADVICE.

To those who are about to leave the work of the schoolroom to pursue the active duties of life, we would say: Let promptness mark your acts, never disgrace your position, take care of your health, beware of the many snares set for your entrapment and, as you regard your own reputation and happiness and the fondest hopes of your parents, relatives, and friends, be not deceived nor led into temptation. To those who have the good fortune to remain at school we would say: Never put off until to-morrow what you can easily do to-day, and grow up educated in such a manner as will enable you to make good and useful citizens. To the parents, teachers, and friends, we would, in the language of a former writer, say, "It behooves us diligently to impress upon the minds of the rising generation the principles of piety and justice, a sacred regard to truth, love of country, humanity and benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation, and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornament and support of human society, and to endeavor to lead them into a particular understanding of the tendency of all such virtues to preserve and perfect a republican form of government, to secure the blessings of liberty, and to promote their future happiness. Let us endeavor to illustrate to them the advantages of freedom over despotism, truth over falsehood, of light over darkness and of right over

might. Then shall our young men stand as well-proportioned columns in the temple of society, and our daughters represent its polished corner-stones, reflecting the intelligence and refinement that education alone can give."

SUTTON.—BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, CYRUS H. LITTLE,
CHARLES A. FOWLER.

INCREASED SCHOOLING.—LOCATION OF SCHOOLHOUSE.

The number of schools has been reduced to seven. We planned to have each school thirty weeks in length for the year, but the winter terms in two of the smaller schools were closed earlier than we intended on account of the unfavorable weather and traveling.

All of the teachers except one are residents of this town. It has been our aim to employ only those who are well qualified for their work. All have done well, and labored hard for the success of the schools. We are proud of the fact that we have in town several superior teachers who have long been connected with our schools.

We have been pleased at the interest manifested by a large share of the scholars. The rank in scholarship and deportment has been unusually high. In our opinion, the schools of this year will compare favorably with those of preceding years. The average length of our schools two years ago was nineteen weeks; this year it has been twenty-nine and two-sevenths weeks.

In 1858, thirty years ago, there were four hundred and seventy-nine scholars in town. These were divided into fourteen schools averaging thirty-four scholars to a school. To-day there are less than one-third of that number of scholars, with an average of twenty-two scholars to a school. Under these circumstances would it be advisable to maintain the same number of schools as formerly?

With the present number a few of the scholars have to go farther, but the extra advantages more than compensate for the extra amount of travel.

At the last annual meeting the town appropriated two hundred dollars more of school money than the amount required by law. A member of the school board asked for this appropriation with the understanding that, if deemed advisable by the board, it should be used for a graded school. A majority of the board were not in favor of establishing such a school. A portion of the money thus appropriated has been used to lengthen the winter schools.

At the last annual school meeting the district voted to raise the sum of three hundred dollars to repair the old South schoolhouse. Soon after, at a special meeting called for that purpose, the district was asked to purchase land for a new schoolhouse lot, and to build a new schoolhouse instead of repairing the old one. This request was not granted. Fifty-one legal voters, aggrieved by the action of the district, petitioned the school board to designate a new location. We heard all parties interested in the case, and decided that the old location was in many respects unsuitable, and that it would be inexpedient to expend upon that location the amount appropriated. We legally designated and laid out a new lot, which the owner refused to sell. The aggrieved party petitioned the selectmen to appraise the damages to said land-owner for the taking of said land. In the meantime a meeting of the district was called, and a vote was passed authorizing the school board to build a new schoolhouse upon the lot designated. The selectmen appointed a hearing upon the petition presented to them, but have made no legal report of their doings; consequently the vote of the district could not be carried into effect. We make these statements that the citizens of the town may know the facts of the case.

SWANZEY.—GEORGE I. CUTLER, ALONZO A. WARE,
BENJAMIN READ.

OUR TEACHERS.

If any of our teachers have failed to give perfect satisfaction where they taught, perhaps it is no more than it was reasonable to expect, considering the varieties of which our schools are made up, and the over-sensitive nature of some parents, especially those who accept any report or complaint their children may make concerning school without investigation or a school visit.

We have, in our judgment, employed the best teachers we were able to obtain. Most of them were tried and experienced ones, to whose charge it was proper and safe to commit children for instruction or moral training. It is due to them to say that all have proved faithful and efficient; and that some have done excellent and thorough work in their schools, which have appeared greatly to their credit at the examinations.

It has been our policy not to change teachers as often as was frequently the case under the former district system, when the prudential committees were too much inclined to employ personal friends as teachers, without reference to their qualifications. It generally proves better to retain teachers while they are doing good and profitable work in school, than to make the experiment of trying new ones of whom we could know but very little before trying them.

Instead of finding plenty of good teachers to keep our schools, as it might be supposed we should, we have found them scarce and difficult to obtain at the prices we could pay. Swanzey, at present, does not appear to have so many of them as in former times. Among our eighteen different teachers of the past year, only six are residents of the town. It seems that more of our young

people should be fitting themselves for this useful but responsible work, for we must have teachers as long as we have schools.

SCHOOL STUDIES.

It appears by reference to the table that all our scholars have attended to the two most important branches of study, reading and spelling; nearly every pupil of suitable age has studied arithmetic; a smaller number, geography; less than half, grammar; and a still smaller number history. In some of the schools all have attended to writing; in others, but little attention has been given to it. Physiology, book-keeping, and algebra have been taught in more than half our schools. Vocal music has been practiced in some of the schools, but not in all, as we could wish it might have been. Some of the teachers have given practical lessons in botany, mineralogy, etc., requesting their scholars to procure specimens of plants and minerals, thus teaching them to be observing, and interesting them in useful things without detracting from the ordinary school lessons. The teacher in No. 1 reports all her scholars as having attended to drawing; and at the closing examination of the fall term in No. 4, some very fine specimens of drawing were exhibited as the work of the scholars during the term. A large collection of minerals was gathered during the year by the school in No. 4. In connection with all the branches of study, the blackboard is used much more extensively than in former years. Under the direction of a skillful teacher, its good effects are seen in all classes, from the abecedarian to the scholars in the higher branches of study. Many of the younger pupils are quite proficient, not only in making the meaningless letters as in days of yore, but at the same time in constructing words and sentences and learning to write.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

Notwithstanding the importunity of book agents, we are decidedly opposed to a change of books, unless clearly demanded for the good of our schools. No change has been made the past year; but we have inserted in our list of text-books, "First Steps in Scientific Knowledge," by Paul Bert, a book that we consider well adapted to the school and the family. Many a boy that cannot interest himself in grammar and algebra might be deeply interested in a perusal of this book, and thus cultivate a love for useful study. Our text-books on arithmetic are considered somewhat defective, and we may decide to exchange them the coming year if satisfactory arrangements can be made with publishers.

WARNER. — LEMUEL W. COLLINS, EDMUND C. COLE,
FRED MYRON COLBY.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSES. — IMPROVEMENTS UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

In submitting the second annual report under the new system, it is perhaps unnecessary to remind you of the extra amount of labor required to make the changes suggested in the report of last year, and that still further changes are needed, in order to more fully obtain the benefits contemplated under the law. The board refers with a certain gratification and pride to some of the improvements made during the past year. The two new schoolhouses that have been built, considering the limited appropriations, are as roomy and efficient structures as could be expected. Especially is this true of the modern, commodious house that has been built to take the place of the dilapidated and unsightly structures in the old districts, Nos. 10 and 18 (Collins and College), which, with its spacious and finely graded lawn or play-ground, nestled in among natural and majestic shade trees, makes so great a

contrast that the most disinterested passer-by cannot fail to observe and forcibly comment on its general appearance. Under this new arrangement one of the best schools in town has been organized; for thoroughness and brilliancy it cannot be surpassed. The union of the old Joppa and Kimball districts is scarcely less beneficial to the interests of that portion of the town district; and the new school-house therein erected is pleasantly located and well adapted for its purpose. When the new patent desks and seats, already ordered, are put up in these buildings, the board will consider that the money has been judiciously expended, and a good thing done.

It is a pleasure for the board to report that nearly all the schools the past year have been "model schools"; only a few, under present existing influences or evils over which the law provides no remedy, have proved in a less degree satisfactory. One of the chief evils referred to is the disposition of parents to express their dislikes and prejudices before the teacher has entered upon her duty, and to keep it up during the term of school. Another is the method of outside parties who never visit a school or have a desire to, to maintain a continual fault-finding with everything connected with the school, and to circulate all unfavorable gossip without investigation. The influence of such a course is calculated to injure the best school in the world, and it sometimes takes months to recover from the demoralizing effects. No one has a right to find fault with the teacher or the management of a school, without first making an impartial investigation; it will then be time enough, if the evils exist, to take proper measures to eradicate them.

The town system now in vogue is, in our opinion, gaining in favor and popularity among the true friends of education. They certainly cannot fail to see its advantages over the old way. The money is more evenly apportioned throughout the town, and the children in the

outlying portions in most cases receive as much as or more schooling than those in the village and central portions. The average length of school during the year, for the several districts, has been 22.3 weeks, but several of the districts, as will be seen by the tabular statements, received twenty-seven or twenty-eight weeks, almost double the amount of schooling they would have had under the former system. It also serves to secure much better schools, for the reason that the board seek in their selection to adapt the teacher to the school, oftentimes placing the better teachers in the poorer schools. and *vice versa*. This will continue to be done as long as the board are conscious of any advantage gained by such a course.

WASHINGTON. — H. O. HILL, G. N. GAGE, J. F. BAILEY.

A COMPARISON OF THE OLD AND NEW SYSTEMS. — NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

Another school year has ended and it becomes the duty of the school board to give a brief report of what has been accomplished during the year and to offer for your consideration such changes as will, in its opinion, result in the future improvement of the schools of the town. The schools have been managed under the town system for two years, and it will be interesting and instructive to compare some of the results that can be shown by figures with the two years immediately preceding the adoption of the present system. The average number of weeks of school for each district, for the two years ending March 1, 1886, was fifteen and one half, as shown by the reports for those years. In 1885 the scholars in one district received 23.4 weeks of school, while in another the year's schooling amounted to only 5.4 weeks.

During the past two years, under the town system, each scholar in town has had the privilege of attending school

20.5 weeks. For the year ending March 1, 1885, teachers were paid on an average \$18.46 per month, while the average monthly wages of teachers for the past year has been \$20.28. The teachers employed the past year were, with one exception, experienced teachers; and all but two have taught in town before. The work of all was fully satisfactory to the school board, and it is to be presumed was equally so to the patrons of the schools, since no word of complaint has been heard.

The success of those teachers who have attended normal schools testifies to the value of the training received there, and all teachers and all intending to teach, are recommended to take a normal course and learn the principles of teaching, a knowledge as necessary to the successful teacher as the knowledge of the principles of law is to a lawyer. The teachers do their duty well, but a record of six hundred and fifty-five half-day absences and of one hundred and sixty-three marks for tardiness in the register of school No. 1, shows that parents or pupils were remiss in their duty, and calls for a decided improvement in the matter of punctuality.

The register of No. 2, for the first term, and of No. 8, shows the percentage of absences in those schools to be less than one half of one per cent, a record of which the pupils may justly be proud.

In all the schools the relations between teachers and pupils have been harmonious, and the evident desire and effort of the scholars to make the most of their educational advantages has made the year a successful one in the schools.

WEARE. — L. H. OSBORNE, ROBERT PEASLEE, A. L. SLEEPER.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE. — PARENTAL DUTIES.

The school board of the town of Weare hereby make their annual report to the citizens thereof in relation to the present condition of the schools, and the progress made during the past year.

The schools have maintained their former good standing, the pupils in most cases yielding a willing obedience to all reasonable rules and regulations. To all such the school year has been one of profit and improvement. The few who have rebelled and disobeyed are recommended to review, reconsider, and change their course when they perceive they were in the wrong.

The school board have been fortunate in securing competent and faithful teachers, who have given general satisfaction, with the exception of two or three instances where the discipline was not as good as it should have been. Good order in the schoolroom is essential at all times, and any school will be far more successful with than without it. No matter how hard a teacher works, or how good the instruction, if the school is not fairly well governed it will be to a large extent a failure. Whispering and communicating make more disturbance and lead to more difficulty than all other things combined. Teachers should make constant effort to break up the pernicious habit, and in this they should be aided by all who feel an interest in the welfare of the school. Considerable progress has been made during the past year in this direction, and when the too long indulged habit of whispering and communicating shall be expelled from every schoolroom an excellent work will have been accomplished.

The custom of parents and others of visiting the schools

at various times is an excellent one and should not only be continued but increased, thereby encouraging both teachers and scholars in their labors. If regular attendance could by any means be secured it would be highly beneficial, not only to the school in general but to each individual scholar, who would by so doing cultivate a habit of promptness and perseverance that would greatly aid him in whatever position he might be placed through life.

Several small schools have been maintained two terms in a year, the scholars having a right to attend some of the larger schools for the third term; the small classes, who receive most of their instruction from the teacher and not from books, make as good progress during the year in two terms as the same classes in the large school make in three, the teacher having more time to devote to them; and the older scholars being able to overcome the distance to the larger schools have three terms. As the schools are situated at the present time, it would not lengthen the larger schools to discontinue the smaller ones, as it would cost as much to carry the scholars to the larger as it does to maintain the smaller.

Some criticism has been indulged in because the number of schools has not been largely decreased, but such persons must be aware that the town is a leader and not a follower in this particular phase of the new school law, having reduced the number of school districts from twenty-six to fifteen long before the present law was passed.

WEBSTER. — FRIEND F. FISKE, J. M. SNYDER.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE. — GRAMMAR. — NEATNESS.

“What does a girl of sixteen know of agriculture?” was asked when the suggestion of Professor Whitcher,

to introduce into the common school a text-book on that subject, was under discussion.

The School of Technology in Boston, the Workmen's School in New York, the Manual Training School in Chicago, the University of Indiana, in short, the scientific schools in the country, unite in urging the foundation of a practical education to be laid in the common school. In an especial manner the importance of agricultural instruction in our common schools was portrayed. We are a community of farmers; we know what is meant by agricultural knowledge. Is such instruction suited to the advancement of our schools?

In compliance with our request, samples of the work of the pupils during the fall term were given to us at the close. The request was made, that we might better understand the work performed in school than we could learn from the last day of the term. We are thus enabled to place before you to-day more than one hundred papers, which will show you better than any report we could make the character of the instruction given. Two compositions we select from these papers:

1. *Subject — Doves.*

"I have got three pair of doves. I have got a pair for Charles Fitz, and he will give me twenty cents for them."

(Signed) MAURICE GEORGE, 7 years old.

2. *Subject — Doves.*

"I have five doves. Last spring I sent a pair to Boston, and got seventy-five cents for them. This morning I found one egg in the nest, and in two weeks I expect the nest will have some young doves."

(Signed) BEN P. LITTLE, 9 years old.

The authors of these compositions were members of the same school. They furnished texts the teacher would

not fail to use: First, for a lesson in geography, showing the distance from Little Hill to Boston, the means of transportation by stage and railroad, the cost of carrying and of the commission that must be paid to the middlemen; then an arithmetical problem to show how much more Ben received for his doves after paying the whole expense than Maurice received for his. Later, when they reach the subject of commission in their arithmetics, these boys will find that they are familiar with it, and have learned it in a way never to be forgotten. The instruction given was such as a boy would need were he to become a farmer, common carrier, railroad commissioner, or commission merchant.

Says Hon. J. W. Patterson in an address on "Wealth," "The birth and growth of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce spring from a desire for gain." The prominence given to the prices obtained for the doves shows plainly a desire for gain. The primary element necessary for success, whether the love of gain is to be encouraged or discouraged, lies wholly with the parents and guardians. If encouraged, would it be an aid to mental discipline?

We quote again from the address already referred to: "Mind may be quickened to activity, and its discipline secured, by the pursuits to which we are impelled by the desire of gain." Again: "Grace, beauty, and utility are costly qualities, which mental discipline imparts to the results of industry."

Said Col. Augustus Jacobson, in an address before the normal training department of the Toledo high school, "The bread-winning training will lure children into superior intelligence."

Among the subjects of the compositions before you, which were chosen by the writers, are cats, dogs, butterflies, squirrels, foxes, birds, apples, etc., etc. The destructive animals, and methods of destroying them, are

discussed. Plowing, "twitching logs," cutting and drawing wood, are all described in these papers.

"The botany of our industrial colleges," says Professor Knapp, "should take the direction of the trees, the shrubs, the cereals, the grasses, and the forage plants of the farm. Zoölogy should devote special attention to the domestic animals, their breeds, history, and habits. Entomologists should tell us how to encourage the friends of the farm, and how to destroy its enemies, in the insect world."

Notice how closely the pupils of our schools have followed that course of study, prompted to it almost by instinct. We are forced to the conclusion that the advancement of our schools is sufficient for instruction in agriculture and other arts.

"What does a girl of sixteen know about agriculture?" If she was raised upon a farm, in passing through the mud-pie period of life she has observed that saturated soil, if worked and exposed to the sun, would bake, and that she could never make a good pie of dry earth. If she is a Patron of Husbandry, and has attended the meetings of the Grange, where every phase of agriculture is supposed to be discussed, she must know something of the art.

We are told there are no text-books on agriculture suited to our schools. The schools in the city may need to wait for books, but every rod of ground is a living page, teeming with texts for the agricultural student, old or young. We need not wait for teachers or text-book.

"The object of the study of grammar should be to inculcate habitually correct expressions in speaking and writing the English language, in accordance with good usage."

"Among modern writers of distinction," says Professor Newell, principal of the State Normal School in Balti-

more, "not one in a hundred ever studied the English grammar as such. We learn to sing by singing, to draw by drawing, and in the same way we must be taught to speak and write correctly by speaking and writing."

By a critical examination of the papers before you, you will see a marked progress in penmanship and in the use of language. As an anticipated result of the training these papers indicate, we quote from the report of an examiner of the schools in Quincy, Mass.: "I doubt if one scholar in ten knew what a noun or a pronoun or an adjective was, or could have parsed a sentence, or explained the difference between the subject and its predicate. They could, however, put their ideas into sentences on paper with correctness and facility."

The writers of many of these papers are quite too young to learn the rules of grammar. For such, instruction paper is absolutely necessary, and costs but little. The supply furnished by parents sometimes fails when it is most needed. The teachers are not expected to furnish it; yet there should be a supply in the teacher's desk, that no pupil should lose a lesson for the want of it. If the paper were of uniform size for the pupils of each grade, the work would be much easier to preserve for reference.

A request was made by one of the teachers for a wash-bowl, towels, comb, and looking-glass; for, said she, "I do not like to have untidy children around me." That untidy children should present themselves at the door of the schoolroom is no fault of themselves or of their parents. The long distance many of them come, the legitimate propensity of the boy and girl to examine every tree, shrub, or bird's nest, to make mud pies, to dam every stream that crosses the road, carrying the earth in their hats for the purpose, must of necessity soil hands and clothing. That means to restore these children to the tidy condition in which they left home

are essential to the best interests of the school needs no argument. We would call your attention to the fact that our schoolhouses are destitute of all such appliances.

Passing from the schoolroom to the influence of the habits of neatness and order as they may affect success in after-life, we find them of value almost beyond computation. Thereby pupils are taught self-respect, without which there is no good citizenship. They will be more efficient laborers, whatever may be their vocation.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, in discussing the cotton manufacturing industry, asks, "Why should the operatives in our own factories work with more zeal or judgment than in the countries from which they come?" Assigning causes for this, he gives, first, our system of common and purely secular schools, attended by the children of the rich and poor alike. What the foreigner fails to notice is, that the school itself, apart from the instruction given, is the great educator of the children. The common school is the solvent of race, creed, nationality, and condition. In another way the discipline of the school affects the process of manufacture. In the school cleanliness, order, and regular habits are enforced, with deference to the teacher and respect for authority; and in these later years these teachings are coupled with instruction in music and drawing. When children thus trained are removed to the mill or workshop, habits of order and cleanliness, with some æsthetic tastes, are already established.

Much surprise is often expressed by foreign visitors at the amount of decoration permitted in the finishing of stationary and locomotive engines, and in much of our machinery; but, bad as the taste displayed may sometimes be, it is nevertheless the fact that such engines and machines are better cared for and kept in better order than where no such individuality is permitted.

WHITEFIELD. — C. E. KING, L. J. MINER, C. L. DUDLEY.

DUTIES OF PARENTS. — CARE OF SCHOOLHOUSES.

Your committee used their utmost endeavors to secure teachers in every school that would be satisfactory to the patrons of that school, and have succeeded fairly well. The parents ought to be more alive to the fact that scholars should be in school every day, and in season. No parent would expect his children to have an interest in their work, or keep up with their neighbor who labored every day, if they only worked when they were disposed to; still some parents allow their children to remain from school and then find fault because they are not as good scholars as their neighbor's who attend every day.

There is nothing that teaches a young person to be punctual and attend to the duties of after-life as to be in season at school every day; and parents ought to consider the importance of seeing that their children are at school and accomplish the lessons of each day, as this is the only way to succeed in getting an education.

We have had several schoolhouses badly damaged during the year by people that are not aware that damage increases taxes and lessens school. Such wanton destruction of school property ought to be stopped, and must be, if the offenders have to suffer the full penalties of the law.

The outgoing member of your board would recommend that a lady be selected to fill the vacancy, as our ladies, as a general thing, take more interest in the schools than our gentlemen.

The average length of our schools during the year has been 24.5 weeks. The amount of money raised has been very liberal and should not be cut down. Our schoolhouses all need more or less repairing and one or two

will soon have to be rebuilt or abandoned. The attendance during the year has been greater than for several years, and as time goes on and we get better acquainted with the new school law we may come to like it.

We would recommend all teachers, so far as possible, to take advantage of the privileges of our Normal School at Plymouth. The school is free to any resident of the State, and charges for board are as reasonable as at any other institution. We have employed home talent as far as we could, and if our teachers would take a course of training in the Normal School, they could not be excelled in the State.

WINDHAM. — W. C. HARRIS, J. L. COTTLE, WILLIS E. HUGHES.

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.—VISITING SCHOOLS.—ARITHMETIC.

Irregular attendance is a great evil in our schools. The whole number of scholars who have attended our schools the past year is 133. Only 49 were present every day and in season during one term. We hope this number will be largely increased the coming year. What would be said of teachers if absent from their post of duty a day now and then, or behind time a morning or two every week? This would certainly be a great hinderance, and lead to much fault-finding. But absent and tardy scholars are also a great hinderance to the whole school. The entire loss last year from occasional absences was 522 days, or nearly a week to each scholar, reckoning on the average membership. Parents can largely remedy this evil.

If parents and others interested in our school children would visit the schoolroom more frequently, it would encourage teachers very much and have a good effect on the scholars. Many fail on examination days because they have not been accustomed to recite before visitors. The

fear that they will give an incorrect answer often prevents their speaking so as to be heard; and in this way even good scholars appear to poor advantage.

We believe the study of mental arithmetic is too much neglected in all our schools. Scholars are in haste to use a slate and pencil even before they have mastered the multiplication table. Advanced scholars are sometimes seen counting their fingers in order to add small numbers. This ought not to be. This important practical branch ought to receive more attention in our schools. The ordinary laboring man may get through life with tolerable success if he has but little knowledge of grammar, geography, or history, is a poor reader, writer, and speller; but if he has not a good knowledge of figures, he will constantly run the risk of being defrauded and cheated. The ability to reckon mentally with ease and rapidity lies at the foundation of success in all business life.

WOLFEBOROUGH.—GEORGE A. HAINES, JOHN H. RUST.

ABSENTEEISM. — TEACHERS.

The most serious obstacle to the progress of the schools has been the same this as last year, the want of punctual attendance. We must not expect our children to stay at home to work while the school is in session. Do not let them have a chance to say to us, when they are old enough to have a good education: "We were kept at home to work, and now we are behind those who went to school all the time, and it is not our fault; now, if we secure any more education, we shall have to work and pay much more than we earn to get what we might have had without expense as children if we had only been required to secure what the law and our rights gave us." Children do not always see and know what they are losing at the time; therefore parents should see that they im-

prove all the time that our schools provide. We are happy to report, however, that this evil, great as it is, is decreasing.

Another of the great drawbacks to the full success of our common schools is the want of properly qualified teachers. Not that there are not a fair proportion whose qualifications are sufficient to teach the most that is to be found in the text-books used; but there is a want of properly digested general information. No normal-school training, nor any patent process, supplies this deficiency; to say nothing of tact, which is an indispensable requisite for a good teacher. What does the average boy or girl of eighteen know beyond what is found in the text-books? They may be able to solve all the problems in common arithmetic, to tell a noun from a verb, and the difference between a sea and an ocean; and what of that? Why, it is not a *modicum* for a full-fledged teacher's qualifications.

We often hear it said, that "Such a person would make a good teacher, but—" or, "Another would do well, if—" There is too much truth in such sayings; but we doubt if Diogenes with his lantern in broad daylight would have been able to find a person who would suit every one in an average school district. With some, the order is too severe; with others, it is too lax. Some talk too much; some, too little. Some belong to a certain church, and some to no church, and a hundred and one things are suggested that are not just right.

We must not expect many young teachers to be well qualified. The general drift of their minds is not to acquire general, useful knowledge. If they have any taste for reading at all, it is for the sensational literature of the day, which will never make any one a whit wiser or better. However, there are some praiseworthy exceptions to this statement, and the persons who are the exceptions (all other things being equal) make successful teachers.

There is another class of teachers who are eye-servants; they keep school for a certain number of dollars per week. The watch or clock in the schoolroom is their greatest solace; they hear every tick; time, for six hours in twenty-four, is a slow coach. They never organize for success; they have neither aim nor ambition; they awaken no enthusiasm in their pupils; they are slipshod in all their undertakings; still, their other qualifications may be good. The last day of school has peculiar charms for them. This class must be winnowed out notwithstanding their good qualifications.

Teachers are not the embodiments of perfection, we admit, but they should receive better treatment than they often do at the hands of a set of captious, mischief-making spirits, who may be found in almost any school district. Some parents are critical in their observations, which is not a fault, if their criticisms are applied for good, while others are hypercritical for the purpose of making mischief. Many of the petty annoyances incident to teaching one of our common schools, which drive a teacher almost to frenzy, are known only to the teacher. No one can really sympathize with a teacher but those who have run the gauntlet a few summers and winters in our district schools. In most cases, we should throw the mantle of charity over all little defects in our teachers, remembering at the same time that perfection in poor human nature is seldom found.

The district, at its annual meeting, voted to raise five hundred dollars for repairs; the trustees of the John Brewster estate also gave us five hundred dollars for the purpose. We have, during the year, besides our necessary improvements, thoroughly repaired the schoolhouses at South Wolfborough and Wolfborough Center. These houses are neatly finished within, and furnished with furniture of modern patterns.

Now if the town will continue in this way, we shall, in four or five years, have all our schoolhouses in thorough repair and furnished with the best of furniture, which will be an honor to the town; and once in good condition the expense of keeping them in such a state will be but a trifle.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICS.

The returns from school committees are grouped under the following heads :

1. Districts and schools.
2. Schoolhouses.
3. Scholars.
4. Teachers.
5. Revenues.
6. Expenses.

TABLE

BELKNAP

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alton	1	17	2	..	9	3	17.00
2	Barnstead.....	1	9	..	..	5	2	25.55
3	Belmont.....	1	8	3	..	2	..	22.00
4	Center Harbor	1	4	..	..	1	..	24.00
5	Gilford.....	2	19	8	..	5	1	29.00
6	Gilmanton.....	1	18	..	..	12	7	12.50
7	Laconia.....	2	14	10	1	1	1	29.00
8	Meredith.....	2	18	5	1	4	1	25.00
9	New Hampton.....	1	10	..	..	6	3	19.10
10	Sanbornton.....	1	12	..	..	6	..	21.00
11	Tilton.....	2	9	4	..	2	..	29.22
	Totals.....	15	138	32	2	53	18	23.03

No. 1.

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	18	2	..	17	\$6,000.00	\$125.00
2	15	2	..	1	2,660.00	25.00
3	11	..	..	2	3,000.00	25.00
4	5	1	..	2	2,475.00	10.00
5	16	..	..	12	19,000.00	850.00
6	18	2	..	5	4,682.00	100.00
7	7	1	1	11	47,000.00	600.00
8	14	..	..	18	10,850.00	80.00
9	11	4	..	4	3,300.00	25.00
10	15	..	..	12	5,925.00	244.40
11	6	..	..	9	6,500.00	135.00
	136	12	1	93	\$111,392.00	\$2,219.40

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys en- rolled.	Number of girls en- rolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Alton	97	83	124	110	15	200	19	210	24	..
2	Barnstead.....	106	86	114	101	13	186	16	160	11	6
3	Belmont	82	79	94	86	11	162	7	132	20	2
4	Center Harbor.	..	..	51	34	3	75	7	60	18	..
5	Gilford.....	268	210	313	240	30	475	48	475	52	..
6	Gilmanton.....	..	..	128	106	15	199	20	230	80	..
7	Laconia.....	..	..	310	298	34	529	45	443	41	2
8	Meredith.....	..	..	178	179	30	295	32	276	96	3
9	New Hampton.	64	79	103	98	18	174	9	145	5	..
10	Sanbornton....	..	..	139	98	16	194	27	176	18	1
11	Tilton.....	135	74	162	147	23	277	9	188	18	..
	Totals.....	752	611	1,716	1,497	208	2,766	239	2,495	383	14

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	1	\$40.00	19	\$22.00	1	9	2
2	2	23.83	12	27.00	3	8	..
3	..	.....	13	23.44	5	5	2
4	1	20.00	5	24.00	..	5	1
5	1	73.00	16	33.37	5	16	2
6	1	28.00	17	19.47	1	9	..
7	2	79.85	20	39.50	2	17	7
8	2	34.00	19	25.00	1	11	5
9	1	22.00	15	21.73	1	4	4
10	2	24.00	14	22.10	1	6	3
11	2	49.62	11	28.00	2	5	3
	15	\$39.43	161	\$25.97	22	95	29

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1 Alton.....	\$1,160.50	\$500.00	\$181.76	\$106.75	\$94.71	\$70.95	\$2,114.67
2 Barnstead.....	1,214.00	.....	140.80	162.50	.....	161.16	1,678.46
3 Belmont	997.50	.....	125.92	.....	.....	.....	1,123.42
4 Center Harbor	541.00	.....	62.16	.....	.....	.....	603.16
5 Gilford....	2,943.00	3,500.00	299.18	33.50	.....	.....	6,775.68
6 Gilmanton....	1,001.00	.....	172.80	.....	.....	.....	1,173.80
7 Laconia.....	4,979.50	6,150.00	380.00	250.00	.....	61.00	11,820.50
8 Meredith.....	2,094.50	240.00	235.52	50.00	.....	148.20	2,768.22
9 New Hampton	947.50	.....	145.04	83.50	.....	.....	1,176.04
10 Sanbornton...	1,032.69	300.00	112.64	77.70	.....	.....	1,523.03
11 Tilton... ..	1,660.66	500.00	205.35	94.99	60.21	198.11	2,719.32
Totals	\$18,571.85	\$11,190.00	\$2,061.17	\$858.94	\$154.92	\$639.42	\$33,476.30

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	.....	.....	\$116.03	\$24.08	\$1,852.90	\$2,073.01	\$8.33
2	.....	.....	. . . . .	132.37	1,535.40	1,732.77	7.72
3	.....	.....	.....	95.19	1,016.50	1,224.59	6.17
4	\$49.27	.....	9.45	91.61	525.50	705.83	6.50
5	.....	\$1,300.01	656.41	1,348.77	3,374.00	6,894.19	8.54
6	.....	.....	.....	82.30	1,091.50	1,316.48	5.73
7	11,022.84	4,492.01	.....	1,334.95	4,438.35	21,373.15	9.48
8	.....	.....	.....	136.73	2,590.00	2,866.73	7.63
9	.....	.....	.....	70.90	1,050.55	1,263.45	5.57
10	.....	.....	68.00	119.10	1,315.00	1,604.10	6.05
11	.....	.....	.....	833.52	2,144.72	3,049.24	9.86
	\$11,072.11	\$5,792.02	\$849.89	\$4,269.52	\$20,934.42	\$44,103.54	\$7.42

* Salaries of school committees included.

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Albany.....	1	7	..	..	4	1	9.42
2	Bartlett.....	2	6	1	..	1	..	24.33
3	Brookfield.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	7.93
4	Chatham.....	1	9	..	..	3	1	11.44
5	Conway.....	1	17	2	..	6	2	16.23
6	Eaton.....	1	7	..	..	4	..	20.71
7	Effingham.....	1	7	..	..	4	1	18.85
8	Freedom....	1	5	..	..	2	..	13.80
9	Hart's Location...	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
10	Jackson.....	1	6	..	..	2	.	18.30
11	Madison.....	1	8	..	..	3	1	15.62
12	Moultonborough..	1	12	..	..	2	1	18.60
13	Ossipee.....	1	10	..	..	1	..	23.30
14	Sandwich.....	1	12	..	..	5	..	17.50
15	Tamworth.....	1	11	..	..	3	1	20.00
16	Tuftonborough....	1	9	..	..	5	2	25.00
17	Wakefield ...	1	7	..	..	..	..	21.07
18	Wolfeborough....	2	14	5	..	1	..	21.28
	Totals.....	19	150	8	..	46	10	17.85

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	7	1	..	5	\$500.00	\$40.00
2	6	1	..	4	3,500.00	100.00
3	5	1	..	..	1,950.00	.....
4	5	..	..	1	2,500.00	10.00
5	16	1	..	9	8,000.00	130.00
6	7	1	..	1	798.34	14.00
7	10	..	..	6	1,000.00	20.00
8	8	3	..	1	500.00	20.00
9	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
10	6	..	..	6	1,000.00	20.00
11	9	..	..	..	900.00	10.00
12	13	..	..	12	2,400.00	50.00
13	14	8	..	10	5,000.00	50.00
14	16	2	..	5	2,500.00	15.00
15	13	..	..	2	2,865.00	70.00
16	11	2	..	9	2,500.00	80.00
17	12	..	..	8	6,075.00	50.00
18	13	..	..	9	5,000.00	100.00
	171	20	..	88	\$46,988.34	\$779.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Select men's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Albany.....	...	...	45	37	6	72	4	59	..	1
2	Bartlett.....	...	...	117	133	10	224	16	195	5	15
3	Brookfield....	33	27	44	25	6	52	11	55	13	1
4	Chatham.....	...	...	57	49	6	85	15	75	7	..
5	Conway.....	...	...	230	247	41	416	20	351	74	50
6	Eaton.....	...	...	76	67	16	118	14	91	2	5
7	Effingham.....	75	74	73	103	8	161	7	128.1	20	2
8	Freedom.....	...	...	73	50	15	101	7	95	..	6
9	Hart's Locat'n.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Jackson.....	43	42	62	56	11	89	18	87	..	..
11	Madison.....	...	...	79	71	12	122	16	114	19	1
12	Moultonboro'..	123	136	144	113	15	212	30	198	16	3
13	Ossipee.....	...	...	165	173	35	268	35	223	20	10
14	Sandwich.....	91	115	115	117	18	183	31	175	46	10
15	Tamworth.....	79	101	103	102	13	173	22	166	66	8
16	Tuftonborough	...	...	74	80	13	122	19	115.5	41	..
17	Wakefield.....	...	...	120	130	10	223	17	182	170	7
18	Wolfeborough.	...	...	199	213	48	331	33	349	42	..
	Totals.....	444	495	1,776	1,766	283	2,952	315	2,658.6	541	119

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	..	.....	7	\$16.14	1	..	..
2	..	.....	10	26.88	1	5	3
3	3	\$28.00	3	19.33	1	..	..
4	3	26.00	6	20.35	..	..	..
5	4	41.50	19	29.00	5	8	6
6	4	20.48	8	18.93	1	1	2
7	6	36.28	5	23.60	1	2	..
8	3	24.66	3	22.00	..	1	..
9	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	..
10	2	30.50	6	24.00	2	2	..
11	2	24.50	5	21.60	1	3	..
12	1	28.00	12	21.75	1	6	2
13	10	31.20	5	23.60	..	5	..
14	7	25.78	9	21.70	1	8	2
15	3	24.00	13	21.00	1	5	3
16	1	17.33	10	20.29	1	8	..
17	..	.....	9	28.87	1	3	2
18	4	30.00	14	30.00	..	12	1
	53	\$27.93	144	\$22.88	18	69	21

CARROLL

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Albany.....	\$168.16	\$50.00	\$34.00	\$30.00	.....	\$5.00	\$287.16
2	Bartlett.....	.....	600.00	160.00	16.07	.....	40.00	816.07
3	Brookfield....	273.46	515.00	41.48	.....	.....	.....	829.94
4	Chatham.....	500.00	.....	94.04	.....	.....	80.00	674.04
5	Conway.....	2,684.50	.....	306.58	14.10	.....	82.56	3,087.74
6	Eaton.....	541.50	.....	208.25	27.67	.....	19.65	797.07
7	Effingham....	666.00	.....	121.60	194.00	.....	28.76	1,010.36
8	Freedom.....	514.50	.. ..	103.68	.....	.....	.....	618.18
9	Hart's Locat'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Jackson.....	494.00	.....	93.24	.....	.....	60.00	647.24
11	Madison.....	576.50	.....	90.24	33.00	.....	65.00	764.74
12	Moultonboro'.	1,124.50	.....	160.00	115.50	.....	22.00	1,422.00
13	Ossipee.....	2,059.00	.....	238.08	.....	.....	57.52	2,354.60
14	Sandwich.....	882.00	100.00	174.72	184.42	.....	.....	1,341.14
15	Tamworth....	1,028.00	.....	144.64	72.00	\$10.90	.....	1,255.54
16	Tuftonboro'...	718.00	.....	117.66	497.75	.....	.....	1,333.41
17	Wakefield....	1,081.50	.....	225.70	104.75	.....	.....	1,411.95
18	Wolfeboro'....	1,960.00	500.00	264.96	2,605.37	.....	.....	5,330.33
	Totals.....	\$15,271.62	\$1,765.00	\$2,578.87	\$3,894.63	\$10.90	\$460.49	\$23,981.51

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$22.01	\$261.50	\$296.01	\$3.45
2	\$30.00	68.41	954.62	1,088.03	4.10
3	539.20	21.52	279.60	867.57	4.36
4	21.10	448.50	492.00	4.43
5	\$53.62	328.85	298.81	2,149.60	2,830.88	6.02
6	20.35	776.50	840.34	5.57
7	10.00	101.34	935.50	1,106.84	5.89
8	148.73	402.45	591.18	4.63
9
10	3.45	2.00	498.25	543.70	4.23
11	40.13	657.00	726.13	4.64
12	100.00	123.00	1,199.00	1,492.00	5.50
13	594.97	139.49	1,685.00	2,569.25	5.40
14	\$50.00	.....	27.41	148.90	1,217.05	1,523.36	5.45
15	32.00	60.40	1,140.75	1,333.15	5.73
16	133.85	1,142.00	1,353.85	8.79
17	54.18	161.85	1,199.50	1,494.82	5.43
18	1,219.64	470.14	3,662.33	5,510.11	10.03
	\$50.00	\$53.62	\$2,939.70	\$1,982.03	\$18,609.15	\$24,659.22	\$5.51

* Salaries of school committees included.

CHESHIRE

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Alstead.....	1	10	1	..	2	1	27.00
2	Chesterfield.....	1	10	2	..	3	1	23.80
3	Dublin	1	6	..	..	3	1	18.00
4	Fitzwilliam.....	1	12	1	..	4	2	19.40
5	Gilsum.....	1	5	2	..	2	1	26.50
6	Harrisville.....	1	6	1	..	2	..	20.00
7	Hinsdale.....	1	11	8	1	1	..	30.90
8	Jaffrey.....	1	10	2	..	4	..	23.50
9	Keene.....	2	31	21	1	9	2	31.03
10	Marlborough.....	1	7	4	..	1	..	30.50
11	Marlow.....	1	9	2	1	3	3	18.95
12	Nelson	1	5	2	..	3	..	10.87
13	Richmond.....	1	6	..	..	2	1	22.50
14	Rindge.....	1	7	..	..	2	1	24.28
15	Roxbury.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	9.00
16	Stoddard	1	4	..	..	..	1	18.87
17	Sullivan.....	1	4	..	..	2	..	19.07
18	Surry.....	1	3	..	.	1	..	25.00
19	Swanzy.....	1	12	4	..	1	..	29.00
20	Troy.....	1	6	3	..	3	2	21.66
21	Walpole	2	16	6	1	..	1	27.25
22	Westmoreland....	1	8	..	..	2	..	29.00
23	Winchester.....	1	20	9	1	3	1	27.40
	Totals.....	25	210	68	5	53	18	23.22

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unft for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	3	..	10	\$5,000.00	\$75.00
2	14	4	1	10	4,400.00	40.00
3	6	..	1	6	3,500.00	40.00
4	11	..	..	12	6,199.00	300.00
5	6	1	..	5	3,100.00	90.00
6	5	..	..	5	3,500.00	50.00
7	5	..	..	11	15,200.00	1,045.00
8	13	4	..	12	9,126.00	250.00
9	18	..	..	31	93,000.00	1,400.00
10	7	2	1	7	6,800.00	150.00
11	7	..	..	9	2,500.00	136.00
12	6	4	..	6	450.00	25.00
13	10	..	..	6	2,474.00	85.00
14	10	..	..	10	5,450.00	100.00
15	3	..	..	2	400.00	10.00
16	7	3	..	4	1,400.00	40.00
17	5	..	..	5	2,375.00	15.00
18	4	..	..	2	1,195.00	18.00
19	10	..	..	12	10,800.00	160.00
20	7	1	..	7	3,400.00	75.00
21	14	..	..	16	10,000.00	200.00
22	12	..	..	12	3,375.00	128.00
23	15	4	..	20	14,095.00	233.00
	209	26	3	220	\$207,739.00	\$4,665.00

CHESHIRE

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectments enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Alstead.....	...	...	82	94	5	160	11	130.00	45	..
2	Chesterfield....	65	81	103	89	2	166	24	149.00	24	7
3	Dublin.....	49	38	54	44	2	86	10	88.79	37	3
4	Fitzwilliam....	116	104	132	116	16	218	14	199.00	97	..
5	Gilsum	51	38	69	40	14	84	11	84.63	23	..
6	Harrisville ....	...	...	88	71	4	144	11	120.00	25	..
7	Hinsdale.....	...	...	212	191	30	347	26	312.00	48	16
8	Jaffrey.....	118	106	129	133	35	221	6	177.00	21	16
9	Keene.....	635	596	545	461	49	818	139	842.00	180	77
10	Marlborough..	171	132	184	146	39	276	15	210.00	80	10
11	Marlow	53	57	52	62	5	93	16	86.00	41	10
12	Nelson	25	31	46	45	3	74	14	65.00	8	2
13	Richmond	47	46	54	55	9	87	13	83.00	10	2
14	Rindge	83	75	94	83	13	153	11	89.00	6	5
15	Roxbury.....	14	15	11	13	1	17	6	13.00	..	..
16	Stoddard	38	39	44	51	4	82	9	78.00	10	6
17	Sullivan	34	30	53	34	6	76	5	71.28	16	..
18	Surry.....	24	25	32	40	4	58	10	47.00	19	..
19	Swanzey.....	126	129	172	162	21	295	22	231.72	35	8
20	Troy.....	53	50	58	81	12	128	6	87.00	16	..
21	Walpole.....	139	136	239	233	39	409	24	303.00	31	7
22	Westmoreland	...	...	97	70	..	152	15	78.40	16	6
23	Winchester....	...	...	297	267	39	479	46	402.00	69	..
Totals.....		1,841	1,728	2,847	2,581	352	4,623	464	3,946.82	857	175

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	..	.....	14	\$23.30	2	7	4
2	..	.....	11	27.09	1	8	1
3	1	\$32.00	6	28.55	1	3	1
4	2	60.00	15	28.92	2	8	1
5	..	.....	9	26.50	1	4	2
6	2	40.00	7	25.90	..	1	1
7	1	114.28	17	32.65	4	8	3
8	2	35.00	12	25.26	1	5	..
9	2	79.16	36	31.48	1	32	12
10	..	.....	8	34.57	..	8	1
11	3	46.67	10	19.13	4	3	3
12	..	.....	9	26.50	3	1	4
13	1	24.00	8	23.82	2	3	1
14	..	.....	11	30.29	4	3	1
15	..	....	2	24.00	..	..	..
16	..	.....	5	21.25	1	1	1
17	..	.....	6	28.50	1	3	1
18	1	35.00	4	25.72	2	2	..
19	..	.....	17	28.61	2	12	3
20	..	.....	8	31.33	2	4	..
21	5	51.00	21	26.50	4	13	3
22	1	32.00	13	27.80	2	5	3
23	2	65.22	29	26.00	7	13	1
	23	\$51.19	278	\$27.11	47	147	47

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alstead	\$1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	....	\$11.80	\$1,811.80
2	Chesterfield...	1,699.06	\$1,200.00	\$162.62	\$136.00	\$2.32	....	3,200.00
3	Dublin.....	87.81	675.00	75.48	696.71	....	...	1,535.00
4	Fitzwilliam....	1,800.00	300.00	154.24	102.00	....	....	2,356.24
5	Gilsum.....	1,000.00	600.00	88.84	18.00	....	...	1,706.84
6	Harrisville...	800.00	.....	103.38	73.00	...	31.25	1,007.63
7	Hinsdale.....	3,162.50	2,050.00	286.08	154.00	....	....	5,652.58
8	Jaffrey.....	1,656.50	.....	319.80	.....	....	39.71	2,015.01
9	Keene.....	11,811.65	200.00	812.16	288.00	....	....	13,111.21
10	Marlborough..	2,161.00	.....	244.94	623.96	77.84	82.15	3,189.89
11	Marlow	787.50	250.00	90.24	109.15	....	20.00	1,256.89
12	Nelson... ..	800.00	.....	73.60	.....	1.71	50.99	926.30
13	Richmond.....	1,014.50	.....	91.52	.....	....	....	1,106.02
14	Rindge.....	1,600.00	.....	237.92	130.00	....	....	1,967.92
15	Roxbury.....	125.00	.....	22.20	.....	....	....	14.20
16	Stoddard.....	567.50	.....	82.14	39.00	....	....	688.64
17	Sullivan.....	900.00	.....	56.98	... ..	....	....	956.98
18	Surry	487.04	.....	50.56	35.00	....	....	572.60
19	Swanzey.....	2,600.00	.....	221.44	79.00	....	....	2,900.44
20	Troy	800.00	.....	241.97	24.00	134.03	....	1,200.00
21	Walpole	3,500.00	200.00	312.29	200.00	...	50.00	4,262.28
22	Westmoreland	1,361.50	.....	129.92	213.21	....	....	1,704.63
23	Winchester....	4,500.00	300.00	325.12	182.50	....	....	5,307.62
	Totals.....	\$45,020.96	\$5,775.00	\$4,183.43	\$3,103.53	\$215.90	\$285.90	\$58,584.72

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$737.26	\$1,064.25	\$1,871.51	\$10.23
2	\$400.00	.....	.....	277.17	1,672.00	2,469.57	10.15
3	707.51	.....	\$238.28	70.55	778.50	1,879.59	8.66
4	192.58	151.79	1,899.20	2,393.57	8.27
5	\$600.00	.....	198.11	866.80	1,730.91	9.77
6	96.93	856.85	1,011.03	6.03
7	646.30	1,196.19	3,707.50	5,699.99	12.16
8	407.81	1,537.60	2,067.41	7.42
9	1,824.87	4,548.73	9,857.67	16,426.27	14.04
10	804.38	.....	143.65	374.19	1,852.65	3,237.87	6.66
11	21.12	325.83	873.30	1,290.25	10.51
12	190.00	54.56	586.50	873.21	7.04
13	86.45	803.00	976.45	8.16
14	218.97	1,297.75	1,594.22	8.57
15	150.00	160.00	6.25
16	157.47	93.82	428.00	725.29	5.49
17	300.00	59.43	565.50	970.08	7.18
18	73.75	324.00	432.25	5.52
19	113.25	322.95	2,516.67	3,077.87	8.50
20	191.79	1,032.50	1,280.29	8.80
21	133.37	651.22	3,484.80	4,457.35	8.77
22	160.00	.....	173.00	1,325.50	1,763.81	9.69
23	407.98	590.55	4,204.16	5,486.91	8.50
	\$1,911.89	\$760.00	\$4,368.87	\$10,901.05	\$41,684.70	\$61,876.30	\$8.53

* Salaries of school committees included.

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Berlin.....	1	8	8	1	..	..	23.70
2	Carroll... ..	1	7	..	..	2	2	16.85
3	Clarksville	1	8	..	..	..	..	5.25
4	Colebrook.. . . .	2	13	..	..	5	..	23.92
5	Columbia	1	16	..	..	4	..	10.75
6	Dalton.....	1	5	..	..	..	..	25.60
7	Dummer.....	1	6	..	..	2	..	16.83
8	Errol.....	1	3	..	..	2	..	19.66
9	Gorham.....	1	9	5	1	1	..	29.55
10	Jefferson	1	8	2	..	..	1	20.65
11	Lancaster.....	2	22	5	..	4	..	26.37
12	Milan.....	1	14	..	..	1	..	9.42
13	Northumberland	1	11	1	..	1	..	19.33
14	Pittsburg.....	1	10	..	..	3	3	17.04
15	Randolph.....	1	3	..	..	1	1	21.66
16	Shelburne.....	1	4	..	..	1	..	22.00
17	Stark.....	1	8	..	..	2	..	17.68
18	Stewartstown ...	1	13	..	..	7	3	17.35
19	Stratford	1	27	1	..	14	2	9.47
20	Whitefield.....	2	12	1	1	..	..	30.83
21	Wentworth's L'n	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
	Totals	23	207	23	3	50	12	20.25

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	5	..	..	4	\$15,000.00	\$100.00
2	4	..	1	..	1,350.00	15.00
3	4	2	..	.	500.00	5.00
4	13	1	..	11	4,300.00	118.00
5	8	..	..	8	1,000.00	40.00
6	8	3	..	..	400.00	4.00
7	5	..	..	..	2,325.00	21.00
8	3	1	..	..	700.00	2.00
9	4	1	..	9	5,500.00	150.00
10	8	2	1	8	3,500.00	25.00
11	14	2	..	21	22,800.00	260.00
12	6	6	1	6	1,100.00	60.00
13	9	2	..	5	3,500.00	75.00
14	6	..	..	1	800.00	19.00
15	3	..	..	1	600.00	17.00
16	4	1	..	3	1,000.00	25.00
17	8	..	..	1	2,300.00	.....
18	11	1	..	1	1,980.00	20.00
19	11	2	..	13	5,000.00	100.00
20	10	1	..	5	3,800.00	25.00
21	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
	144	25	3	97	\$77,455.00	\$1,081.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Berlin.....	303	296	267	196	46	406	37	275	82	25
2	Carroll.....	...	...	92	70	14	140	8	137	12	..
3	Clarksville ....	...	...	41	46	4	73	10	62	..	5
4	Colebrook	135	154	159	161	7	280	33	258	52	20
5	Columbia.....	57	51	91	53	6	120	18	104	20	..
6	Dalton.....	82	57	71	57	4	110	8	89.50	11	1
7	Dummer.....	56	36	66	40	6	84	16	83	3	..
8	Errol.....	18	21	21	24	2	42	1	30	3	3
9	Gorham.....	...	...	180	168	11	315	22	245	49	30
10	Jefferson .....	...	...	117	105	19	157	46	155	18	4
11	Lancaster .....	...	...	257	278	131	367	59	390	48	..
12	Milan	77	97	104	115	11	190	18	162	43	5
13	Northumberl'd .....	...	...	153	161	12	292	10	255	7	..
14	Pittsburg	72	49	90	60	6	149	8	110	3	..
15	Randolph.....	8	12	15	20	3	28	4	22.35	8	..
16	Shelburne .....	...	...	36	22	5	45	8	48	2	..
17	Stark.....	...	...	90	74	8	152	4	140	12	3
18	Stewartstown..	92	88	99	101	13	160	27	156	34	3
19	Stratford.....	...	...	111	140	17	226	8	175	14	18
20	Whitefield .....	...	...	217	182	40	282	87	340	35	23
21	Wentworth's L.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Totals.....	900	881	2,277	2,073	365	3,618	432	3,236.85	456	140

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	1	\$100.00	9	\$28.00	..	9	..
2	..	.....	7	24.00	..	3	2
3	2	20.50	6	15.66	5	3	..
4	3	35.00	17	20.33	4	6	1
5	..	.....	12	20.11	2	..	..
6	..	.....	8	17.80	..	3	1
7	..	.....	10	23.25	1	1	..
8	..	.....	7	17.00	1	1	..
9	2	76.64	13	31.50	..	9	3
10	..	.....	13	22.29	..	4	5
11	4	26.25	18	26.25	4	10	4
12	2	43.50	7	30.66	1	4	1
13	1	22.00	13	20.95	2	6	2
14	..	.....	12	17.14	4	4	1
15	..	.....	5	22.55	..	2	1
16	..	.....	6	24.07	..	2	1
17	1	30.00	11	24.00	2	5	..
18	2	24.00	16	18.00	5	2	..
19	..	.....	18	5.23	5	11	2
20	3	44.00	10	21.00	3	3	..
21	..	.....	..	.....	..	..	..
	21	\$42.19	218	\$21.49	39	88	24

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for sup- port of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Berlin.....	\$2,500.00	\$200.00	\$401.08	.....	\$51.50	\$33.00	\$3,185.58
2	Carroll.....	909.50	....	81.26	\$28.00	..	.....	1,018.76
3	Clarksville.....	154.00	.....	51.50	.....	.06	4.35	209.91
4	Colebrook.....	1,781.50	100.00	317.96	.....	.....	124.50	2,323.96
5	Columbia.....	1,260.00	.....	132.28	.....	.....	25.00	1,417.28
6	Dalton.....	600.00	.....	108.88	.....	.....	.....	708.88
7	Dummer.....	500.00	300.00	91.99	29.13	18.44	16.00	955.56
8	Errol.....	250.00	.....	37.98	.....	.....	24.00	311.98
9	Gorham.....	2,200.00	.....	750.76	99.00	.....	27.75	3,077.51
10	Jefferson.....	800.00	.....	239.39	.....	.....	.....	1,039.39
11	Lancaster.....	2,300.06	2,200.00	180.00	40.00	.....	212.70	4,932.76
12	Milan.....	2,000.00	.....	160.58	73.00	.....	23.75	2,257.33
13	Northumberl'd.	987.00	.....	227.18	12.00	40.00	164.00	1,430.18
14	Pittsburg.....	711.00	.....	108.04	49.00	.....	10.00	878.04
15	Randolph.....	395.00	.....	50.80	..	.....	.....	445.80
16	Shelburne.....	782.12	100.00	46 62	26.00	.....	.....	954 74
17	Stark.....	688.50	.....	122.10	81.17	136.99	.....	1,028.76
18	Stewartstown..	932.00	....	217.97	.....	.....	.....	1,149.97
19	Stratford.....	800.56	.....	492.29	.....	389.44	.....	1,682.29
20	Whitefield.....	1,004.50	1,300.00	995.03	17.00	18.77	.....	3,335.30
21	Wentw'th's L'n	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	\$21,555.74	\$4,200.00	\$4,813.69	\$454.30	\$655.20	\$665.05	\$32,343.98

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	.....	.....	\$235.00	\$668.36	\$2,098.90	\$3,062.26	\$5.98
2	\$336.00	.....	114.17	.....	666.75	1,139.92	4.82
3	.....	.....	.....	80.86	128.25	230.86	2.40
4	.....	.....	210.00	141.17	1,693.05	2,149.22	5.54
5	.....	.....	90.55	95.00	873.00	1,124.80	6.72
6	.....	.....	.....	38.85	613.00	675.35	5.10
7	.....	.....	208.04	57.99	570.00	862.78	5.92
8	.....	.....	.....	28.69	274.00	302.69	6.72
9	.....	\$1,272.06	.....	531.32	2,687.50	4,555.88	9.43
10	1,000.00	500.00	.....	106.83	919.83	2,571.66	4.62
11	.....	38.19	707.64	491.56	3,553.30	4,917.69	9.00
12	597.66	.....	25.25	156.77	993.40	1,869.52	8.09
13	350.00	.....	39.75	270.02	871.20	1,530.97	4.54
14	.....	.....	25.00	85.04	768.00	998.54	5.23
15	.....	.....	.....	36.00	361.50	397.50	11.35
16	.....	.....	300.00	.....	529.65	851.65	6.39
17	.....	... ..	56.99	50.58	582.00	739.57	3.85
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	561.00	634.00	6.03
19	.....	.....	.....	611.62	880.00	1,544.62	5.94
20	.....	.....	.....	473.29	2,567.50	3,100.79	7.44
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$2,283.66	\$1,810.25	\$2,012.39	\$3,923.95	\$22,191.83	\$33,260.27	\$6.25

* Salaries of school committees included.

GRAFTON

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of a school in weeks.
1	Alexandria.....	1	8	..	..	3	1	17.50
2	Ashland.....	2	6	4	..	2	..	26.40
3	Bath.....	1	10	..	..	5	1	25.50
4	Benton.....	1	4	..	..	2	..	21.25
5	Bethlehem.....	2	12	3	1	1	2	26.68
6	Bridgewater.....	1	6	..	..	4	..	17.16
7	Bristol.....	2	9	1	1	3	3	26.00
8	Campton.....	1	11	..	..	3	1	23.00
9	Canaan.....	1	11	2	..	3	..	22.00
10	Dorchester.....	1	5	..	..	..	..	13.00
11	Easton.....	1	3	..	..	2	..	15.26
12	Ellsworth.....	1	2	..	..	1	..	7.00
13	Enfield.....	2	12	2	1	2	1	28.25
14	Franconia.....	1	4	2	..	1	..	32.75
15	Grafton.....	1	10	..	..	4	..	18.40
16	Groton.....	1	6	..	..	2	1	15.00
17	Hanover.....	2	15	4	1	10	6	21.53
18	Haverhill.....	3	18	6	1	4	1	30.00
19	Hebron.....	1	4	..	..	2	1	16.00
20	Holderness.....	1	7	..	..	3	2	12.07
21	Landaff.....	1	6	..	..	3	..	17.00
22	Lebanon.....	2	16	4	1	2	..	30.83
23	Lincoln.....	1	2	..	..	1	1	7.50
24	Lisbon.....	3	15	6	..	6	..	25.60
25	Littleton.....	2	20	9	1	3	2	30.50
26	Lyman.....	1	7	..	..	4	1	19.80
27	Lyme.....	1	27	1	..	5	..	11.52
28	Monroe.....	1	16	..	..	2	..	17.33
29	Orange.....	1	17	..	..	5	..	10.28
30	Orford.....	1	21	2	..	..	1	10.00
31	Piermont.....	1	10	..	..	8	1	21.40
32	Plymouth.....	1	10	4	1	2	..	33.20
33	Rumney.....	1	8	1	..	1	..	24.12
34	Thornton.....	1	10	1	..	2	..	18.90
35	Warren.....	1	9	2	..	3	1	13.50
36	Waterville.....	1	3	..	..	8	..	24.00
37	Wentworth.....	1	9	..	..	1	2	18.70
38	Woodstock.....	1	6	..	..	2	..	8.98
	Totals.....	49	355	54	8	115	29	19.93

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	10	..	..	8	\$2,600.00	\$50.00
2	3	..	..	6	14,000.00	50.00
3	11	3	..	9	2,500.00	45.00
4	6	..	..	4	1,200.00	40.00
5	10	..	..	11	8,000.00	400.00
6	6	..	..	..	915.00	.....
7	9	3	..	2	5,000.00	25.00
8	14	2	..	14	2,180.00	100.00
9	18	6	..	2	6,000.00	50.00
10	9	3	..	..	1,200.00	12.00
11	3	..	..	2	1,600.00	12.00
12	2	..	..	1	400.00	5.00
13	14	..	..	12	5,200.00	487.00
14	5	2	..	5	1,300.00	10.00
15	11	1	..	2	800.00	50.00
16	6	..	..	1	1,300.00	12.00
17	18	4	..	15	14,000.00	185.00
18	15	3	..	18	3,000.00	200.00
19	3	..	..	1	1,200.00	25.00
20	11	4	..	2	3,000.00	25.00
21	7	2	..	6	2,300.00	55.00
22	15	1	..	16	21,500.00	300.00
23	2	1	..	..	600.00	10.00
24	11	..	..	19	6,000.00	50.00
25	16	6	1	19	23,000.00	450.00
26	7	1	..	4	1,700.00	12.00
27	12	..	..	4	3,326.00	.....
28	6	2	..	5	1,010.00	47.00
29	8	1	..	..	132.00	42.00
30	14	2	..	11	1,500.00	300.00
31	12	3	..	2	700.00	25.00
32	7	..	..	10	9,400.00	.....
33	10	1	1	2	2,791.00	25.00
34	10	..	..	1	1,500.00	20.00
35	10	1	..	3	2,300.00	60.00
36	1	..	..	..	200.00	4.00
37	10	2	..	6	1,165.00	30.00
38	4	2	..	1	200.00	2.00
	346	56	2	214	\$154,719.00	\$3,215.00

GRAFTON

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Select men's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Alexandria...	68	65	83	75	10	130	18	117	25	4
2	Ashland.....	87	94	107	86	21	188	4	149	33	..
3	Bath.....	..	..	111	77	11	156	21	129	60	10
4	Benton.....	..	..	33	35	4	59	5	42	..	..
5	Bethlehem....	120	125	144	140	14	235	35	200	25	1
6	Bridgewater..	28	37	40	41	8	69	4	60	4	3
7	Bristol.....	97	89	131	138	12	237	20	171	57	..
8	Campton.....	..	..	98	103	8	169	29	145	11	..
9	Canaan.....	..	..	137	145	13	246	23	211	37	4
10	Dorchester...	48	43	57	50	5	86	16	87	8	5
11	Easton.....	26	24	27	28	8	42	5	38	..	..
12	Ellsworth....	..	..	25	36	5	47	9	44	2	..
13	Enfield.....	..	..	147	163	26	268	28	243.14	38	3
14	Franconia....	41	43	72	70	2	114	26	89	40	..
15	Grafton.....	74	79	106	84	21	147	22	145	7	2
16	Groton.....	48	50	55	77	9	116	12	84	1	4
17	Hanover.....	..	..	174	149	22	266	35	230.83	39	2
18	Haverhill....	..	..	291	256	22	512	13	360	93	..
19	Hebron.....	..	..	31	22	3	47	3	42	5	..
20	Holderness...	42	63	46	67	10	99	4	93	17	..
21	Landaff.....	44	41	61	58	6	91	22	81	..	2
22	Lebanon.....	..	..	346	352	55	596	47	465	60	19
23	Lincoln.....	..	..	5	4	1	8	..	6.30	2	..
24	Lisbon.....	169	160	203	189	22	326	44	279	89	7
25	Littleton....	..	..	353	454	26	687	104	572	98	51
26	Lyman.....	63	46	57	56	10	109	12	85.50	17	2
27	Lyme.....	122	104	163	133	22	229	45	202	84	3
28	Monroe.....	52	53	50	51	4	91	6	74	9	..
29	Orange.....	..	..	43	35	12	62	4	62	7	..
30	Orford.....	..	..	99	92	33	139	19	127	54	14
31	Piermont....	76	73	85	97	12	152	20	124	10	5
32	Plymouth....	..	..	175	170	20	285	40	263	50	6
33	Rumney.....	..	..	109	121	12	211	10	163	54	8
34	Thornton....	45	44	88	86	6	141	27	120	10	3
35	Warren.....	64	59	80	68	8	123	17	133	14	..
36	Waterville...	6	5	6	3	..	8	1	8	..	7
37	Wentworth...	52	57	77	78	17	115	23	120	3	2
38	Woodstock...	33	32	41	50	6	73	14	61	17	0
Totals.....		1,405	1,386	3,956	3,939	506	6,679	787	5,625.77	1,080	167

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	3	\$22.50	8	\$22.00	2	6	2
2	1	52.00	5	31.20	..	7	3
3	1	28.00	16	20.53	5	5	2
4	..	.....	8	18.33	2	..	1
5	2	35.00	18	25.44	2	9	4
6	..	.....	7	19.28	1	2	3
7	..	.....	14	26.77	2	5	1
8	3	23.93	13	20.74	4	6	2
9	1	25.00	16	21.34	3	10	2
10	1	26.00	5	20.42	1	1	1
11	..	.....	6	19.16	1	..	2
12	..	.....	3	19.25	..	..	..
13	4	31.00	15	18.16	2	8	2
14	..	.....	7	26.66	..	3	1
15	1	20.00	16	20.65	2	3	..
16	..	.....	10	18.70	2	2	2
17	5	27.73	26	17.64	3	6	3
18	4	50.00	20	38.00	..	10	..
19	..	.....	4	18.50	2	2	..
20	1	27.00	5	20.65	1	4	..
21	2	30.00	8	18.32	4	2	..
22	4	80.60	19	28.47	1	18	7
23	..	.....	2	5.25	..	1	..
24	2	46.00	21	22.31	2	12	3
25	5	78.15	26	25.60	3	15	5
26	2	28.00	10	18.31	5	2	1
27	3	26.00	16	19.12	3	5	3
28	..	.....	8	18.00	1	..	..
29	1	18.00	5	24.00	3	1	..
30	..	.....	15	25.20	..	8	3
31	1	47.00	16	16.00	4	6	..
32	..	.....	14	32.30	2	9	13
33	1	33.00	9	21.78	..	8	5
34	2	23.50	11	20.66	3	5	4
35	3	28.67	8	22.36	1	1	2
36	..	.....	3	16.00	1	..	1
37	1	20.00	14	23.00	1	3	..
38	1	26.00	5	23.66	1	1	..
	55	\$34.12	432	\$21.67	70	186	78

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Alexandria..	\$720.00		\$97.92	\$18.00	.....	.....	\$835.92
2	Ashland.....	736.60	\$1,149.99	144.30	128.81	.....	\$205.69	2,365.39
3	Bath.....	901.58		555.97	.....	.....	232.00	1,689.55
4	Benton.....	400.00		47.36	.....	.....	.....	447.36
5	Bethlehem...	1,800.00	1,100.00	235.32	36.00	.....	310.00	3,481.32
6	Bridgewater..	436.80	.....	58.46	.....	.....	54.00	549.26
7	Bristol.....	2,219.24	.....	187.22	.....	.....	1.20	2,407.66
8	Campton.....	1,200.00	.....	202.79	52.00	.....	.....	1,454.79
9	Canaan.....	1,690.03	.....	211.64	98.75	.....	43.55	2,043.97
10	Dorchester...	250.88	.....	99.90	.....	.....	26.60	377.38
11	Easton.....	203.00	.....	45.14	24.00	.....	.....	272.14
12	Ellsworth.....	125.00	.....	42.18	.....	.....	.....	167.18
13	Enfield.....	1,457.22	685.00	175.35	159.00	\$100.00	257.39	2,833.96
14	Franconia....	655.85	.....	74.08	42.00	.....	.....	771.93
15	Grafton.....	696.50	100.00	132.48	.....	71.51	.....	1,000.49
16	Groton.....	404.62	.....	77.44	38.50	.....	31.80	552.36
17	Hanover.....	2,646.66	973.74	.....	.....	.....	304.00	3,924.40
18	Haverhill....	4,200.00	300.00	290.82	.....	.....	.....	4,790.82
19	Hebron.....	778.00	8.91	37.00	34.76	.....	.....	858.67
20	Holderness...	400.00	100.00	98.42	.....	.....	5.93	604.35
21	Landaff.....	738.00	.....	109.52	54.00	.....	57.37	958.89
22	Lebanon.....	2,736.53	3,600.00	566.30	1,907.47	.....	537.08	9,347.38
23	Lincoln.....	80.50	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	90.50
24	Lisbon.....	2,486.24	200.00	313.76	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
25	Littleton....	4,500.00	4,610.72	435.86	.....	.....	.....	9,546.58
26	Lyman.....	528.89	.....	334.85	.....	.....	15.00	878.74
27	Lyme.....	1,370.45	.....	228.66	161.03	.....	.....	1,760.14
28	Monroe.....	386.30	.....	96.20	.....	.....	68.00	550.50
29	Orange.....	300.00	.....	62.16	.....	.....	.....	362.16
30	Orford.....	1,271.50	300.00	156.88	508.64	.....	.....	2,237.02
31	Piermont....	633.50	.....	349.33	151.50	.....	.....	1,154.33
32	Plymouth....	3,068.00	.....	220.00	100.00	.....	.....	3,388.00
33	Rumney.....	1,477.40	.....	156.80	.....	200.00	101.03	1,935.23
34	Thornton....	290.50	500.00	136.16	78.75	.....	.....	1,005.41
35	Warren.....	567.00	110.00	134.68	96.00	.....	45.00	952.68
36	Waterville...	100.00	.....	7.00	4.00	.....	.....	111.00
37	Wentworth...	469.00	500.00	120.96	53.00	7.04	.....	1,150.00
38	Woodstock..	228.88	.....	58.24	60.16	.....	.....	347.28
	Totals....	\$43,154.67	\$14,238.36	\$6,311.15	\$8,806.37	\$378.55	\$2,295.64	\$70,184.74

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended. *	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1				\$66.03	\$787.60	\$928.63	\$5.37
2			\$702.24	322.94	1,325.00	2,350.18	8.54
3				479.82	984.28	1,544.10	7.78
4				40.00	390.00	460.00	6.32
5	\$13.00		748.61	266.66	2,149.90	3,252.94	8.51
6				20.90	504.75	577.65	6.47
7		\$328.55	81.45	258.61	1,637.25	2,350.86	7.05
8				130.00	1,317.15	1,513.90	7.20
9			238.33	175.45	1,490.45	2,020.90	5.90
10				28.88	346.50	394.38	3.68
11				14.00	222.25	252.25	4.24
12			2.00	5.00	136.85	143.85	2.35
13			185.00	162.73	1,731.50	2,245.23	6.14
14				79.93	682.70	772.63	6.10
15			120.00	41.50	670.25	883.75	3.75
16			51.82	26.14	474.40	583.56	3.79
17			239.90	881.49	2,834.79	4,208.18	11.51
18			165.00	15.00	3,050.78	3,330.78	7.64
19	525.00		68.00		316.00	936.50	5.96
20		100.00		27.23	447.00	620.73	4.19
21			150.00	344.72	445.30	967.27	6.64
22		624.00	549.52	943.52	5,758.52	8,025.56	9.16
23				4.00	52.00	59.00	5.75
24			266.25	228.34	2,505.00	3,108.59	6.97
25	2,497.36	2,446.75	2,092.10	1,214.16	5,351.20	13,790.82	8.13
26			79.18	88.19	442.50	661.87	4.69
27				173.90	1,548.50	1,791.74	5.81
28			14.00	43.50	359.00	446.50	3.98
29				43.04	344.50	420.55	4.96
30			238.28	541.68	1,333.50	2,197.96	9.80
31				146.37	945.50	1,167.87	5.99
32		300.00	475.00	270.29	3,078.00	4,198.29	9.70
33	485.80		232.17	111.83	1,139.12	2,064.67	5.44
34				50.01	1,004.25	1,105.26	6.05
35			104.19	88.23	739.20	981.62	5.93
36					101.00	108.00	11.50
37			41.50	91.88	1,051.83	1,235.21	7.65
38				27.28	320.00	366.28	3.81
	\$3,521.16	\$3,799.30	\$6,844.54	\$7,453.25	\$48,018.32	\$72,068.06	\$6.18

* Salaries of school committees included.

HILLSBOROUGH

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Amherst.....	1	11	..	1	5	1	31.00
2	Antrim.....	1	9	5	..	2	1	23.72
3	Bedford.....	1	10	..	..	..	..	28.80
4	Bennington.....	1	3	2	..	1	..	25.00
5	Brookline.....	1	4	1	..	1	..	26.50
6	Deering.....	1	7	..	1	6	..	15.42
7	Francestown.....	1	8	2	..	2	1	20.62
8	Goffstown.....	2	14	2	1	6	1	25.32
9	Greenfield.....	1	5	1	..	4	..	18.90
10	Greenville.....	1	5	3	..	1	..	30.40
11	Hancock.....	1	9	..	1	6	2	18.44
12	Hillsborough.....	2	33	4	..	7	4	17.00
13	Hollis.....	1	7	2	1	4	1	31.28
14	Hudson.....	1	8	..	..	2	..	29.62
15	Litchfield.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	29.00
16	Lyndeborough.....	1	8	..	..	7	..	17.75
17	Manchester.....	1	82	70	1	2	..	33.26
18	Mason.....	1	5	..	..	3	..	29.00
19	Merrimack.....	1	10	..	..	5	..	31.62
20	Milford.....	1	12	6	1	2	..	31.00
21	Mont Vernon.....	1	4	..	..	1	1	27.25
22	Nashua.....	1	55	40	1	6	1	30.00
23	New Boston.....	1	9	2	..	2	1	28.88
24	New Ipswich.....	1	9	..	..	4	3	28.55
25	Pelham.....	1	5	..	..	..	..	38.80
26	Peterborough.....	1	12	5	1	2	..	26.58
27	Sharon.....	1	3	..	..	2	1	20.00
28	Temple.....	1	6	..	..	3	2	21.00
29	Weare.....	1	14	..	..	6	..	23.50
30	Wilton.....	1	10	4	1	2	..	31.22
31	Windsor.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	17.00
	Totals.....	33	380	149	10	95	20	26.33

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	10	..	..	11	\$10,000.00	\$200.00
2	7	2	..	9	3,911.16	75.00
3	10	..	..	10	5,057.88	265.00
4	2	..	..	3	2,200.00	75.00
5	7	2	..	3	3,000.00	25.00
6	11	4	..	13	3,000.00	40.00
7	7	..	..	8	3,000.00	50.00
8	11	..	..	14	12,000.00	150.00
9	6	2	..	5	5,900.00	5.00
10	3	..	..	5	1.00	100.00
11	9	2	..	9	2,250.00	.....
12	19	2	..	21	15,448.00	100.00
13	9	2	..	7	14,000.00	500.00
14	9	..	..	9	4,900.00	100.00
15	4	1	..	4	665.75	80.00
16	10	1	..	..	2,050.00	25.00
17	24	1	..	80	400,000.00	7,000.00
18	6	..	..	5	3,000.00	40.00
19	12	3	..	11	5,866.00	350.00
20	9	..	..	12	20,000.00	650.00
21	5	1	..	3	1,839.28	37.00
22	17	1	..	55	220,895.00	11,500.00
23	14	..	1	13	5,000.00	50.00
24	13	1	..	7	3,260.00	300.00
25	8	2	2	6	5,000.00	100.00
26	11	1	1	12	11,500.00	.....
27	3	..	..	..	600.00	8.00
28	6	..	..	6	2,000.00	50.00
29	15	1	..	14	8,675.00	250.00
30	11	1	..	11	4,925.00	225.00
31	1	..	..	..	500.00	2.00
	289	30	4	360	\$780,444.07	\$22,352.00

HILLSBOROUGH

SCHOLARS.

TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
	Boys	Girls								
1 Amherst.....	71	77	119	103	9	210	3	144.00	63	..
2 Antrim.....	...	...	97	124	6	204	11	192.00	20	..
3 Bedford.....	101	87	108	115	10	206	7	154.00	18	8
4 Bellington...	...	...	40	60	14	84	2	62.00	...	..
5 Brookline....	40	44	56	72	3	118	7	74.00	16	2
6 Deering.....	...	...	52	45	5	88	4	64.00	11	..
7 Francestown..	86	77	78	63	9	128	4	110.00	17	14
8 Goffstown....	151	127	216	199	30	351	34	286.00	103	25
9 Greenfield....	...	...	66	64	11	109	10	88.00	3	4
10 Greenville....	...	...	103	105	14	190	4	125.00	22	12
11 Hancock.....	61	57	59	54	7	101	5	91.00	8	5
12 Hillsborough..	145	132	168	151	14	294	26	262.00	21	16
13 Hollis.....	90	93	114	91	7	176	22	144.00	45	2
14 Hudson.....	...	...	100	85	13	165	15	130.00	15	20
15 Litchfield	29	12	27	17	2	38	4	32.00	...	1
16 Lyndeboro'...	66	58	77	63	9	119	12	101.90	16	5
17 Manchester...	...	...	1,955	2,131	298	3,148	640	2,622.00	245	...
18 Mason.....	45	39	65	56	10	100	11	.....	...	..
19 Merrimack..	83	69	87	72	14	141	4	125.00	34	..
20 Milford.....	219	165	255	247	43	430	29	367.92	142	23
21 Mont Vernon..	36	36	40	44	5	77	2	59.72	4	..
22 Nashua.....	...	...	1,170	996	271	1,992	93	1,587.00	168	300
23 New Boston...	84	79	96	105	9	188	4	160.00	20	2
24 New Ipswich..	96	73	121	76	8	186	3	99.36	...	15
25 Pelham.....	85	68	78	77	5	140	10	109.00	15	5
26 Peterborough	233	231	214	245	29	408	22	315.00	48	..
27 Sharon.....	20	7	20	7	4	20	3	24.00	6	4
28 Temple.....	...	...	49	40	5	83	1	62.00	12	..
29 Weare.....	...	...	161	132	24	250	25	215.00	71	8
30 Wilton.....	137	140	169	157	2	295	29	252.00	60	...
31 Windsor.....	4	1	5	2	2	...	5	7.00	...	1
Totals....	1,882	1,672	5,965	5,798	892	10,040	1051	8,064.90	1,207	484

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	1	\$46.00	15	\$30.00	1	10	2
2	..	.....	11	27.00	1	10	1
3	..	.....	17	25.80	2	8	..
4	..	.....	4	29.00	1	3	..
5	..	.....	5	31.20	1	3	1
6	..	.....	9	22.42	1	3	..
7	1	35.00	9	22.30	1	5	1
8	5	42.80	14	23.97	5	12	1
9	1	46.00	7	26.60	..	2	1
10	..	.....	6	32.50	..	4	3
11	..	.....	10	24.50	2	3	1
12	5	46.00	20	23.33	4	9	1
13	2	75.00	10	29.56	..	9	..
14	..	.....	15	26.08	7	7	2
15	..	.....	5	29.00	2	2	2
16	3	31.67	11	25.00	5	1	..
17	9	135.00	95	40.00	4	75	5
18	1	33.00	9	29.23	1	4	1
19	..	.....	17	26.73	..	8	1
20	1	111.11	20	32.65	4	19	1
21	..	.....	7	26.55	1	4	1
22	7	130.35	62	34.42	3	47	5
23	1	24.00	11	19.21	2	7	..
24	2	32.00	10	26.58	2	6	..
25	1	36.00	7	34.00	1	4	..
26	1	100.00	16	28.80	..	9	5
27	..	.....	5	17.66	2	1	..
28	..	.....	9	23.83	3	3	..
29	1	34.00	19	24.86	1	11	1
30	1	84.80	11	29.50	..	10	3
31	..	.....	2	18.00	2	..	..
	43	\$61.33	468	\$27.08	59	299	39

HILLSBOROUGH

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Amherst.....	\$3,000.00	\$64.00	\$160.58	\$56.00	....	.....	\$3,280.58
2	Antrim.....	1,552.87	....	155.40	73.90	....	.....	1,782.17
3	Bedford.....	1,835.50	....	160.00	122.00	\$42.18	....	2,159.68
4	Bennington..	582.90	....	62.90	100.00	....	\$22.40	768.20
5	Brookline...	849.50	....	79.18	....	....	21.00	949.68
6	Deering.....	789.00	....	80.66	60.00	....	....	929.66
7	Francetown...	1,205.92	200.00	116.92	....	....	2.25	1,525.09
8	Goffstown...	2,317.00	620.00	278.98	14.24	20.37	....	3,250.59
9	Greenfield...	574.00	....	84.48	18.50	....	125.95	802.93
10	Greenville...	1,328.20	....	151.70	7.91	....	9.00	1,496.81
11	Hancock.....	1,059.20	....	....	....	....	....	1,059.20
12	Hillsborough	1,641.48	1,300.00	294.96	67.64	....	215.00	3,519.08
13	Hollis.....	2,021.00	....	150.96	785.00	....	40.00	2,996.96
14	Hudson.....	1,197.00	900.00	152.44	24.00	....	19.50	2,292.94
15	Litchfield....	588.00	....	32.08	....	....	....	620.08
16	Lyndeboro'..	814.50	....	98.56	143.53	....	....	1,056.59
17	Manchester..	55,673.95	....	2,868.98	230.51	....	....	58,773.44
18	Mason.....	624.00	....	87.68	566.00	....	....	1,277.68
19	Merrimack..	1,576.07	....	115.20	781.90	....	65.36	2,538.53
20	Milford.....	6,000.00	....	381.10	138.00	....	53.00	6,572.10
21	Mont Vernon	1,000.00	....	80.66	39.00	....	....	1,119.66
22	Nashua.....	18,728.50	16,100.00	1,573.24	....	....	227.28	36,629.02
23	New Boston..	1,389.96	3,000.00	152.44	....	....	....	4,542.40
24	New Ipswich	1,800.00	....	141.34	166.49	....	....	2,107.83
25	Pelham.....	1,200.00	2,400.00	103.67	114.00	....	....	3,817.67
26	Peterboro'..	4,052.54	2,400.00	86.92	....	....	....	6,539.46
27	Sharon.....	200.00	....	31.08	25.00	....	....	256.08
28	Temple.....	750.00	....	69.56	....	....	....	819.56
29	Weare.....	1,823.50	....	198.40	235.91	....	....	2,257.81
30	Wilton.....	2,764.68	....	235.32	....	....	33.00	3,033.00
31	Windsor.....	87.30	....	3.70	5.00	....	....	96.00
	Totals.....	\$119,026.57	\$26,984.00	\$8,189.09	\$3,774.53	\$62.55	\$833.74	\$158,870.48

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$246.57	.....	\$2,777.00	\$3,023.57	\$12.50
2	58.91	\$150.00	1,458.55	1,817.46	8.22
3	248.59	1,839.00	2,215.59	9.36
4	65.91	531.40	622.31	5.97
5	\$472.55	.....	209.09	952.50	1,694.14	9.08
6	300.00	10.00	604.00	969.00	6.33
7	248.35	1,035.75	1,384.10	9.81
8	142.00	563.90	497.90	2,870.30	4,160.10	8.12
9	500.00	.....	324.25	432.75	1,317.00	6.19
10	114.74	1,237.50	1,412.24	6.20
11	76.85	999.00	1,149.35	10.17
12	2,226.00	183.39	512.30	2,526.52	5,607.71	9.52
13	107.00	530.31	2,530.75	3,293.06	14.93
14	494.67	173.15	1,569.50	2,312.32	9.42
15	50.00	77.96	481.25	634.21	12.64
16	105.20	932.75	1,127.95	7.42
17	4,598.46	9,480.35	44,694.63	60,853.44	13.76
18	104.34	1,198.60	1,302.94	11.30
19	95.75	370.21	2,112.00	2,691.96	15.61
20	659.38	493.70	4,775.00	6,178.08	10.50
21	79.33	1,041.57	1,175.90	9.56
22	648.95	8,351.56	26,468.40	36,568.91	16.07
23	\$4,000.00	.....	.....	147.61	1,258.00	5,538.61	6.99
24	109.88	73.67	1,704.95	1,998.50	10.54
25	2,472.21	.....	15.00	113.91	1,332.00	3,983.12	9.03
26	3,400.00	.....	269.54	1,256.10	2,336.00	7,368.64	10.45
27	12.46	255.00	293.46	9.90
28	42.35	755.75	828.10	9.06
29	291.81	2,081.35	2,559.91	8.09
30	364.97	2,563.00	3,079.47	9.14
31	6.08	76.50	89.78	11.78
	\$9,872.21	\$3,340.55	\$8,401.40	\$24,533.05	\$115,431.27	\$167,250.93	\$9.92

* Salaries of school committees included.

SCHOOLS.								
	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Allenstown....	1	5	3	..	2	..	30.00
2	Andover.....	1	10	..	1	3	..	20.40
3	Boscawen	2	8	3	..	1	1	26.25
4	Bow.....	1	8	..	..	2	1	21.00
5	Bradford	2	10	2	..	9	3	16.90
6	Canterbury....	1	7	..	..	2	..	28.00
7	Chichester ..	1	6	..	..	1	..	26.80
8	Concord	5	54	44	1	8	1	33.80
9	Danbury.....	1	10	..	..	3	1	18.00
10	Dunbarton	1	6	..	..	2	1	24.80
11	Epsom.....	1	8	..	..	3	..	26.70
12	Franklin.....	1	19	10	1	5	1	30.70
13	Henniker	1	11	2	..	4	2	19.91
14	Hill	1	4	..	..	.	..	24.40
15	Hooksett	1	7	2	..	1	..	32.42
16	Hopkinton	1	14	..	..	5	..	27.00
17	Loudon.....	1	21	2	..	4	1	11.10
18	Newbury	1	9	..	..	2	6	19.24
19	New London..	1	7	..	..	3	2	24.57
20	Northfield	2	8	..	..	2	2	15.60
21	Pembroke	1	11	5	..	.	..	32.90
22	Pittsfield	1	11	6	1	1	1	27.81
23	Salisbury	1	7	..	..	3	1	17.28
24	Sutton	1	7	..	..	5	..	29.28
25	Warner	1	18	2	1	10	4	22.30
26	Webster	1	6	..	..	1	2	21.16
27	Wilmot.....	1	11	..	..	7	1	19.30
	Totals.	34	303	81	5	89	31	23.98

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	4	..	..	5	\$5,000.00	\$25.00
2	11	3	1	11	3,400.00	100.00
3	8	1	..	8	7,500.00	250.00
4	11	2	..	8	1,892.00	50.00
5	9	3	..	2	.....	25.00
6	11	4	..	11	3,697.23	300.00
7	6	..	..	6	2,000.00	100.00
8	30	..	1	54	200,000.00	8,500.00
9	8	3	..	..	1,200.00	.....
10	11	3	..	6	2,200.00	75.00
11	9	..	..	3	3,000.00	55.00
12	11	..	1	19	67,000.00	1,200.00
13	12	..	1	12	9,425.00	135.00
14	7	1	..	3	680.00	.....
15	7	1	..	7	4,550.00	100.00
16	18	2	1	14	4,000.00	150.00
17	13	3	..	8	4,075.00	50.00
18	9	2	..	3	.....	30.00
19	7	..	..	7	2,600.00	80.00
20	8	1	..	8	1,550.00	120.00
21	9	1	..	9	8,083.00	539.00
22	10	2	1	11	4,000.00	50.00
23	10	4	1	4	3,250.00	55.00
24	12	4	..	9	2,400.00	75.00
25	16	2	2	18	2,850.00	250.00
26	9	2	..	1	1,700.00	.....
27	12	2	..	2	1,600.00	26.00
	288	46	9	249	\$347,652.23	\$12,340.00

MERRIMACK

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS	Select men's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Allenstown....	122	99	108	86	25	167	2	92.00	6	60
2	Andover.....	...	...	104	80	19	158	7	156.00	11	3
3	Boscawen.....	...	...	100	113	14	188	11	137.00	36	..
4	Bow.....	60	40	49	38	14	64	9	78.00	4	6
5	Bradford.....	58	55	87	96	3	150	30	130.00	..	..
6	Canterbury....	71	85	82	91	7	156	10	117.00	25	..
7	Chichester	55	58	73	82	8	130	17	98.40	37	5
8	Concord.....	...	...	1,408	1,344	169	2,373	210	2,056.00	275	..
9	Danbury.....	77	65	86	74	12	140	8	140.00	29	9
10	Dunbarton....	51	53	53	52	6	90	9	69.91	6	7
11	Epsom.....	63	58	91	79	8	136	26	115.00	..	1
12	Franklin.....	...	...	393	367	45	873	27	501.00	66	50
13	Henniker.....	102	95	110	88	12	180	6	145.00	40	12
14	Hill.....	44	49	70	66	6	116	14	81.00	25	4
15	Hooksett ..	113	112	141	142	19	228	14	148.00	10	..
16	Hopkinton....	...	...	152	129	20	229	35	184.00	48	2
17	London .....	...	...	110	93	14	170	19	183.00	47	4
18	Newbury.....	38	26	48	44	8	79	5	75.00	8	2
19	New London ..	42	48	65	77	11	124	7	104.50	..	..
20	Northfield.....	..	...	47	36	5	76	2	71.00	..	..
21	Pembroke.....	...	...	205	194	31	361	7	245.00	9	25
22	Pittsfield.....	197	173	244	176	27	359	34	287.00	33	50
23	Salisbury ..	...	...	80	69	10	121	18	99.50	..	1
24	Sutton.....	73	53	86	69	20	116	19	100.00	14	5
25	Warner.....	...	...	147	130	15	253	9	199.00	28	1
26	Webster.....	...	...	49	42	7	67	17	67.00	13	3
27	Wilmot	63	80	89	94	22	147	14	135.00	33	2
Totals.....		1,229	1,149	4,277	3,951	557	7,251	586	5,814.31	803	252

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	..	.....	7	\$30.00	..	4	..
2	..	.....	12	25.70	2	8	1
3	1	\$75.00	10	29.77	1	8	2
4	..	.....	9	17.00	2	4	..
5	3	40.00	12	22.00	12	3	1
6	1	26.00	9	26.09	3	5	1
7	3	33.33	8	24.85	..	5	..
8	4	125.00	55	46.60	1	53	3
9	1	20.00	10	22.80	..	5	3
10	1	28.00	8	26.50	1	6	..
11	1	30.30	13	22.77	1	8	..
12	1	144.45	32	32.00	1	21	15
13	1	24.00	13	26.35	4	8	3
14	1	29.00	7	25.00	3	6	2
15	1	28.00	11	33.08	2	6	..
16	4	35.00	17	25.00	3	10	..
17	1	50.00	10	26.02	1	5	1
18	1	26.00	15	16.28	3	2	..
19	2	36.00	11	23.80	1	4	1
20	..	.....	11	20.50	4	3	3
21	1	40.00	16	28.15	1	9	3
22	2	45.00	13	35.83	..	9	1
23	2	32.00	6	20.90	1	5	2
24	1	32.00	9	20.52	..	7	1
25	1	27.00	25	20.50	1	12	1
26	..	.....	9	21.34	1	3	1
27	1	27.00	16	17.00	7	2	..
	35	\$43.32	374	\$25.42	56	221	45

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Allentown....	\$1,400.00	.....	\$112.48	.....	.....	.....	\$1,512.48
2	Andover.....	1,036.00	.....	145.04	.....	.....	.....	1,181.04
3	Boscawen	2,020.00	\$800.00	163.00	\$97.25	\$122.42	.....	3,202.67
4	Bow	936.50	.....	82.14	.....	.....	.....	1,018.64
5	Bradford.....	922.42	.....	121.60	76.00	.....	\$52.50	1,172.52
6	Canterbury....	1,085.00	100.00	147.26	52.74	.....	20.50	1,405.50
7	Chichester	1,112.50	.....	127.28	.....	.....	.....	1,239.78
8	Concord	26,081.00	12,016.82	1,883.30	60.00	.....	.....	40,041.12
9	Danbury.....	532.00	322.41	116.00	122.97	.....	.....	1,093.38
10	Dunbarton	1,060.96	.....	89.60	.....	.....	.....	1,150.56
11	Epsom.	1,000.00	.....	126.54	.....	168.88	89.62	1,385.04
12	Franklin.....	7,486.50	15,000.00	543.90	.....	.....	.....	23,030.40
13	Henniker ..	2,534.42	.....	151.70	150.00	.....	.....	2,836.12
14	Hill	371.00	350.00	67.84	73.50	.....	.....	862.34
15	Hooksett.....	2,125.32	.....	179.82	.....	.....	.....	2,305.14
16	Hopkinton....	2,166.50	500.00	.....	.....	225.00	.....	2,891.50
17	London.....	1,391.00	.....	187.96	94.07	.....	73.00	1,746.03
18	Newbury.....	683.00	.....	73.60	35.00	.....	88.00	879.60
19	New London..	1,305.00	500.00	115.44	.....	.....	.....	1,920.44
20	Northfield.....	572.34	.....	72.81	25.00	.....	.....	670.15
21	Pembroke....	2,688.00	20.00	314.50	.....	.....	.....	3,022.50
22	Pittsfield	3,300.00	1,000.00	310.06	.....	.....	7.60	4,617.66
23	Salisbury	1,455.54	.....	105.82	.....	.....	.....	1,561.36
24	Sutton	942.00	105.00	108.16	170.00	.....	.....	1,325.16
25	Warner.....	1,645.00	575.00	194.62	36.78	.....	.....	2,451.40
26	Webster.....	689.50	.....	73.26	22.50	.....	.....	785.26
27	Wilmot	881.00	.....	135.58	65.00	.....	.....	1,081.58
	Totals.....	\$67,422.50	\$31,289.23	\$5,749.31	\$1,080.81	\$516.30	\$331.22	\$106,389.37

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	.....	.....	\$137.68	\$208.85	\$1,174.75	\$1,521.28	\$7.13
2	.....	.....	.....	91.89	1,314.00	1,494.89	8.13
3	.....	\$580.00	135.00	379.59	2,002.00	3,216.59	11.91
4	.....	.....	7.05	54.00	943.50	1,077.55	11.46
5	.....	.....	20.17	113.50	1,107.50	1,301.17	6.62
6	.....	.....	.....	537.28	799.00	1,410.64	7.72
7	.....	.....	.....	115.73	1,141.17	1,346.90	8.10
8	\$864.55	336.00	1,818.94	9,347.19	25,625.65	38,580.33	12.70
9	.....	.....	52.74	49.25	905.25	1,067.24	6.67
10	.....	.....	.....	64.06	993.00	1,124.80	10.06
11	.....	.....	3.85	108.74	1,190.80	1,370.39	7.64
12	15,000.00	.....	359.97	1,719.52	6,508.00	23,837.49	11.63
13	854.22	.....	.....	138.20	1,542.00	2,612.42	8.48
14	.....	.....	87.80	62.74	747.28	951.57	6.35
15	.....	.....	25.50	287.35	1,781.00	2,182.25	7.32
16	.....	.....	446.35	251.85	2,150.40	2,994.35	8.55
17	.....	.....	.....	188.24	1,539.70	1,832.44	8.51
18	.....	.....	34.29	65.12	678.95	778.36	8.09
19	.....	.....	566.39	118.92	1,048.90	1,794.21	8.22
20	.....	.....	8.00	21.72	640.00	739.72	7.61
21	.....	.....	.....	377.61	2,629.05	3,006.66	7.51
22	1,000.00	.....	.. .	543.98	2,959.50	4,653.48	8.34
23	760.00	.....	50.00	51.34	732.50	1,668.84	5.45
24	72.00	.....	20.44	91.26	1,078.75	1,362.45	7.50
25	500.00	.....	35.44	260.52	1,985.80	2,927.76	8.05
26	.....	12.45	.....	24.30	677.50	714.25	7.50
27	.....	.....	.....	37.87	995.45	1,081.32	5.65
	\$19,050.77	\$928.45	\$3,809.61	\$15,310.62	\$64,891.40	\$106,649.35	\$8.25

* Salaries of school committees included.

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Atkinson	1	5	..	..	2	1	16.00
2	Auburn	1	7	..	..	2	..	24.00
3	Brentwood	1	5	..	..	1	..	24.28
4	Candia	1	9	..	..	..	..	22.88
5	Chester	1	9	..	..	3	1	18.33
6	Danville	1	3	..	..	..	..	27.33
7	Deerfield	1	11	..	1	3	..	20.18
8	Derry	2	11	..	..	..	1	26.20
9	East Kingston	1	4	..	..	2	..	28.30
10	Epping	1	10	4	1	2	..	20.50
11	Exeter	1	13	10	1	2	1	34.00
12	Fremont	1	4	..	..	..	..	19.00
13	Greenland	1	4	..	1	..	..	36.00
14	Hampstead	1	7	..	1	4	..	31.00
15	Hampton	1	5	1	1	1	..	33.00
16	Hampton Falls	1	4	..	..	1	..	31.00
17	Kensington	1	3	..	..	..	..	29.40
18	Kingston	1	5	..	..	..	..	23.00
19	Londonderry	1	9	..	..	2	..	34.00
20	Newcastle	1	2	2	..	..	..	31.00
21	Newington	1	1	..	..	..	..	22.00
22	Newmarket	1	13	6	1	1	1	30.00
23	Newton	1	10	..	..	2	..	34.00
24	North Hampton	1	3	2	..	..	..	21.89
25	Northwood	1	8	..	..	5	..	22.00
26	Nottingham	1	11	..	..	4	..	26.75
27	Plaistow	1	4	..	..	..	..	40.30
28	Portsmouth	1	31	29	1	2	..	19.00
29	Raymond	1	8	2	1	3	1	29.50
30	Rye	1	4	..	1	..	..	33.81
31	Salem	1	11	2	..	3	..	16.00
32	Sandown	1	4	..	..	..	..	29.40
33	Seabrook	1	7	2	..	1	1	30.86
34	South Hampton	1	3	..	..	1	..	32.00
35	South Newmarket	1	4	3	..	..	..	31.85
36	Stratham	1	4	..	..	..	..	23.85
37	Windham	1	7	..	..	3	..	
	Totals	38	263	63	10	51	8	27.11

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	5	..	..	5	\$3,000.00	\$25.00
2	8	..	..	7	2,050.00	100.00
3	5	..	..	5	3,600.00	50.00
4	14	3	..	14	3,225.00	110.00
5	10	..	..	9	4,600.00	100.00
6	4	2	..	2	1,200.00	25.00
7	14	2	1	11	5,800.00	35.00
8	11	..	..	9	5,300.00	80.00
9	4	..	..	4	600.00	60.00
10	9	1	..	5	9,200.00	95.00
11	11	2	..	13	11,000.00	500.00
12	4	..	..	4	2,500.00	75.00
13	4	..	..	4	6,000.00	200.00
14	7	1	..	6	3,500.00	50.00
15	6	..	..	6	7,900.00	150.00
16	4	..	..	4	6,000.00	75.00
17	3	..	..	3	2,650.00	25.00
18	5	1	1	5	3,800.00	50.00
19	9	..	..	9	2,745.44	102.00
20	2	..	..	1	2,000.00	50.00
21	1	..	..	1	2,500.00	10.00
22	7	..	..	12	20,645.98	200.00
23	4	..	2	10	2,500.00	25.00
24	2	..	..	3	4,900.00	115.00
25	8	1	..	8	1,200.00	50.00
26	12	1	..	5	3,500.00	50.00
27	4	..	..	3	2,500.00	30.00
28	13	2	..	31	37,800.00	.....
29	9	1	..	9	4,541.47	200.00
30	4	..	..	4	6,500.00	175.00
31	10	..	..	11	9,000.00	540.00
32	4	..	..	4	900.00	16.00
33	6	1	..	6	5,000.00	100.00
34	3	1	..	3	1,500.00	25.00
35	3	..	..	4	3,000.00	95.00
36	4	..	..	3	5,700.00	300.00
37	7	..	..	7	5,746.00	50.00
	240	19	4	250	\$203,503.89	\$3,938.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Select men's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily attendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attending any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Atkinson.....	22	26	17	30	3	44	...	41	4	1
2	Auburn.....	51	67	68	72	12	116	12	107	8	5
3	Brentwood ....	...	...	96	58	6	136	12	91	16	..
4	Candia.....	...	...	106	101	12	188	7	154	32	1
5	Chester.....	...	...	92	98	23	155	12	149	22	..
6	Danville.....	...	...	43	56	9	89	1	72	..	1
7	Deerfield.....	...	...	125	148	15	244	14	187.5	48	8
8	Derry.....	201	168	211	179	27	356	10	286	35	8
9	East Kingston.	54	45	46	43	10	77	2	54.5	6	..
10	Epping.....	129	122	147	165	36	268	8	258	93	6
11	Exeter.....	241	210	299	181	62	409	23	395	67	8
12	Fremont.....	...	...	80	66	...	128	18	126	15	8
13	Greenland.....	...	...	52	66	3	105	10	89	20	2
14	Hampstead....	79	74	78	84	21	140	1	104	..	1
15	Hampton.....	...	...	61	79	8	131	1	123	..	4
16	Hampt'n Falls.	44	64	54	68	14	105	3	98.91	23	1
17	Kensington...	48	42	55	44	5	94	1	68	16	1
18	Kingston.....	108	98	101	88	16	167	6	129	8	3
19	Londonderry..	123	99	104	97	11	183	7	141	11	2
20	Newcastle.....	44	34	34	39	7	57	9	62	15	3
21	Newington.....	...	...	32	24	2	45	9	40	12	1
22	Newmarket....	...	...	194	160	18	306	30	300	38	..
23	Newton.....	84	75	92	93	26	156	3	142	..	21
24	N. Hampton...	57	65	63	69	6	120	6	99	26	21
25	Northwood....	...	...	105	88	16	174	9	119	..	5
26	Nottingham...	100	71	133	100	12	209	12	171	18	..
27	Plaistow.....	...	...	80	52	10	120	2	88	18	..
28	Portsmouth...	846	748	822	742	115	1,351	98	1,188	125	..
29	Raymond.....	...	...	94	97	23	162	6	150	20	1
30	Rye.....	...	...	75	86	4	136	21	134	37	..
31	Salem.....	...	...	130	150	25	247	8	190	8	8
32	Sandown.....	...	...	35	47	6	71	5	62	..	8
33	Seabrook.....	...	...	175	163	10	324	4	269	16	69
34	S. Hampton...	31	21	29	15	1	40	3	21	1	3
35	S. Newmarket.	...	...	65	72	11	119	7	111	25	5
36	Stratham.....	48	67	59	62	16	90	15	82	28	7
37	Windham.....	59	50	68	65	10	116	7	98	40	..
Totals		2,369	2,146	4,120	3,847	611	6,978	402	5,999.91	851	212

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	..	.....	5	\$24.00	2	3	..
2	1	\$29.00	7	19.90	2	7	1
3	..	.....	7	28.75	..	5	1
4	3	25.66	11	22.92	4	4	..
5	..	.....	14	21.43	3	6	..
6	..	.....	13	28.00	..	3	..
7	..	.....	14	25.73	..	9	2
8	..	.....	17	25.61	1	10	2
9	..	.....	5	27.00	1	4	..
10	2	75.45	10	30.40	..	8	3
11	2	144.44	12	35.66	2	12	1
12	..	.....	5	25.50	..	3	..
13	..	.....	4	36.50	..	4	..
14	..	.....	8	24.56	1	7	..
15	1	36.00	5	24.00	..	6	..
16	..	.....	4	31.50	..	4	1
17	1	40.00	4	30.66	..	3	1
18	..	.....	5	30.20	1	5	..
19	..	.....	10	27.00	2	9	1
20	..	.....	2	30.00	..	2	1
21	1	60.00	1	40.00	..	1	1
22	1	111.11	10	34.88	1	10	3
23	..	.....	7	25.33	..	6	1
24	..	.....	6	36.25	..	3	5
25	..	.....	9	31.00	3	7	..
26	1	28.00	10	26.12	2	11	..
27	2	42.50	4	27.00	1	4	1
28	5	104.00	40	33.34	3	34	7
29	1	39.00	10	25.00	..	5	3
30	1	72.00	4	41.40	..	4	3
31	..	.....	14	27.81	2	12	2
32	..	.....	4	22.50	1	3	1
33	2	38.00	9	28.00	6	3	2
34	1	20.00	4	21.50	2	3	1
35	1	52.00	4	35.00	..	4	1
36	..	.....	6	32.00	..	4	..
37	..	.....	10	27.37	..	5	1
	26	\$57.32	304	\$28.75	40	233	46

ROCKINGHAM

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1 Atkinson	\$549.50	.....	\$49.58	\$57.00	\$35.77	.....	\$691.85
2 Auburn	739.00	\$225.00	102.12	.....	.....	\$7.75	1,073.87
3 Brentwood	716.00	300.00	122.10	.....	.....	.....	1,138.10
4 Candia	1,300.00	.....	148.00	.....	.....	126.53	1,574.53
5 Chester	1,392.00	.....	130.56	.....	.....	.....	1,522.56
6 Danville	550.00	.....	66.60	.....	.....	.....	616.60
7 Deerfield	1,800.00	.....	158.72	300.00	.....	350.00	2,698.72
8 Derry	1,624.00	600.00	270.10	139.00	.....	.....	2,633.10
9 East Kingston.	427.00	.....	86.58	216.00	77.21	.....	866.79
10 Epping	1,263.20	500.00	236.80	6.00	.....	.....	2,066.00
11 Exeter	6,712.00	.....	335.22	.....	516.28	160.00	7,723.50
12 Fremont	495.56	.....	102.12	.....	.....	.....	597.68
13 Greenland	822.50	600.00	91.02	.....	.....	.....	1,513.52
14 Hampstead	1,485.00	.....	123.58	.....	.....	.....	1,608.58
15 Hampton	1,695.00	.....	125.80	.....	.....	.....	1,820.80
16 Hampton Falls	1,000.00	.....	92.50	48.00	.....	.....	1,140.50
17 Kensington	707.50	.....	71.78	.....	.....	.....	779.28
18 Kingston	1,024.50	1,300.00	133.94	171.10	.....	.....	2,629.54
19 Londonderry ..	1,330.00	125.00	159.36	20.00	.....	.....	1,634.36
20 Newcastle	600.00	.....	53.28	.....	13.50	.....	666.78
21 Newington	386.92	.....	49.58	.....	.....	30.00	466.50
22 Newmarket	1,995.00	1,800.00	280.96	.....	.....	.....	4,075.96
23 Newton	2,235.21	.....	113.96	.....	.....	.....	2,349.17
24 N. Hampton	996.00	309.97	86.58	.....	.....	3.75	1,396.30
25 Northwood	976.50	.....	132.48	81.00	.....	.....	1,189.98
26 Nottingham	1,214.00	.....	153.60	287.04	.....	.....	1,654.64
27 Plaistow	797.00	.....	93.98	44.58	.....	.....	935.56
28 Portsmouth	22,500.00	.....	1,218.04	194.00	.....	.....	23,912.04
29 Raymond	1,175.50	.....	98.78	75.72	.....	.....	1,350.00
30 Rye	1,808.80	.....	128.02	.....	.....	.....	1,936.82
31 Salem	962.50	500.00	674.39	137.00	521.35	56.60	2,851.84
32 Sandown	304.50	.....	55.68	.....	.....	30.00	390.18
33 Seabrook	1,500.00	.....	217.00	30.00	.....	.....	1,747.00
34 S. Hampton	500.00	.....	35.52	.....	.....	5.25	540.77
35 S. Newmarket.	1,443.50	650.00	111.00	.....	.....	80.75	2,285.25
36 Stratham	1,123.50	360.00	85.84	.....	.....	9.00	1,578.34
37 Windham	933.50	175.00	85.84	184.93	.....	8.00	1,387.27
Totals	\$67,085.19	\$7,444.97	\$6,281.01	\$1991.37	\$1164.11	\$867.63	\$84,834.28

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$13.32	\$7.85	\$684.00	\$730.17	\$8.34
2	82.25	45.62	889.75	1,104.62	6.68
3	\$1.84	330.54	43.00	739.25	1,150.63	4.07
4	146.34	228.74	1,199.45	1,645.53	6.89
5	200.00	56.02	1,004.75	1,325.77	5.58
6	200.00	50.89	578.00	858.89	6.35
7	\$615.00	.....	.....	143.49	1,771.90	2,654.39	6.79
8	160.00	321.05	2,257.19	2,847.24	6.59
9	12.60	51.80	751.50	840.90	9.02
10	120.16	1,794.00	1,987.66	6.13
11	214.55	872.88	6,049.20	7,286.63	14.01
12	60.09	17.53	499.50	607.12	3.60
13	31.00	205.62	1,324.00	1,590.62	13.47
14	213.13	54.88	1,333.00	1,667.71	9.72
15	75.00	170.40	1,724.91	1,970.31	13.53
16	142.61	975.25	1,142.86	9.15
17	12.00	.....	713.00	750.00	7.79
18	975.00	.....	.....	129.73	1,111.25	2,285.98	6.56
19	125.00	67.23	1,432.75	1,729.98	7.13
20	306.14	.....	508.85	839.99	6.97
21	100.88	33.13	424.00	570.01	8.14
22	646.27	677.54	3,382.50	4,707.31	10.63
23	1,687.85	.....	.....	18.75	1,019.00	2,775.60	5.61
24	135.45	342.66	924.00	1,434.11	9.59
25	25.80	1,188.50	1,269.30	6.57
26	58.56	1,590.50	1,719.06	7.08
27	278.31	657.25	965.56	7.09
28	3,206.35	4,271.80	18,645.99	26,124.14	13.24
29	72.91	1,299.79	1,432.70	6.86
30	65.00	266.00	1,572.25	1,963.25	11.41
31	200.74	286.56	2,586.20	3,233.25	10.98
32	8.69	355.44	393.63	4.44
33	196.63	1,625.10	1,871.73	5.49
34	57.75	484.75	579.50	12.33
35	850.29	169.04	1,257.70	2,337.03	9.51
36	160.00	114.54	234.17	169.75	1,003.20	1,738.91	9.69
37	180.44	46.54	1,137.00	1,423.98	8.18
	\$3,437.85	\$116.38	\$7,801.55	\$9,709.92	\$66,493.67	\$89,556.07	\$8.25

* Salaries of school committees included.

STRAFFORD

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Barrington	1	11	..	..	..	..	21.00
2	Dover.....	1	39	26	1	3	1	35.30
3	Durham.....	1	4	..	..	1	..	26.37
4	Farmington.....	2	15	7	1	4	1	27.00
5	Lee.....	1	4	..	1	1	..	26.00
6	Madbury.....	1	3	..	..	2	..	30.00
7	Middleton	1	3	..	..	..	..	16.33
8	Milton	1	11	2	2	2	..	22.50
9	New Durham.. ...	1	8	..	..	4	..	20.62
10	Rochester.....	2	32	20	1	4	4	33.31
11	Rollinsford.....	2	8	4	1	1	..	34.50
12	Somersworth.....	2	15	11	..	3	..	36.00
13	Strafford.....	1	14	..	..	2	..	20.00
	Totals.....	17	167	70	7	27	6	26.84

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	14	1	..	1	\$6,000.00	\$50.00
2	18	..	..	29	140,000.00	1,600.00
3	9	3	1	8	4,295.53	40.00
4	15	..	..	15	.....	500.00
5	4	2	1	1	1,650.00	25.00
6	3	..	..	..	1,800.00	20.00
7	4	2	..	1	500.00	10.00
8	11	2	..	11	6,000.00	30.00
9	13	..	..	8	5,500.00	125.00
10	21	1	..	32	52,800.00	580.00
11	5	..	..	8	9,500.00	140.00
12	8	..	..	15	48,500.00	1,500.00
13	17	5	..	..	3,450.00	60.00
	142	16	2	129	\$279,995.53	\$4,680.00

STRAFFORD

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys en- rolled.	Number of girls en- rolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Barrington ....	..	..	142	122	14	237	13	200	31	25
2	Dover.....	1,067	1,006	799	788	129	1,358	100	1,134	130	150
3	Durham.....	68	71	79	64	13	117	16	97	28	7
4	Farmington...	..	..	345	361	21	624	35	658	81	42
5	Lee.....	..	..	61	50	9	96	6	75	11	1
6	Madbury.....	24	22	25	35	6	49	5	38	16	..
7	Middleton.....	28	27	26	28	4	50	..	49	..	2
8	Milton.....	125	129	143	159	29	257	16	240	30	261
9	New Durham .	60	58	74	67	4	129	8	123	19	1
10	Rochester.....	..	..	586	636	107	1,059	88	958	162	53
11	Rollinsford....	..	..	131	166	40	249	8	218	23	..
12	Somersworth..	..	..	410	400	30	730	50	594	136	200
13	Strafford.....	129	111	172	153	35	264	26	247	70	1
	Totals.....	1,501	1,424	2,993	3,029	441	5,219	371	4,631	737	743

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers em- ployed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	1	\$28.00	13	\$22.00	5	5	..
2	4	97.00	40	40.55	3	40	6
3	1	36.00	5	36.20	..	4	1
4	2	101.33	17	28.50	3	11	..
5	2	33.35	5	26.00	1	3	..
6	..	.....	5	24.68	2	2	..
7	2	22.00	4	22.00	1	1	..
8	2	42.00	15	27.25	3	7	1
9	3	22.67	9	24.89	2	5	..
10	4	76.53	41	34.65	6	34	1
11	1	100.00	7	34.66	..	8	2
12	2	100.00	15	35.00	2	15	1
13	6	23.33	10	23.30	4	10	..
	30	\$56.85	186	\$28.44	32	145	12

REVENUE.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1 Barrington....	\$1,189.36	.....	\$194.56	\$106.00	.....	.....	\$1,489.92
2 Dover.....	21,412.50	.....	1,172.16	210.21	.....	.....	22,794.87
3 Durham..	1,330.00	\$1,300.00	111.74	.....	.....	.....	2,741.74
4 Farmington...	2,404.50	.....	3,878.14	.....	\$261.97	.....	6,544.61
5 Lee.....	777.00	.....	87.68	.....	35.32	.....	900.00
6 Madbury.....	581.00	.....	48.10	11.40	.....	.....	640.50
7 Middleton....	203.00	.....	35.20	20.00	.....	\$1.46	259.66
8 Milton.....	1,043.56	700.00	187.52	30.00	40.30	55.45	2,056.83
9 New Durham .	932.24	53.97	106.88	180.00	.....	.....	1,273.09
10 Rochester.....	7,645.06	10,318.40	800.00	725.86	550.00	271.66	20,310.98
11 Rollinsford ...	2,251.00	1,380.00	191.66	.....	.....	.....	3,822.66
12 Somersworth.	6,500.00	5,650.00	597.92	108.14	.....	.....	12,856.06
13 Strafford.....	1,529.61	.....	197.12	.....	.....	.....	1,726.73
Totals	\$47,798.83	\$19,402.37	\$7,608.68	\$1,391.61	\$887.59	\$328.57	\$77,417.65

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended.*	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,292.00	\$1,412.00	\$4.89
2	.....	.....	\$2,750.00	\$4,409.04	19,050.08	26,359.12	14.90
3	\$1,300.00	.....	186.66	40.00	1,098.50	2,682.16	7.96
4	.....	\$854.88	250.00	700.00	4,604.00	6,518.88	7.51
5	900.00	.....	10.00	150.04	719.50	1,817.79	7.84
6	.....	.....	.. . . .	60.68	561.50	676.18	10.52
7	.....	.....	.....	1.50	269.50	307.00	5.02
8	.....	.....	109.31	121.57	1,687.00	2,049.88	6.13
9	110.37	.....	40.50	39.92	999.00	1,254.79	7.37
10	.....	3,408.61	.....	4,099.62	12,416.00	20,346.10	13.52
11	.....	.....	180.00	526.66	3,296.00	4,072.66	12.83
12	.. . . .	1,120.00	1,594.59	1,296.07	7,122.67	11,133.33	10.40
13	.....	.....	.....	81.96	1,594.20	1,736.16	5.15
	\$2,310.37	\$5,383.49	\$5,121.06	\$11,536.06	\$54,709.95	\$80,366.05	\$8.77

* Salaries of school committees included.

SCHOOLS.

	TOWNS.	Legally organized school districts.	Different public schools.	Graded schools.	District and town high schools.	Schools averaging twelve scholars or less.	Schools averaging six or less.	Average length of schools in weeks.
1	Acworth.....	1	10	1	..	3	3	23.80
2	Charlestown.. .	2	13	2	1	6	..	21.69
3	Claremont.....	1	22	10	1	3	..	32.40
4	Cornish.....	1	5	..	..	13	6	9.20
5	Croydon.....	1	6	..	..	3	1	21.83
6	Goshen.....	1	5	..	..	2	..	16.80
7	Grantham.....	1	4	..	..	1	..	18.00
8	Langdon.....	1	4	..	..	4	..	29.00
9	Lempster.....	1	9	..	1	8	1	18.00
10	Newport.....	2	18	7	1	4	..	28.66
11	Plainfield.....	1	12	..	1	6	1	16.00
12	Springfield.....	1	9	..	..	5	3	10.02
13	Sunapee.....	1	9	3	1	3	1	19.33
14	Unity.....	1	7	..	..	2	..	22.00
15	Washington.....	1	8	..	..	2	4	21.00
	Totals.....	17	141	23	6	65	20	20.51

COUNTY.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

	Number of school-houses.	Unfit for use.	Built during the year.	Having maps or globes.	Estimated value of school buildings, furniture, and sites.	Estimated value of apparatus.
1	13	2	..	13	\$5,500.00	\$200.00
2	13	2	..	10	1,200.00	25.00
3	22	4	..	22	46,000.00	150.00
4	16	2	..	12	4,312.36	65.00
5	6	3	..	1	1,790.00	10.00
6	5	..	..	5	1,000.00	20.00
7	6	2	..	4	752.00	30.00
8	5	..	..	4	1,200.00	100.00
9	9	1	..	9	2,000.00	25.00
10	17	3	..	18	11,000.00	250.00
11	16	..	..	13	3,000.00	400.00
12	9	2	..	9	1,486.70	25.00
13	9	3	..	9	3,206.65	100.00
14	11	..	..	10	5,000.00	15.00
15	9	1	..	9	4,000.00	100.00
	166	25	..	148	\$91,447.71	\$1,515.00

SCHOLARS.

	TOWNS.	Selectmen's enumeration between five and fifteen.		Number of boys enrolled.	Number of girls enrolled.	Under six years.	Between six and sixteen.	Over sixteen years.	Average daily at- tendance.	Number pursuing higher branches.	Number reported between five and fifteen not attend- ing any school.
		Boys	Girls								
1	Acworth.....	53	50	79	77	7	131	18	122.00	28	8
2	Charlestown.	151	91	197	123	12	283	25	205.00	79	14
3	Claremont...	481	488	462	463	29	816	80	585.00	..	155
4	Cornish.....	64	69	110	89	3	168	28	160.00	34	..
5	Croydon .....	..	..	65	51	7	91	18	78.00	6	2
6	Goshen.....	35	31	55	47	5	83	14	78.00	..	1
7	Grantham ...	53	50	38	50	3	79	6	68.00	..	2
8	Langdon	23	25	25	22	..	40	7	30.00	..	5
9	Lempster....	..	..	54	65	10	96	14	108.00	16	1
10	Newport.....	..	..	233	265	11	434	61	358.00	65	9
11	Plainfield....	..	..	134	137	22	212	37	180.00	42	9
12	Springfield ..	..	..	62	55	6	90	21	98.56	..	2
13	Sunapee.....	65	77	79	96	21	142	12	145.00	8	1
14	Unity.....	60	55	95	74	9	139	21	107.00	79	1
5	Washington..	47	52	53	63	9	99	8	82.00	25	2
	Totals.....	1,032	988	1,741	1,677	154	2,903	370	2,404.56	382	212

COUNTY.

TEACHERS.

	Number of different male teachers employed.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Number of different female teachers employed.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	Number teaching the first time.	Number teaching the same school more than one term.	Number of teachers from normal schools.
1	..	.....	14	\$22.77	2	7	..
2	2	\$30.00	15	25 00	5	7	2
3	..	.....	27	27.67	1	27	9
4	1	32.00	18	18.92	4	3	2
5	1	19.00	9	15.35	3	3	..
6	..	.....	9	20.30	2	1	..
7	..	.....	5	21.50	1	4	1
8	..	.....	6	22.25	..	4	1
9	..	.....	12	17.11	1	5	..
10	5	58 33	20	25.00	3	15	..
11	2	20.00	16	20.00	8	7	2
12	..	.....	9	14.55	1	2	..
13	2	21.30	12	19.06	6	3	2
14	2	26.00	12	18.33	2	6	..
15	..	.....	7	20.00	1	5	3
	15	\$29.52	191	\$20.52	40	99	22

SULLIVAN

REVENUE.

	TOWNS.	Amount raised by town tax for support of schools.	Amount raised by district tax for schools.	Literary fund.	Local funds and dog tax.	Railroad tax.	Contributed.	Entire amount of revenue.
1	Acworth.....	\$908.00	\$399.00	\$108.80	.....	....	\$78.00	\$1,493.80
2	Charlestown...	2,800.00	850.00	220.52	\$20.00	....	....	3,890.52
3	Claremont.....	7,423.73	1,100.00	549.08	600.00	....	184.42	9,857.23
4	Cornish.....	1,303.15	150.00	146.52	19.00	....	...	1,618.67
5	Croydon.....	409.50	.....	85.10	47.89	....	....	542.49
6	Goshen.....	418.86	150.00	72.52	.....	....	....	641.38
7	Grantham.....	301.00	.....	76.22	.....	....	....	377.22
8	Langdon.....	700.00	.....	42.92	31.00	....	....	773.92
9	Lempster.....	449.00	300.00	83.84	93.28	....	....	926.12
10	Newport.....	3,943.14	175.00	359.64	.....	....	....	4,477.78
11	Plainfield.....	1,060.50	.....	198.32	145.62	\$20.48	....	1,424.92
12	Springfield.....	315.00	.....	95.36	.....	....	23.00	433.36
13	Sunapee.....	732.35	300.00	114.56	41.00	....	10.00	1,197.91
14	Unity.....	556.00	1,200.00	103.04	258.38	....	....	2,117.42
15	Washington....	588.00	125.00	83.62	68.34	....	18.75	883.71
	Totals.....	\$21,908.23	\$4,749.00	\$2,340.06	\$1,324.51	\$20.48	\$314.17	\$30,656.45

COUNTY.

EXPENDITURES.

	Expended for new buildings.	Interest and debt.	Permanent repairs.	Miscellaneous ex- penses.	Teachers' salaries.	Total expended. *	Average cost of miscellaneous and salaries per scholar.
1	\$126.29	\$1,258.00	\$1,484.29	\$10.01
2	262.69	1,293.75	1,646.44	4.86
3	\$1,073.74	1,652.34	7,427.56	10,303.64	9.81
4	\$13.42	48.76	146.85	1,117.40	1,470.15	6.35
5	85.34	521.00	642.34	5.22
6	150.00	33.09	430.80	647.89	4.55
7	15.30	285.50	332.30	3.64
8	40.64	646.31	711.95	14.61
9	125.00	5.00	690.40	885.90	6.34
10	307.36	272.66	3,822.25	4,527.27	8.21
11	94.79	1,350.00	1,580.29	5.79
12	17.45	361.63	424.08	3.24
13	76.71	65.88	842.02	1,020.61	5.19
14	\$1,150.00	.....	25.00	179.50	688.75	2,079.25	5.96
15	106.77	75.45	700.50	942.72	6.69
	\$1,150.00	\$13.42	\$1,913.34	\$3,073.27	\$21,435.87	\$28,699.12	\$6.69

* Salaries of school committees included.

TABLE II.

This table contains, —

1. The largest sum of money appropriated to any one district.
2. The smallest sum appropriated to any one district.
3. The length in weeks of the longest school.
4. The length in weeks of the shortest school.
5. Rate per cent of school assessment upon the invoiced valuation, expressed decimally. Many have failed to report this item; others have evidently reported it incorrectly.

This table exhibits, in a most striking light, some of the inequalities of our school system.

TABLE III.

This table contains, —

1. Number of fractional districts.
2. Number of districts under special acts.
3. Number of different scholars not registered, attending private schools.
4. Number of scholars not absent during the year.
5. Amount of dog tax appropriated to schools.
6. Number of towns employing teachers from normal schools.
7. Amount paid for superintendence.

TABLE No. II.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alton	\$420.00	\$85.	24	10	32	5	.0032
2	Barnstead.....	235.45	145.00	26	25	51	5	.0025
3	Belmont.....	165.00	92.50	22	19	37	7	.0020
4	Center Harbor ...	279.75	115.25	26	23	44	14	.0024
5	Gilford.....	221.42	62.00	21	10	73	6	.0019
6	Gilmanton.....	140.75	68.00	20	15	43	3	.0021
7	Laconia.....	1,450.00	.....	36	21	93	5	.0022
8	Meredith.....	375.00	79.82	30	16	69	6	.0032
9	New Hampton....	141.46	66.15	21	18	30	4	.0018
10	Sanbornton.....	136.00	110.00	21	21	39	9	.0038
11	Tilton.....	775.00	150.00	32	27	44	6	.0019
	Average.....							.0025

TABLE No. III.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alton .....	..	..	5	55	\$106.75	1	\$80.00
2	Barnstead .....	..	..	6	22	24.50	..	65.00
3	Belmont .....	..	..	3	60	.....	1	112.90
4	Center Harbor.	..	..	..	2	.....	1	30.00
5	Gilford .....	..	1	7	6	.....	1	215.00
6	Gilmanton .....	..	..	..	75	.....	..	142.68
7	Laconia....	1	1	234	8	250.00	1	85.00
8	Meredith .....	..	1	14	22	.....	1	140.00
9	New Hampton.	1	..	35	70	83.50	1	142.00
10	Sanbornton...	..	..	4	14	.....	1	102.00
11	Tilton... ..	1	1	..	6	.....	1	71.00
	Totals	3	4	308	340	\$464.75	9	\$1,185.58

CARROLL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Albany.....	\$45.00	\$24.50	11	7	19	7	.....
2	Bartlett.....	101.00	48.87	22	13	75	11	.0033
3	Brookfield.....	102.57	96.85	16	15.6	25	17	.....
4	Chatham.....	125.00	60.00	24	8	42	7	.0050
5	Conway.....	262.50	40.00	21	7	57	5	.0035
6	Eaton.....	119.31	97.00	21	20	39	11	.0040
7	Effingham.....	210.00	50.00	24	10	50	10	.0018
8	Freedom.....	226.90	63.00	23	12	53	8	.0018
9	Hart's Location...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....
10	Jackson.....	224.50	53.01	25	10	44	7	.0048
11	Madison.....	138.50	40.00	29	8	41	5	.0040
12	Moultonborough..	135.00	41.50	22.6	8	33	4	.0027
13	Ossipee.....	251.00	100.00	26	16	56	10	.0050
14	Sandwich.....	200.00	30.00	27	6	61	7	.0017
15	Tamworth.....	168.50	24.00	23	6	35	10	.0030
16	Tuftonborough....	142.75	108.33	25	25	33	5	.0025
17	Wakefield... ..	247.50	70.00	25	16.5	74	15	.0019
18	Wolfeborough.....	300.00	160.00	36	26	51	9	.0030
	Average.....							.0032

CARROLL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Albany.....	..	..	..	7	\$30.00	..	\$12.50
2	Bartlett.....	..	1	3	8	.....	1	35.00
3	Brookfield.....	..	..	..	23	.....	..	27.25
4	Chatham.....	..	..	1	2	.....	..	22.40
5	Conway.....	..	..	10	96	.....	1	.....
6	Eaton.....	3	..	..	2	27.67	1	43.49
7	Effingham.....	..	..	..	16	174.00	..	60.00
8	Freedom.....	3	..	..	5	.....	..	40.00
9	Hart's Locat'n.	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....
10	Jackson.....	..	..	3	5	.....	..	40.00
11	Madison.....	..	..	1	21	33.00	..	29.00
12	Moultonboro'..	1	..	..	20	.....	1	70.00
13	Ossipee.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	149.79
14	Sandwich.....	..	..	20	45	50.50	1	80.00
15	Tamworth.....	..	..	1	32	.....	1	100.00
16	Tuftonborough	1	..	2	7	33.75	..	78.00
17	Wakefield.....	..	..	..	88	.....	1	79.29
18	Wolfeborough.	..	1	13	11	18.87	1	158.00
	Totals.....	8	2	54	388	\$367.79	8	\$1,024.72

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alstead.....	\$70.00	\$36.00	27	27	30	4	.0030
2	Chesterfield...	300.00	55.00	32	10	57	8	.0025
3	Dublin.....	139.50	117.00	18	18	27	6	.0024
4	Fitzwilliam....	565.00	54.00	23	9	37	5	.0040
5	Gilsum.....	294.64	165.50	27	26	32	8	.0032
6	Harrisville....	401.76	100.00	20	20	38	9	.0026
7	Hinsdale.....	1,500.00	220.50	35	21	73	15	.0053
8	Jaffrey.....	310.00	50.70	31	9	80	8	.0022
9	Keene.....	239.55	86.12	37	18	119	4	.0020
10	Marlborough..	.....	.....	31	29.5	101	23	.0022
11	Marlow	323.36	28.00	22	8	34	4	.0028
12	Nelson... ..	292.50	24.00	26	8	33	7	.0040
13	Richmond.....	163.00	109.50	23	20	35	5	.0049
14	Rindge.....	372.39	56.60	32	10	41	5	.0034
15	Roxbury.....	160.00	.....	10	8	19	18	.0018
16	Stoddard.....	150.00	95.00	18	18	43	6	.0022
17	Sullivan.....	169.58	125.25	20	19.4	34	13	.0034
18	Surry	229.80	163.20	25	24.8	31	10	.0023
19	Swanzey.....	356.33	147.12	30	22	44	14	.0041
20	Troy	802.05	49.88	29	6	37	6	.0010
21	Walpole	650.00	45.00	34	9	84	4	.0024
22	Westmoreland	333.60	62.15	29	9	34	7	.....
23	Winchester....	1,300.00	160.00	36	17	68	3	.0033
	Average....							.0030

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alstead.....	..	..	..	8	.....	1	\$70.00
2	Chesterfield...	..	..	3	5	\$136.00	1	120.40
3	Dublin.....	..	..	2	17	.....	1	84.75
4	Fitzwilliam...	..	..	97	70	102.00	1	150.00
5	Gilsum .....	..	..	..	9	.....	1	66.00
6	Harrisville....	..	..	..	18	.....	1	57.25
7	Hinsdale.....	..	..	..	29	154.00	1	150.00
8	Jaffrey.....	..	..	3	5	.....	..	122.00
9	Keene.....	..	1	..	162	188.00	1	195.00
10	Marlborough..	..	..	..	122	89.00	1	63.00
11	Marlow .....	..	..	2	12	22.00	1	70.00
12	Nelson .....	..	..	..	5	.....	1	42.15
13	Richmond .....	..	..	5	14	.....	1	87.00
14	Rindge .....	..	..	4	52	130.00	1	77.50
15	Roxbury.....	..	..	..	3	.....	..	10.00
16	Stoddard .....	..	..	3	7	39.00	1	46.00
17	Sullivan .....	..	..	..	15	.....	1	45.75
18	Surry.....	..	..	..	2	35.00	..	34.50
19	Swanzy.....	..	..	7	16	79.00	1	125.00
20	Troy.....	..	..	..	12	.....	..	56.00
21	Walpole.....	..	1	3	13	200.00	1	187.96
22	Westmoreland	..	..	9	17	.....	1	105.31
23	Winchester....	..	..	..	20	182.50	1	234.22
	Totals.....	..	2	138	633	\$1,356.50	19	\$2,249.79

COOS COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Berlin.....	.....	.....	30.4	20	120	21	.0050
2	Carroll... ..	\$210.00	\$70.00	27	9	52	3	....
3	Clarksville	36.50	17.00	6	4	25	15	.0027
4	Colebrook.. . . .	287.75	97.85	31	20	82	6	.0023
5	Columbia	160.00	42.00	26	7	26	8	.0075
6	Dalton.....	155.00	125.38	29	23	31	18	....
7	Dummer.....	147.52	55.00	20	9	27	10	.0046
8	Errol.....	84.00	20.00	21	6	15	6	....
9	Gorham.....	.....	.....	30	28	94	12	.0050
10	Jefferson	217.00	65.00	21	12	64	9	.0030
11	Lancaster.....	435.00	80.75	34	17	91	8	.0021
12	Milan.....	137.50	50.00	28	10	49	13	.0022
13	Northumberland	398.00	60.57	23	17	56	8	.0025
14	Pittsburg	100.70	12.00	21.6	6	28	3	....
15	Randolph.....	141.00	126.00	24	18	17	3	.0043
16	Shelburne.....	.....	.....	22	22	22	10	....
17	Stark.....	169.00	64.00	22.5	17	39	5	.0023
18	Stewartstown ...	67.50	22.50	19	17	28	7	.0050
19	Stratford	200.00	60.00	24	16	44	7	....
20	Whitefield.....	2,362.25	132.00	35	24	61	16	.0022
	Average .....							.0036

COOS COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Berlin.....	..	..	..	2	.....	..	\$60.00
2	Carroll.....	..	..	..	54	\$28.00	1	23.00
3	Clarksville....	..	..	..	21	.....	..	21.75
4	Colebrook .....	..	1	25	41	.....	1	105.00
5	Columbia .....	..	..	10	37	.....	..	66.25
6	Dalton	2	..	1	48	.....	1	23.50
7	Dummer.....	..	..	2	9	.....	..	26.75
8	Errol.....	..	..	..	21	.....	..	.....
9	Gorham.....	..	..	15	10	99.00	1	65.00
10	Jefferson.....	..	..	..	5	.....	1	45.00
11	Lancaster.....	..	1	..	15	.....	1	127.00
12	Milan.....	1	..	..	28	73.00	1	96.44
13	Northumb'rl'd.	..	..	..	35	.....	1	.....
14	Pittsburg .....	..	..	..	21	49.00	1	120.50
15	Randolph.....	..	..	7	..	.....	1	.....
16	Shelburne.....	..	..	1	8	26.00	1	22.00
17	Stark... ..	..	..	..	26	64.25	..	50.00
18	Stewartstown..	1	..	..	55	.....	..	73.00
19	Stratford.....	..	..	12	14	.....	1	53.00
20	Whitefield.....	..	1	7	33	.....	..	60.00
	Totals.....	4	3	80	483	\$339.25	12	\$1,038.19

GRAFTON COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Alexandria.....	\$145.00	\$75.00	22 6	14.0	42	7	.0031
2	Ashland.....	143.00	35.00	11.0	7.0	74	8	.0028
3	Bath.....	305.00	52.00	30.0	12.0	38	6	.0016
4	Benton.....	162.00	60.00	28.0	15.0	21	10	....
5	Bethlehem.....	1,134.20	90.00	32.0	15.0	58	5	.0027
6	Bridgewater....	110.00	54.00	23.0	12.0	23	8	.0035
7	Bristol.....	360.00	74.00	30.0	18.0	86	5	.0030
8	Campton.....	210.00	85.00	27.0	16.0	30	6	.0035
9	Canaan.....	176.34	79.00	28.0	24.0	48	7	.0030
10	Dorchester.....	80.00	50.00	18.0	10.0	31	13	.0029
11	Easton.....	77.00	68.00	16.0	15.0	23	11	.0018
12	Ellsworth.....	72.85	71.00	14.4	13.4	44	17	.0040
13	Enfield.....	443.00	50.00	33.0	10.0	45	5	.0027
14	Franconia.....	286.40	76.80	36.0	29.0	52	15	.0022
15	Grafton.....	140.25	47.25	20.0	10.0	42	6	.0024
16	Groton.....	126.00	30.00	21.0	7.0	56	5	.0026
17	Hanover.....	752.00	43.00	35.0	12.0	68	6	.0021
18	Haverhill.....	500.00	50.00	36.0	10.0	44	6	.0040
19	Hebron.....	150.00	43.00	24.0	11.0	24	5	.0011
20	Holderness.....	97.23	32.55	15.0	6.5	33	3	.0018
21	Landaff.....	161.18	65.25	26.0	18.0	45	8	.0033
22	Lebanon.....	.....	.....	33.0	10.0	65	8	.0050
23	Lincoln.....	42.00	39.00	8.0	7.0	9	6	.0019
24	Lisbon.....	183.00	64.00	33.0	16.0	80	10	.0015
25	Littleton.....	1,832.00	30.00	38.0	10.0	72	4	.0026
26	Lyman.....	145.40	44.75	27.0	12.0	30	7	.0035
27	Lyme.....	169.00	81.50	30.0	16.0	34	11	.0021
28	Monroe.....	100.00	50.00	20.0	10.0	42	9	.0014
29	Orange.....	57.50	42.50	10.0	10.0	21	10	.0037
30	Orford.....	108.00	45.00	30.0	28.0	38	4	.0035
31	Piermont.....	174.00	74.00	24.0	18.0	40	5	.0017
32	Plymouth.....	495.00	195.00	38.0	30.0	53	14	.0053
33	Rumney.....	199.58	123.84	23.0	23.0	60	22	.0023
34	Thornton.....	124.00	38.00	21.0	20.0	28	7	.0021
35	Warren.....	308.28	26.40	19.0	5.4	35	11	.0021
36	Waterville.....	56.00	45.00	10.0	6.0	5	4	.0020
37	Wentworth.....	226.20	35.00	25.0	7.0	41	5	.0050
38	Woodstock.....	71.50	19.50	17.0	10.0	35	9	.0023
	Average.....							.0028

GRAFTON COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Alexandria.....	..	..	5	14	.....	1	\$75.00
2	Ashland.....	..	1	3	6	\$128.81	1	.....
3	Bath.....	..	..	5	14	.....	1	80.00
4	Benton.....	..	..	..	3	.....	1	30.00
5	Bethlehem.....	..	1	..	29	.....	1	74.77
6	Bridgewater..	..	..	3	12	.....	1	52.00
7	Bristol.....	1	1	1	..	.....	1	45.00
8	Campton.....	..	..	7	22	52.00	1	66.75
9	Canaan.....	..	..	..	12	58.75	1	116.67
10	Dorchester.....	..	..	1	22	.....	1	19.00
11	Easton.....	..	..	1	3	.....	1	16.00
12	Ellsworth.....	..	..	..	14	.....	..	.....
13	Enfield.....	..	1	7	73	114.00	1	166.00
14	Franconia.....	..	..	37	1	33.00	1	10.00
15	Grafton.....	2	..	..	18	.....	..	52.00
16	Groton.....	2	..	..	10	38.50	1	31.20
17	Hanover.....	..	1	8	38	.....	1	252.00
18	Haverhill.....	1	2	..	14	.....	..	100.00
19	Hebron.....	..	..	2	16	34.00	..	27.50
20	Holderness.....	..	..	1	18	.....	..	46.50
21	Landaff.....	..	..	..	12	.....	..	27.25
22	Lebanon.....	..	1	..	36	19.50	1	150.00
23	Lincoln.....	..	..	2	6	.....	..	3.00
24	Lisbon.....	..	2	..	59	.....	1	109.00
25	Littleton.....	..	1	..	4	.....	1	189.25
26	Lyman.....	..	..	..	34	.....	1	52.00
27	Lyne.....	..	..	4	26	.....	1	69.34
28	Monroe.....	..	..	3	8	.....	..	30.00
29	Orange.....	..	..	..	27	.....	..	33.01
30	Orford.....	..	..	..	10	19.75	1	84.50
31	Piermont.....	..	..	6	20	.....	..	76.00
32	Plymouth.....	..	..	..	5	100.00	1	75.00
33	Rumney.....	1	..	1	6	.....	1	95.75
34	Thornton.....	..	..	..	45	.....	1	51.00
35	Warren.....	..	..	7	13	.....	1	50.00
36	Waterville.....	..	..	..	..	4.00	1	7.00
37	Wentworth.....	1	..	..	14	53.00	..	50.00
38	Woodstock....	..	..	1	6	25.00	..	19.00
	Totals.....	8	11	105	670	\$680.31	26	\$2,431.49

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Amherst.....	.....	.....	31.00	31	50	8	.0044
2	Antrim.....	\$300.00	\$110.00	28.00	22	38	6	.0030
3	Bedford.....	232.00	144.50	30.00	25	36	12	.0031
4	Bennington....	225.00	108.00	25.00	25	50	7	.0024
5	Brookline.....	350.00	124.00	29.00	19	39	8	.0030
6	Deering.....	120.00	49.50	17.40	9	21	8	.0022
7	Francestown..	298.75	50.00	27.00	8	31	4	.0025
8	Goffstown.....	710.56	72.70	32.00	9	69	7	.0020
9	Greenfield.....	385.63	107.40	20.50	18	39	8	.0023
10	Greenville.....	308.00	141.00	34.00	23	92	14	.0020
11	Hancock.....	205.00	31.00	25.00	6	39	3	.....
12	Hillsborough...	691.34	55.00	33.00	11	54	3	.0017
13	Hollis.....	1,400.00	180.00	33.00	28	65	6	.0028
14	Hudson.....	237.62	205.25	33.00	20	42	8	.0023
15	Litchfield.....	252.44	43.00	30.00	6	16	10	.0024
16	Lyndeboro'....	253.35	46.53	27.00	9	34	8	.0028
17	Manchester....	.....	.....	34.00	34	49	11	.0026
18	Mason.....	.....	.....	29.00	29	32	7	.....
19	Merrimack..	321.79	211.74	32.00	30	35	7	.0028
20	Milford.....	.....	.....	36.00	30	94	13	.0036
21	Mont Vernon..	229.40	116.50	28.00	25	31	5	.0024
22	Nashua.....	.....	.....	34.00	24	74	9	.0037
23	New Boston...	219.04	125.00	29.00	21	29	4	.0025
24	New Ipswich...	256.00	50.00	32.00	10	39	6	.0022
25	Pelham.....	305.92	274.26	12.00	8	44	22	.0020
26	Peterborough.	970.00	95.00	34.00	19	64	6	.0020
27	Sharon.....	100.50	73.50	20.00	20	12	7	.0025
28	Temple.....	155.25	111.50	21.00	20	29	3	.0036
29	Weare.....	263.07	91.87	27.00	18	55	11	.0024
30	Wilton.....	721.00	101.50	34.00	15	80	11	.0033
31	Windsor.....	45.00	31.50	17.00	10	7	7	.0040
	Average ...							.0027

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attend- ing private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Amherst.....	2	..	10	11	.....	1	.....
2	Antrim.....	..	..	9	109	.....	1	\$150.00
3	Bedford.....	..	..	9	16	\$122.00	..	128.00
4	Bennington...	..	..	2	4	100.00	..	25.00
5	Brookline.....	..	..	6	4	.....	1	60.00
6	Deering.....	..	..	.....	22	.....	..	55.00
7	Fracestowm..	2	..	35	10	.....	1	100.00
8	Goffstown.....	..	1	3	20	.....	1	86.00
9	Greenfield.....	..	..	.....	9	18.50	1	60.00
10	Greenville.....	..	..	2	3	7.91	1	60.00
11	Hancock.....	..	..	3	7	.....	1	73.50
12	Hillsborough..	..	1	.....	27	67.64	1	159.50
13	Hollis.....	..	..	.....	3	60.00	..	125.00
14	Hudson.....	..	..	5	6	.....	1	75.00
15	Litchfield.....	1	..	1	2	.....	1	25.00
16	Lyndeboro'...	..	..	11	20	76.00	..	90.00
17	Manchester....	..	..	3,700	35	.....	1	2,080.00
18	Mason.....	..	..	2	3	66.00	1	.....
19	Merrimack.....	..	..	.....	4	.....	1	114.00
20	Milford.....	..	..	12	44	138.00	1	250.00
21	Mont Vernon..	1	..	16	4	39.00	1	55.00
22	Nashua.....	..	..	1,180	157	.....	1	1,100 00
23	New Boston...	1	..	9	9	.....	..	133.00
24	New Ipswich..	1	..	12	....	66.50	..	110.00
25	Pelham.....	..	..	7	7	114.00	..	50.00
26	Peterborough..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	1	107.00
27	Sharon.....	..	..	.....	6	.....	..	26.00
28	Temple.....	..	..	2	13	.....	..	30.00
29	Weare.....	..	..	5	22	.....	1	186.75
30	Wilton.....	..	..	10	21	.....	1	151 50
31	Windsor.....	..	..	.....	....	5.00	..	7.20
Totals.....		8	2	5,051	598	\$880.55	20	\$5,672.45

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Allenstown.....	\$297.00	\$118.75	33	19	108	7	.0020
2	Andover.....	168.00	94.00	23	20	35	8	.0021
3	Boscawen	1,402.00	131.25	33	25	73	7	.0030
4	Bow.....	186.00	80.00	21	19	22	4	.0025
5	Bradford.....	544.64	70.00	29	15	38	5	.0020
6	Canterbury.....	241.25	44.50	28	7	52	9	.0018
7	Chichester.....	266.58	145.55	27	26.3	46	14	.0037
8	Concord .....	.....	10.75	36	2	..	3	.....
9	Danbury.....	76.20	33.50	23	15	40	6	.0021
10	Dunbarton.....	199.50	114.50	25	19	34	10	.0028
11	Epsom.....	194.00	81.00	27	25.8	33	7	.0027
12	Franklin .....	.....	.....	36	30	122	10	.0040
13	Henniker	192.00	103.00	23	16	40	6	.0038
14	Hill.....	220.50	98.50	27	18	41	8	.0038
15	Hooksett.....	748.91	230.85	34	28	119	17	.0030
16	Hopkinton... ..	286.13	67.00	29	10	46	7	.....
17	Loudon	250.33	45.50	32	8	49	9	.....
18	Newbury.....	98.00	54.40	21	10	22	3	.0012
19	New London....	217.50	91.00	29	22	32	3	.0033
20	Northfield	102.00	48.00	18	9	19	4	.0018
21	Pembroke	327.60	72.00	35	12	139	10	.0023
22	Pittsfield.....	450.00	114.00	30	19	86	8	.0036
23	Salisbury.. ..	187.25	38.00	22	17	38	4	.0021
24	Sutton.....	251.71	135.27	30	27	41	10	.0020
25	Warner.....	180.00	49.00	28	10	31	4	.0025
26	Webster	175.00	65.50	25	15	29	4	.0022
27	Wilnot	129.93	82.00	26	19	35	9	.0032
	Average .....							.0027

MERRIMACK COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Allenstown.....	..	..	3	1	.....	..	.....
2	Andover.....	1	..	10	65	.....	1	\$89.00
3	Boscawen.....	..	1	8	41	\$97.25	1	
4	Bow.....	1	..	..	62	.....	..	73.00
5	Bradford.....	..	1	5	58	76.00	1	60.00
6	Canterbury.....	..	..	10	4	.....	1	74.36
7	Chichester.....	..	..	8	3	.....	..	90.00
8	Concord.....	..	4	..	131	.....	1	588.00
9	Danbury.....	..	..	8	49	.....	1	60.00
10	Dunbarton.....	..	..	1	12	.....	..	67.74
11	Epsom.....	1	..	..	1	.....	..	67.00
12	Franklin.....	..	..	11	25	.....	1	250.00
13	Henniker.....	3	..	11	13	150.00	1	78.00
14	Hill.....	2	..	..	20	73.50	1	53.75
15	Hooksett.....	..	..	4	6	.....	..	88.40
16	Hopkinton.....	..	..	7	28	.....	..	145.75
17	London.....	3	..	..	62	.....	1	104.50
18	Newbury.....	1	..	..	16	.....	..	.....
19	New London.....	2	..	25	2	.....	1	60.00
20	Northfield.....	1	1	5	21	.....	1	70.00
21	Pembroke.....	..	..	60	1	.....	1	.....
22	Pittsfield.....	..	..	10	18	.....	1	150.00
23	Salisbury.....	..	..	1	24	.....	1	75.00
24	Sutton.....	..	..	..	7	80.00	1	100.00
25	Warner.....	3	..	11	164	.....	1	146.00
26	Webster.....	..	..	8	..	22.50	1	.....
27	Wilmot.....	..	..	2	27	65.00	..	48.00
	Totals.....	18	7	208	801	\$564.25	18	\$2,658.50

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Atkinson	\$96.00	\$96.00	16.0	16.0	21	5	.0018
2	Auburn	181.00	119.25	24.0	24.0	37	10	.0027
3	Brentwood	259.25	23.00	26.0	21.4	60	17	.0047
4	Candia	180.95	130.50	23.0	22.0	31	14	.0036
5	Chester	272.00	37.50	24.0	15.0	63	7	.0025
6	Danville	250.00	151.62	29.0	25.0	59	19	.0028
7	Deerfield	160.00	103.40	21.0	14.8	39	11	.0023
8	Derry	486.36	119.50	34.0	24.0	125	8	.0020
9	East Kingston	198.80	168.00	28.4	28.0	30	15	.0019
10	Epping	400.00	110.00	21.0	19.0	71	12	.0026
11	Exeter	1,447.50	145.00	36.0	31.0	75	6	.0025
12	Fremont	159.35	122.15	19.0	19.0	50	17	.0021
13	Greenland	600.00	258.36	36.0	36.0	38	17	.0040
14	Hampstead	230.61	191.10	31.0	31.0	36	13	.0046
15	Hampton	850.00	.....	33.0	33.0	46	11	.0026
16	Hampton Falls	312.04	236.69	32.0	30.0	37	12	.0035
17	Kensington	292.00	180.00	31.0	30.0	41	23	.0028
18	Kingston	290.48	197.25	30.0	28.0	54	26	.0027
19	Londonderry	198.12	141.27	23.0	23.0	30	11	.0050
20	Newcastle .....	.....	.....	34.0	34.0	39	36	.0044
21	Newington .....	.....	.....	31.0	31.0	46	38	.0019
22	Newmarket	1,048.50	70.00	36.0	10.0	107	5	.0035
23	Newton	232.72	100.00	30.0	27.8	52	8	.0029
24	North Hampton .....	.....	.....	34.0	34.0	49	34	.0025
25	Northwood	230.00	57.00	23.0	6.0	44	10	.0060
26	Nottingham	176.00	110.00	22.0	22.0	35	11	.0032
27	Plaistow	324.68	195.80	28.0	26.0	45	20	.0025
28	Portsmouth .....	.....	.....	40.0	12.0	125	20	....
29	Raymond	332.00	54.00	19.0	9.0	42	6	.0034
30	Rye	409.56	345.61	30.0	28.0	56	22	....
31	Salem	392.00	212.00	34.0	32.0	42	8	.0025
32	Sandown	91.55	90.13	18.0	16.0	22	15	.0085
33	Seabrook	290.00	165.00	29.0	28.0	77	7	.0053
34	South Hampton	211.50	157.50	32.5	28.6	25	5	.0021
35	South Newmarket	458.26	322.26	32.0	32.0	55	28	.0058
36	Stratham	256.00	235.00	32.0	29.4	46	19	.0016
37	Windham	242.92	122.82	29.0	20.0	31	8	.0026
	Average .....							.0033

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Atkinson.....	..	..	9	6	\$57.00	..	\$25.00
2	Auburn.....	..	..	2	3	.....	1	87.00
3	Brentwood.....	..	..	..	29	.....	1	36.00
4	Candia.....	..	..	5	12	.....	..	71.00
5	Chester.....	..	..	..	21	.....	..	65.00
6	Danville.....	..	..	2	10	.....	..	30.00
7	Deerfield.....	..	..	20	20	.....	1	124.00
8	Derry.....	..	1	16	38	139.00	1	109.00
9	East Kingston ..	..	..	6	9	.....	..	25.00
10	Epping.....	..	..	10	13	.....	1	74.50
11	Exeter.....	..	..	159	6	.....	1	150.00
12	Fremont.....	..	..	5	38	.....	..	30.00
13	Greenland.....	..	..	..	5	.....	..	30.00
14	Hampstead.....	..	..	13	3	.....	..	66.70
15	Hampton.....	..	..	53	5	.....	..	.....
16	Hampt'n Falls..	..	..	8	11	48.00	1	25.00
17	Kensington.....	..	..	12	8	.....	1	25.00
18	Kingston.....	..	..	30	11	95.50	..	70.00
19	Londonderry... 1	..	..	1	30	.....	1	105.00
20	Newcastle.....	..	..	..	17	.....	1	25.00
21	Newington.....	..	1	6	1	.....	1	12.00
22	Newmarket.....	..	..	90	16	.....	1	1.00
23	Newton.....	..	..	4	9	.....	1	50.00
24	N. Hampton.....	..	..	9	6	.....	1	32.00
25	Northwood.....	..	..	20	4	.....	..	55.00
26	Nottingham.....	..	..	..	16	.....	..	70.00
27	Plaistow.....	..	..	3	4	44.58	1	30.00
28	Portsmouth..... 1	..	..	150	51	194.00	1	.....
29	Raymond..... 1	..	..	1	29	.....	1	60.00
30	Rye.....	..	..	15	60	.....	1	60.00
31	Salem.....	..	..	13	9	.....	1	159.75
32	Sandown.....	..	..	..	24	.....	1	29.50
33	Seabrook.....	..	..	5	35	30.00	1	50.00
34	S. Hampton.....	..	..	7	5	.....	1	37.00
35	S. Newmarket ..	..	..	11	5	.....	1	60.00
36	Stratham.....	..	..	11	1	.....	..	57.25
37	Windham.....	..	..	3	6	67.00	1	60.00
	Totals	3	2	699	581	\$675.08	24	\$1,996.70

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Barrington ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	14	.....
2	Dover.....	.....	.....	38.00	20.00	130	6	.0025
3	Durham.....	\$539.00	\$248.00	28.00	22.50	66	13	.0025
4	Farmington ...	4,758.38	1,510.72	37.00	25.00	83	8	.0038
5	Lee.....	294.00	152.00	27.00	23.00	37	14	.0027
6	Madbury.....	209.41	.....	31.00	30.00	25	9	.0015
7	Middleton	96.25	86.25	17.50	15.50	20	15	.0020
8	Milton.....	560.39	107.50	25.00	20.00	70	9	.0034
9	New Durham..	164.76	102.75	22.00	18.00	39	9	.0040
10	Rochester.....	3,342.00	192.00	36.00	30.00	123	5	.0026
11	Rollinsford ....	.....	.....	36.00	33.00	75	14	.0019
12	Somersworth..	1,228.00	200.00	36.00	36.00	125	10	.0038
13	Strafford.....	150.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	46	10	.0030
	Average ....							.0028

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attend- ing private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Barrington ....	..	..	20	53	\$106.00	..	\$120.00
2	Dover.....	..	..	600	112	.....	1	150.00
3	Durham.....	..	..	3	17	.....	1	57.00
4	Farmington ...	..	1	1	30	.....	..	110.00
5	Lee.....	..	..	5	6	.....	..	38.25
6	Madbury.....	..	..	2	3	.....	..	45.00
7	Middleton ....	..	..	1	6	.....	..	36.00
8	Milton .....	..	..	...	11	.....	1	132.00
9	New Durham..	..	..	4	37	.....	..	65.00
10	Rochester.....	..	1	156	56	.....	1	421.87
11	Rollinsford ....	..	1	5	14	.....	1	70.00
12	Somersworth..	..	1	40	23	108.14	1	.....
13	Strafford.....	..	..	2	46	.....	..	60.00
	Totals.....	..	4	839	414	\$214.14	6	\$1,305.12

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Largest sum of money in any district.	Smallest sum of money in any district.	Longest school in any district; weeks.	Shortest school in any district; weeks.	Largest number of scholars in any district.	Smallest number of scholars in any district.	Rate of school assessment.
1	Acworth.....	\$223.00	\$110.50	24	21	29	6	.0051
2	Charlestown.....	203.77	60.00	34	12	39	5	.0048
3	Claremont... ..	709.50	125.00	33	25	88	8	.0021
4	Cornish.....	226.24	66.60	26	17	35	3	.0023
5	Croydon	144.60	45.75	27	16	42	3	.0020
6	Goshen	97.00	75.00	17	16	29	13	.0025
7	Grantham.....	128.50	72.00	18	18	33	11	.0019
8	Langdon.....	196.48	191.48	30	28	18	6	.0056
9	Lempster.....	107.00	64.00	18	18	38	7	.0026
10	Newport..	1,200.00	100.00	36	20	59	6	.0030
11	Plainfield.....	175.00	50.00	26	17	59	4	....
12	Springfield	61.75	34.00	15	8	28	5	....
13	Sunapee	168.00	.....	29	9	34	6	.0032
14	Unity.... ..	197.00	45.00	26	12	35	4	.0019
15	Washington.....	130.00	40.00	21	8	35	5	.0020
	Average.... ..							.0030

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	Fractional school districts.	Districts under special acts.	Number of different scholars attending private schools.	Number of scholars not absent during the year.	Amount of dog tax appropriated to public schools.	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.	Amount paid for superintendence.
1	Aeworth.....	..	..	..	49	.....	..	\$100.00
2	Charlestown....	..	2	3	15	.....	1	90.00
3	Claremont.....	..	..	109	72	.....	1	150.00
4	Cornish .....	..	..	15	57	.....	1	143.72
5	Croydon	2	..	3	7	.....	..	36.00
6	Goshen.....	..	..	..	16	.....	..	34.00
7	Grantham. ....	..	..	4	26	.....	1	31.50
8	Langdon.....	..	..	..	4	\$31.00	1	25.00
9	Lempster.....	1	..	2	13	35.50	..	65.50
10	Newport.....	..	1	4	17	.....	..	125.00
11	Plainfield.....	2	..	10	48	57.00	1	135.50
12	Springfield .....	..	..	..	30	.....	..	45.00
13	Sunapee	1	..	9	47	41.00	1	36.00
14	Unity .....	..	..	1	17	.....	..	36.00
15	Washington.....	..	..	10	8	53.34	1	60.00
	Totals.....	6	3	170	426	\$217.84	8	\$1,113.22

TABLE IV.

The information contained in the following table has been derived from answers to a circular sent to the various towns in the State. Its purpose is to give, in one view, some idea of the resources of the State for a higher education than that given in the common schools.

The public and private schools are given in separate tables.

It is to be regretted that some schools have failed to report for the past year.

T A B L E

SCHOOLS OF A HIGHER GRADE

	NAME.	PLACE.	Date of organization.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male students.
1	Amherst High School.....	Amherst.....	....	1	1	27
2	Ashland Graded School.....	Ashland.....	....	1	3	91
3	Bethlehem High School.....	Bethlehem.....	1885	1	1	4
4	Bristol High School.....	Bristol.....	....	1	3	20
5	Candia Village High School..	Candia Village....	1879	1	..	25
6	Charlestown High School....	Charlestown.....	1873	1	..	18
7	Concord High School.....	Concord.....	1859	1	4	94
8	Conant High School.....	Jaffrey.....	1870	1	1	25
9	Dover High School.....	Dover.....	1854	1	4	45
10	Dublin High School.....	Dublin.....	1875	1	..	21
11	Exeter Boys' High School....	Exeter.....	1848	1	..	32
12	Fisherville High School.....	Fisherville.....	....	1	3	20
13	Franklin High School.....	Franklin Falls....	1874	1	1	38
14	Franklin High School.....	Salmon Falls.....	1858	1	..	17
15	Farmington High School....	Farmington.....	1869	1	1	40
16	Goffstown High School.....	Goffstown.....	....	1	3	70
17	Gorham High School.....	Gorham.....	....	1	..	12
18	Great Falls High School.....	Somersworth.....	1850	1	2	26
19	Hancock High School.....	Hancock.....	1873	1	1	13
20	Hanover High School.....	Hanover.....	1877	..	1	15
21	Hampstead High School.....	Hampstead.....	1876	1	..	6
22	Haverhill Academy.....	Haverhill.....	1793	1	2	41
23	Hinsdale High School.....	Hinsdale.....	1878	1	1	26
24	Hollis High School.....	Hollis.....	1874	1	1	15
25	Keene High School.....	Keene.....	1867	2	2	50
26	Laconia High School.....	Laconia.....	1874	1	1	13
27	Lebanon High School.....	Lebanon.....	1877	1	2	20
28	Littleton High School.....	Littleton.....	1866	1	1	16
29	Lisbon High School.....	Lisbon.....	1878	1	..	18
30	Manchester High School.....	Manchester.....	1867	2	3	62
31	Milford High School.....	Milford.....	1854	1	2	21
32	Meredith High School.....	Meredith.....	1876	1	3	80
33	Nashua High School.....	Nashua.....	1853	1	4	79
34	Newmarket High School.....	Newmarket.....	1874	1	3	95
35	Newport High School.....	Newport.....	1874	1	1	14
36	Peterborough High School....	Peterborough.....	1871	1	..	12
37	Pittsfield High School.....	Pittsfield.....	1883	1	..	20
38	Portsmouth High School.....	Portsmouth.....	1830	1	3	56
39	Rindge High School.....	Rindge.....	....	1	..	14
40	Robinson Female Seminary..	Exeter.....	1869	2	7	..
41	Rochester High School.....	Rochester.....	1861	3	1	31
42	Simonds Free High School...	Warner.....	1871	1	2	30
43	State Normal School.....	Plymouth.....	1870	2	3	..
44	Stevens High School.....	Claremont.....	1868	1	3	45
45	Troy High School.....	Troy.....	1865	..	..	..
46	Walpole High School.....	Walpole.....	1854	1	..	22
47	Watson Academy.....	Epping.....	1883	1	1	52
48	Whitefield High School.....	Whitefield Village.	1885	1	..	5
49	Winchester High School.....	Winchester.....	1871	1	1	20
				53	76	1,516

No. IV.

(PUBLIC SCHOOLS).

	Female students.	Students residing in New Hampshire.	Pursuing higher branches.	Ancient languages.	Modern languages.	Volumes in libraries.	School year begins.	Weeks in school year.	Value of buildings, apparatus, and grounds.
1	24	51	28	4	7	50	September.	32	
2	73	164	9	..	..	..	April.....	33	.....
3	10	14	14	3	..	100	September.	32	\$5,000
4	30	50	30	..	6	..	April.....	32	15,000
5	25	50	50	..	..	..	December ..	20	500
6	22	40	29	12	..	..	April.....	33	2,000
7	129	126	223	182	223	1,000	September.	36	32,000
8	20	45	17	6	..	20	September.	24	2,000
9	85	130	130	85	45	300	September.	38	20,000
10	11	32	12	4	..	..	August.....	10	.....
11	..	32	32	10	..	..	September.	36	3,000
12	21	41	6	..	..	..	April.....	35	15,000
13	33	71	71	26	25	273	September.	36	37,000
14	8	22	7	..	..	25	September.	36	8,000
15	40	84	84	42	..	300	September.	37	10,000
16	70	150	25	..	..	..	April.....	32	.....
17	19	31	31	4	..	35	September.	32	4,500
18	48	66	74	54	32	251	April.....	36	40,000
19	16	29	13	3	..	..	September.	22	.....
20	17	32	32	30	..	56	March.....	36	12,000
21	7	13	11	..	..	10	August.....	36	9,000
22	35	70	22	10	5	200	September.	36	3,000
23	35	61	35	22	..	125	September.	36	*200
24	15	30	30	25	5	200	March.....	36	12,000
25	70	119	120	40	33	300	September.	38	75,000
26	25	38	38	11	..	12	September.	36	27,000
27	25	44	37	34	5	250	September.	34	25,000
28	30	43	46	24	..	250	September.	38	30,000
29	22	40	24	24	14	..	March.....	33	1,500
30	103	165	165	12	31	400	September.	38	47,000
31	31	52	52	125	7	210	September.	36	6,000
32	73	153	28	..	153	50	September.	30	5,000
33	115	192	194	96	80	150	September.	36	125,000
34	85	180	60	15	..	10	April.....	36	20,000
35	28	42	42	23	2	220	September.	36	4,500
36	21	33	33	18	10	..	September.	34	2,000
37	18	38	20	12	6	50	April.....	30	3,500
38	64	115	120	86	25	671	September.	40	24,000
39	23	36	30	..	..	..	September.	11	.....
40	197	192	80	73	87	600	September.	37	100,000
41	61	92	..	50	..	30	September.	36	20,000
42	35	65	65	20	10	300	August.....	39	12,000
43	77	75	77	..	..	450	August.	38	30,000
44	55	98	100	36	14	200	September.	39	25,000
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....
46	15	36	4	8	..	14	September.	34	8,000
47	48	100	55	26	4	500	September.	38	5,100
48	19	24	21	11	6	..	April.....	36	1,500
49	23	42	42	12	..	55	September	36	8,000
	2,056	3,448	2,468	1,278	835	7,441			\$835,300

* Apparatus.

SCHOOLS OF A HIGHER GRADE *

	NAME.	PLACE.	Date of charter.	Date of organization.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Male students.
1	Appleton Academy.....	New Ipswich.....	1789	1789	3	2	42
2	Atkinson Academy.....	Atkinson.....	1791	1787	1	..	15
3	Austin Academy.....	Strafford Center..	1833	1834	1	1	32
4	Barnard Academy.....	South Hampton...	1836	1834	..	1	8
5	Boarding and Day School...	Portsmouth.....	1874	1874	1	4	..
6	Chester Academy.....	Chester.....	1853	1853	..	1	18
7	Chesterfield Academy.....	Chesterfield.....	1790	1790	1	..	12
8	Classical Institute.....	Milton Three Ponds.	1866	1866	..	2	17
9	Coe's Northwood Academy..	Northwood Center	1866	1866	1	1	8
10	Colby Academy.....	New London.....	1837	1836	3	3	67
11	Colebrook Academy.....	Colebrook.....	1832	1848	1	1	40
12	Commercial College.....	Portsmouth.....	..	1873	3	..	45
13	Contoocook Academy.....	Contoocook.....	1856	1856	1	1	16
14	Deering Academy.....	Deering Center...	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dearborn Academy.....	Seabrook.....	1853	1853	1	1	22
16	Dow Academy.....	Franconia.....	1885	1885	2	3	50
17	Franklin Academy.....	Dover.....	1818	1818	1	2	25
18	Franeestown Academy.....	Franeestown.....	1790	1800	2	2	42
19	Gaskell's Business College..	Manchester.....	..	1865	2	..	151
20	Gilmanton Academy.....	Gilmanton.....	1794	1794	1	1	25
21	Hampton Academy.....	Hampton.....	1810	1885	1	1	24
22	Henniker Academy.....	Henniker.....	1836	1836	1	..	14
23	Hillsboro' Br. Union School..	Hillsboro' Bridge.	1883	1883	1	3	71
24	Kimball Union Academy.....	Meriden.....	1813	1815	2	2	26
25	Kingston Academy.....	Kingston.....	1840	1810	1	1	19
26	Lancaster Academy.....	Lancaster.....	1827	1827	1	2	37
27	McGaw Institute.....	Reed's Ferry.....	1849	1849	1	2	23
28	Mt. St. Mary's Institute.....	Manchester.....	..	..	..	..	..
29	McCullom Institute.....	Mont Vernon.....	1851	1851	2	1	23
30	Marlow Academy.....	Marlow.....	1842	1842	1	..	12
31	N. E. Masonic Char. Institute	C. Effingham.....	1861	1861	1	1	37
32	N. H. Con. Sem. and Fem. Col	Tilton.....	1852	1845	3	5	99
33	New Hampton Lit'ry Inst'n..	New Hampton.....	1853	1853	5	4	99
34	Newton High School.....	Newton.....	..	1881	1	..	20
35	Northwood Seminary.....	Northwood Ridge.	1867	1867	2	1	39
36	Phillips (Exeter) Academy..	Exeter.....	1781	1783	8	..	281
37	Pembroke Academy.....	Pembroke.....	1818	1819	1	2	34
38	Pinkerton Academy.....	Derry.....	1814	1815	3	2	63
39	Proctor Academy.....	Andover.....	1879	1881	2	5	26
40	Raymond High School.....	Raymond Center..	..	1867	..	1	16
41	St. Mary's School for Girls...	Concord.....	1885	1885	3	4	..
42	St. Paul's School.....	Concord.....	1855	1856	24	..	289
43	School for Boys.....	Holderness.....	1878	1879	5	..	58
44	Tilden Ladies' Seminary....	West Lebanon....	1853	1854	1	7	2
45	Tubbs's Union Academy.....	Washington.....	1849	1850	..	1	14
46	Wakefield Academy.....	Wakefield.....	..	1832	1	..	20
47	Wolfeborough Academy.....	Wolfeborough.....	..	1879	1	..	9

* Schools that have made no return are reported as in previous year.

(PRIVATE SCHOOLS).

	Female students.	Students residing in New Hampshirs.	Pursuing higher branches.	Ancient languages.	Modern languages.	Volumes in libraries.	School year be ins.	Weeks in school year.	Value of buildings, apparatus, and grounds.
1	24	56	10	20	12	500	September.	37	\$15,000
2	10	25	6	3	1	1,200	September.	36	6,000
3	34	66	15	8	..	20	August.	30	4,000
4	18	26	16	7	..	..	September.	20	2,000
5	40	..	35	10	40	1,000	September.	36	26,000
6	18	36	28	8	..	..	September.	40	500
7	11	23	11	2	..	..	August.	12	500
8	31	37	18	..	..	..	September.	44	2,800
9	14	22	9	3	1	800	September.	36	10,000
10	71	120	77	39	34	3,000	September.	37	100,000
11	50	65	35	7	..	..	September.	22	2,500
12	31	44	51	10	4	..	September.	40	..
13	31	47	29	7	..	..	August.	27	2,500
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	19	41	10	1	..	..	September.	32	10,000
16	36	84	22	8	7	200	September.	36	25,000
17	20	45	40	10	6	875	September.	40	10,000
18	40	82	70	20	25	450	August.	35	2,000
19	40	178	..	..	..	..	..	52	1,000
20	25	50	40	8	2	800	September.	36	10,000
21	25	49	18	8	..	..	September.	33	5,000
22	8	22	11	3	..	1,300	September.	34	2,500
23	82	153	9	4	..	5	March.	33	12,000
24	21	37	31	25	1	2,500	August.	39	15,000
25	22	41	36	10	..	25	September.	30	2,000
26	40	73	31	13	4	..	September.	34	5,000
27	22	45	43	8	1	650	August.	34	12,000
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	17	37	..	10	15	965	September.	36	6,000
30	20	32	15	5	10	..	September.	22	1,000
31	21	58	31	19	58	..	February..	33	3,000
32	92	175	180	58	40	600	August.	39	25,000
33	44	133	..	36	14	4,000	September.	40	30,000
34	16	36	25	8	..	..	September.	36	5,000
35	21	59	40	15	1	500	September.	36	5,000
36	..	68	..	..	..	1,500	September.	37	175,000
37	48	82	78	24	..	800	August.	37	5,000
38	49	106	48	26	12	350	September.	39	60,000
39	41	63	50	40	20	800	August.	36	25,000
40	15	31	13	3	1	..	February..	12	1,000
41	35	31	12	7	32	200	September.	35	20,000
42	..	4	..	289	51	6,000	September.	37	225,000
43	..	23	..	33	127	400	September.	36	48,000
44	45	13	34	8	16	1,400	September.	37	60,000
45	10	24	12	2	..	..	December..	11	1,500
46	16	36	25	7	..	300	September.	20	..
47	9	18	18	17	..	..	September.	36	..

TABLE
STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.
	TOWNS.			
1	Towns having organized schools.....	11	17	23
	DISTRICTS.			
2	Districts..	15	19	25
3	Fractional districts.... ..	3	8	...
4	Districts under special acts.....	4	2	2
	SCHOOLS.			
5	Different public schools.....	138	150	210
6	Graded schools.....	32	8	68
7	Town and district high schools.....	2	...	5
8	Schools averaging 12 scholars or less...	53	46	53
9	Schools averaging 6 scholars or less...	18	10	18
10	Average length of schools in weeks of five days	23.03	17.85	23.22
	SCHOLARS.			
11	Boys attending school two weeks or more.....	1,716	1,776	2,847
12	Girls attending school two weeks or more.....	1,497	1,766	2,581
13	Number of scholars under 6 years.....	208	283	352
14	Number of scholars between 6 and 16...	2,766	2,952	4,623
15	Number of scholars over 16 years.....	239	315	464
16	Average attendance of all the scholars.	2,495	2,658.60	3,946.82
17	Average attendance to each school....	18.08	17.72	18.79
18	Ratio of average attendance to the whole number.....	.776	.750	.727
19	Number reported attending private schools, not registered in the public schools.....	308	54	138
20	Number reported between five and fifteen years not attending any school..	14	19	175
21	Whole number reported under items 11, 12, 19, 20.....	3,535	3,615	5,741
22	Selectmen's enumeration be- { Boys... tween five and fifteen years. } Girls...	752 611	444 495	1,841 1,728
23	Number not absent during the year....	340	388	633
24	Number pursuing higher branches.....	383	541	857
	TEACHERS.			
25	Male teachers.....	15	53	23
26	Female teachers.....	161	144	278
27	Average wages of male teachers per month, including board.....	\$39.43	\$27.93	\$51.19
28	Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.....	25.97	22.88	27.11
29	Teaching the first time.....	22	18	47
30	Teaching the same school two or more successive terms.....	95	69	147
31	Teachers from normal schools	29	21	47
32	Towns employing teachers from normal schools.....	9	8	19

No. V.

BY COUNTIES.

	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
1	20	39	31	27	37	13	15
2	23	49	33	34	38	17	17
3	4	8	8	18	3	...	6
4	3	11	2	7	2	4	3
5	207	355	380	303	263	167	141
6	23	64	149	81	63	60	23
7	3	8	10	5	10	7	6
8	50	115	95	89	51	27	65
9	12	29	20	31	8	6	20
10	20.25	19.93	26.33	23.98	27.11	26.84	20.51
11	2,277	3,956	5,965	4,277	4,120	2,993	1,741
12	2,073	3,939	5,798	3,951	3,847	3,029	1,677
13	365	506	892	557	611	441	154
14	3,618	6,679	10,040	7,251	6,978	5,219	2,903
15	432	787	1,051	586	402	371	370
16	3,236.85	5,625.77	8,064.90	5,814.31	5,999.91	4,631	2,404.56
17	15.63	15.84	21.22	19.19	22.81	27.73	24.14
18	.744	.712	.685	.669	.753	.769	.996
19	80	105	5,051	208	699	839	170
20	140	167	484	252	212	743	212
21	4,570	8,167	17,298	8,688	8,878	7,604	3,800
22	{ 900	1,405	1,882	1,229	2,369	1,501	1,023
23	{ 861	1,386	1,672	1,149	2,146	1,424	958
24	483	670	598	801	581	414	426
24	456	1,080	1,207	803	851	737	382
25	21	55	43	38	26	30	15
26	218	432	468	374	304	186	191
27	\$42.19	\$34.12	\$61.33	\$43.32	\$57.32	\$56.85	\$29.52
28	21.49	21.67	27.08	25.42	28.75	28.44	20.52
29	39	70	59	55	40	32	40
30	88	186	299	221	233	145	99
31	24	78	39	45	46	12	22
32	12	26	20	18	24	6	8

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

		Belknap.	Carroll.	Cheshire.
	SCHOOLHOUSES.			
33	Number of schoolhouses... ..	136	171	209
34	Reported unfit for use.....	12	20	26
35	Built during the year.....	1	..	3
36	Having maps and globes.....	93	88	220
37	Estimated value of buildings, sites, and furniture.....	\$111,392.00	\$46,988.34	\$207,739.00
38	Estimated value of apparatus.....	2,219.00	779.00	4,665.00
	REVENUE.			
39	Town taxes.....	18,571.85	15,271.62	45,020.96
40	District taxes.....	11,190.00	1,765.00	5,775.00
41	Literary fund from the State.....	2,061.17	2,578.87	4,183.43
42	Local funds.....	394.19	3,526.84	1,747.03
43	Railroad tax.....	154.92	10.90	215.90
44	Dog tax.....	464.75	367.79	1,356.50
45	Contributed in board, fuel, and money.	639.42	460.49	285.90
46	Entire amount of revenue.....	33,476.30	23,981.51	58,584.72
	EXPENDITURES.			
47	New buildings.....	11,072.11	50.00	1,911.89
48	Paid for interest or to cancel debt.....	5,792.02	53.62	760.00
49	Permanent repairs.....	849.89	2,939.70	4,368.87
50	Miscellaneous expenses, — ordinary re- pairs, fuel, care, etc.....	4,269.52	1,982.03	10,901.05
51	Teachers' salaries.....	20,934.42	18,609.15	41,684.70
52	Superintendence.....	1,185.58	1,024.72	2,249.79
53	Total expended.....	44,103.54	24,659.22	61,876.30
54	Average cost per scholar for miscel- laneous expenses and salaries of teachers.....	7.42	5.51	8.53

BY COUNTIES. — *Continued.*

	Coos.	Grafton.	Hills- borough.	Merrimack.	Rocking- ham.	Strafford.	Sullivan.
33	144	346	289	288	240	142	166
34	25	56	30	46	19	16	25
35	3	2	4	9	4	2	.....
36	97	214	360	249	250	129	148
37	\$77,455.00	\$154,719.00	\$780,444.07	\$347,652.23	\$203,503.80	\$279,995.53	\$91,447.71
38	1,081.00	3,215.00	22,352.00	12,340.00	3,938.00	4,680.00	1,515.00
39	21,555.74	43,154.67	119,026.57	67,422.50	67,085.19	47,798.83	21,908.23
40	4,200.00	14,238.36	26,984.00	31,289.23	7,444.97	19,402.37	4,749.00
41	4,813.69	6,311.15	8,189.09	5,749.31	6,281.01	7,608.68	2,340.06
42	115.05	3,126.06	2,893.98	516.56	1,316.29	1,177.47	1,106.67
43	655.20	378.55	62.55	516.30	1,164.11	887.59	20.48
44	339.25	680.31	880.55	564.25	675.08	214.14	217.84
45	665.05	2,295.64	833.74	331.22	867.63	328.57	314.17
46	32,343.98	70,184.74	158,870.48	106,389.37	84,834.28	77,417.65	30,656.45
47	2,283.66	3,521.16	9,872.21	19,050.77	3,437.85	2,310.37	1,150.00
48	1,810.25	3,799.30	3,340.55	928.45	116.38	5,383.49	13.42
49	2,012.39	6,844.54	8,401.40	3,809.61	7,801.55	5,121.06	1,913.34
50	3,923.95	7,453.25	24,533.05	15,310.62	9,709.92	11,536.06	3,073.27
51	22,191.83	48,018.32	115,431.27	64,891.40	66,493.67	54,709.95	21,435.87
52	1,038.19	2,431.49	5,672.45	2,658.50	1,996.70	1,305.12	1,113.22
53	33,260.27	72,068.06	167,250.93	106,649.35	89,556.07	80,366.05	28,699.12
54	6.25	6.18	9.92	8.25	8.25	8.77	6.69

STATE SUMMARY AND COMPARATIVE TABULAR VIEW.

	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
TOWNS.				
1 Towns having organized schools	233	233	.....	....
DISTRICTS.				
2 Districts	270	275	.....	5
3 Fractional districts	58	49	9	....
4 Districts under special acts	40	46	.....	6
SCHOOLS.				
5 Different public schools....	2,314	2,276	38	....
6 Graded schools	571	539	32	....
7 Town and dist. high schools	56	58	.....	2
8 Schools averaging twelve scholars or less	644	640	4	....
9 Schools averaging six scholars or less	172	166	6	....
10 Average length of schools in weeks of five days....	22.90	22.39	.51	....
SCHOLARS.				
11 Boys attending school two weeks or more	31,668	31,371	297	....
12 Girls attending school two weeks or more	30,158	29,399	759	....
13 Number of scholars under six years	4,369	4,535	.....	166
14 Number of scholars between six and sixteen....	53,029	51,658	1,371	....
15 Number of scholars over sixteen years	5,017	4,938	79	....
16 Average attendance of all the scholars	44,877.72	43,139	1,738.72	....
17 Average attendance to each school	19.82	18.73	1.09	....
18 Ratio of average attendance to the whole number	.742	.724	.018	....
19 Number reported attending private schools, not registered in the public sch'ls.	7,652	6,438	1,214	....
20 Number reported between five and fifteen years not attending any school....	2,518	2,267	251	....
21 Whole number reported under items 11, 12, 19, 20....	71,996	69,475	2,521	....
22 Selectmen's enumeration between five { Boys	13,355	12,015	1,340	....
and fifteen years... { Girls	12,460	11,842	618	....
23 Number not absent during the year	5,334	5,745	.....	411
24 Number pursuing higher branches	7,297	7,233	64	....
TEACHERS.				
25 Male teachers	316	368	.....	52
26 Female teachers	2,756	2,433	323	....
27 Average wages of male teachers per month, including board	\$44.32	\$41.03	\$3.29	....

STATE SUMMARY. — *Continued.*

	1888.	1887.	Increase.	Decrease.
TEACHERS. — <i>Continued.</i>				
28 Average wages of female teachers per month, including board.	\$24.93	\$24.46	\$0.47	.....
29 Teaching the first time.....	423	451	.....	28
30 Teaching the same sch'l two or more successive terms	1,582	1,425	157	.....
31 Teachers fr'm normal sch'ls	363	329	34	.....
32 Towns employing teachers from normal schools.....	150	154	.....	4
SCHOOLHOUSES.				
33 Number of schoolhouses...	2,131	2,046	85	.....
34 Reported unfit for use.....	275	266	9	.....
35 Built during the year.....	28	24	4	.....
36 Having maps or globes.....	1,848	1,694	154	.....
37 Estimated value of buildings, sites, and furniture..	\$2,301,336.77	\$2,163,045.20	\$138,291.57	.....
38 Estimated val. of apparatus	56,784.40	46,187.09	10,597.31	.....
REVENUE.				
39 Town taxes	466,816.16	458,265.08	8,551.08	.....
40 District taxes	127,037.93	92,890.65	34,147.28	.....
41 Lit'ry fund from the State.	50,116.46	40,577.23	9,539.23	.....
42 Local funds	15,920.14	10,909.02	5,011.12	.....
43 Railroad tax	4,066.50	4,843.60	.....	\$777.10
44 Dog tax.....	5,760.46	8,429.22	.....	2,668.76
45 Contributed in board, fuel, and money.....	7,021.83	6,627.30	394.53	.....
46 Entire amount of revenue.	676,739.48	622,542.10	54,197.38	.....
EXPENDITURES.				
47 New buildings.....	54,660.02	52,768.56	1,891.46	.....
48 Paid for interest and to cancel debt..	21,997.48	19,159.88	2,837.60	.....
49 Permanent repairs.....	44,062.35	26,914.13	17,148.22	.....
50 Miscellaneous expenses, — ordinary repairs, fuel, care, etc.....	92,692.72	70,641.79	22,050.93	.....
51 Teachers' salaries.....	474,400.58	444,045.58	30,355.00	.....
52 Superintendence.....	20,675.76	20,986.66	.....	310.90
53 Total expended.....	708,488.91	634,516.60	73,972.31	.....
54 Aver'ge cost per scholar for miscellaneous expenses and salaries of teachers..	9.17	8.62	.55	.....
55 Average cost per scholar of the average attendance..	12.36	11.90	.46	.....
56 Av. cost per scholar for the entire sum expended.....	10.26	10.63	.....	.37
57 Average cost per scholar of average attendance for the entire sum expended.	13.61	14.70	.....	1.09
58 Average cost per scholar for miscellaneous, salaries, and 6 per cent interest on the value of buildings and apparatus.....	11.46	10.84	.62	.....
59 Average cost per scholar of the average attendance on the same items.....	15.44	15.00	.44	.....

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

CHARLES H. SAWYER.....Governor.

Councilors.

District 1. — NATHANIEL H. CLARKPlaistow.
 District 2. — JOHN C. LINEHAN.....Concord.
 District 3. — CHARLES WILLIAMSManchester.
 District 4 — JOHN B. SMITHHillsborough.
 District 5. — ALBERT S. BATCHELLOR.....Littleton.

JAMES W. PATTERSON, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

City Superintendents of Public Instruction.

LOUIS J. RUNDLETT.....Concord.
 CHANNING FOLSOM.....Dover.
 WILLIAM E. BUCK.....Manchester.
 O. S. WILLIAMS.....Nashua.
 C. H. MORSS.....Portsmouth.

JOSEPH B. ABBOTT, *Chairman*Keene.
 IRA J. PROUTY, *Secretary*Keene.

TOWN SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Acworth.... .	Samuel Slader	
	James M. Reed	
	C. A. Allen, M. D.	
Albany.....	John H. Moore.....	Conway.
	Hiram S. Currier	Conway.
Alexandria.....	Charles N. Plumer.....	
	Horace F. Tilton.....	
	J. E. S. Walker.....	
Allenstown.....	John B. Haselton.....	Suncook.
	John H. Sullivan.....	Suncook.
	John D. Sweatt	Suncook.
Alstead.....	George A. Mayo	
	S. A. Mitchell	
	George Gorham	
Alton	Oliver J. M. Gilman	
	David H. Morrison....	
	Phineas H. Wheeler, M. D.	
Amherst.....	Mrs. S. E. Dodge.....	
	C. L. Trow	
	H. D. Hicks, M. D.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Andover.....	George W. Stone..... Ira Loverin..... Henry W. Kilburn.....	
Antrim.....	Morris Christie, M. D..... Anson Swett..... John E. Hastings.....	
Ashland.....	David M. Leavitt..... William B. Smith..... Fremont D. Eastman.....	
Atkinson.....	Gilman Greenough..... George E. Emerson..... H. N. Sawyer.....	
Auburn.....	Wells C. Underhill..... Frances A. Griffin..... Henry P. Wood.....	
Barnstead.....	John H. Jenkins..... Enos George..... Horace N. Colbath.....	Gilmant'n Iron W'ks
Barrington.....	Flavius J. Berry..... Ellen J. Smith..... B. Frank Felker.....	
Bartlett.....	George W. M. Pitman..... Alvah W. Buswell..... Mark W. Pierce.....	
Bath.....	Henry C. Carbee..... A. P. Prescott..... G. B. Emerson.....	Manchester, Box 181.
Bedford.....	Nathaniel B. Hull..... Frank H. Rowe, M. D..... Charles B. Beal.....	
Belmont.....	Joseph Plumer..... J. M. Sargent..... F. L. Gerald, M. D.....	
Bennington.....	J. H. Heald..... Levi Colby..... Albert B. Lawrence.....	
Benton....	D. F. Richardson..... James H. Keyser..... W. W. Eastman.....	
Berlin.....	R. N. Chamberlain..... W. J. Davis..... F. D. Bartlett.....	
Bethlehem.....	Walter C. Bartlett..... Horace J. Kenney..... Charles H. Clark.....	
Boscawen.....	William P. Abbott..... Edgerton Raymond..... George L. Pillsbury.....	
Bow.....	George W. Colby..... Amos B. Russell..... John C. Hammond.....	
Bradford.....	Charles F. Davis, <i>Chairman</i> G. B. Andrews..... D. G. Peaslee, <i>Treasurer</i>	Exeter, Box 72.
Brentwood.....	Horace J. Robinson..... Charles C. S. Stevens..... Samuel Taylor.....	
Bridgewater.....	Emily L. Dalton..... George F. Fletcher..... James B. Hughes.....	
Bristol.....	Solon Dolloff..... Elijah Sanborn..... Charles N. Drake.....	
Brookfield.....	Stephen H. Hutchins..... Charles Colman..... Samuel M. Allen.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Brookline	George E. Stiles..... George H. Nye..... Leonard K. Perkins.....	
Campton	Thomas S. Pulsifer..... C. W. Johnson, Jr. W. R. Garland.....	
Canaan	Moses T. Colby..... A. W. Hutchinson..... G. W. Murray.....	
Candia.....	J. Lane Fitts..... George F. Cass..... Albert E. Colcord.....	
Canterbury.....	Luther Sargent..... Caroline F. Emery..... Lowell F. Mason.....	
Carroll.....	Franklin Worthley, <i>Chair. & Sec.</i> ... C. S. Miles, <i>Superintendent</i> William W. Glines, <i>Treasurer</i>	
Center Harbor	David M. Whitcher..... Daniel W. Coe..... Orville P. Smith.....	Meredith Village. Center Harbor. Ashland.
Charlestown	David E. Farwell..... Miss Jane Labaree..... Stephen T. Searle.....	North Charlestown.
Chatham.....	James M. Weeks..... David A. Leavitt..... Charles S. Chandler.....	
Chester	C. F. Marston..... F. I. Drowne, M. D..... Miss H. A. Melvin.....	
Chesterfield	John F. Butler..... Willie G. Cain..... Timothy M. Robertson.....	
Chichester.....	S. A. Kendall..... G. W. Lake..... David T. Brown.....	
Claremont.....	Edwin Vaughan, Esq..... John Bailey..... Edward F. Houghton.....	
Clarksville	Willis A. Harriman..... Charles Young..... William W. Young.....	
Colebrook	Milton Harriman..... Sidney B. Whittemore..... Scott B. Fletcher.....	
Columbia.....	William E. Cone..... Eben E. Hayes..... Harriet L. Gray.....	
Concord	William P. Ballard, <i>Chairman</i> Fales P. Virgin, <i>Secretary</i> Isaac N. Abbott, <i>Treasurer</i> Louis J. Rundlett, <i>Supt. Dist. No. 1</i>	
Conway	John B. Nash, Esq..... Simeon A. Evans, M. D..... George V. Eastman.....	Conway Center. North Conway.
Cornish.....	Chester Pike..... W. H. Child..... Herbert Deming.....	
Croydon.....	Seth W. Barton..... Edgar W. Davis..... Marshall Putnam.....	
Dalton.....	Bert A. Taylor..... Ira C. Carlton..... Julius Clavel.....	
Danbury.....	William T. Norris..... James S. Knowlton..... Alonzo Wilkins.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Danville ..	Clarence Collins	
	George W. Sherburne	
	Lellan J. Tuck	
Deerfield	T. W. Fowler	
	John C. Cate	
	J. L. Stevens	
Deering	George C. Patten	
	Isaac Smith	
	Alvin Tubbs	
Derry	Isaac H. Jones	
	Edmund Adams	
	Miss Lizzie F. Hill	
Dorchester	Byron Richardson	
	George Blodgett	
	Isaac Burnham	
Dover	Thaddeus P. Cressay, <i>Chairman</i> ..	
	Charles A. Fairbanks, M. D., <i>Sec.</i> ..	
	Channing Folsom, <i>Superintendent</i> ..	
Dublin	James Allison	
	Luke F. Richardson	
	Henry C. Piper	
Dummer	William A. Willis	
	John B. Lovejoy	
	Isaac C. Wright	
Dunbarton	Philander M. Lord	
	John B. Ireland	
	George A. Morrison	
Durham	Albert DeMeritt	
	Rev. J. A. Knowles	
	Andrew E. Meserve	
East Kingston	Mrs. Laura O. Philbrick	
	Benjamin K. Webster	
	Joseph H. Kimball	
Easton	Willis Bowles	
	Rufus W. Young	Wildwood.
	Charles E. Dewey	
Eaton	Fred R. Thompson	
	Charles M. Towle	
	John S. Loud	
Effingham	Albert N. Cotton	
	Rev. William H. Colton	
Enfield	Charles H. Webster	
	James McElwain	Enfield Center.
	G. F. Pettengill	
Ellsworth	Henry H. Pease	
	Sylvester Littlefield	
	Samuel Sherburn	
Epping	George N. Shepard	West Epping.
	L. Everett Fogg	
	C. F. Edgerley	
Epsom	Daniel G. Chesley	
	James H. Tripp	
	Annie M. Kyle	
Errol	A. E. Bennett	
	S. R. Hanscom	
	John Akers	
Exeter	John A. Brown	
	G. W. Weston	
	J. D. Lyman	
Farmington	Frank Emerson	
	Asa L. Tebbetts	
	Henry Wilson	
Fitzwilliam	Mrs. Harriet W. Stearns	
	Samuel Kendall	
	Charles A. Whitney	
Francestown	George F. Pettee	
	James T. Woodbury	
	George D. Epps	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Franconia.....	R. L. Howard..... J. H. Glover..... M. A. Bowles.....	Weirs.
Franklin.....	Omar A. Towne..... John W. Staples, M. D..... George R. Stone.....	
Freedom.....	Alonzo Towle, M. D..... Charles A. Andrews..... Arthur P. Merrow.....	
Fremont.....	Alden F. Sanborn..... Daniel C. Hook..... Perley C. Robinson.....	
Gilford.....	George W. Sanders..... Ellen E. S. Wadleigh.....	
Gilmanton.....	George W. Parsons..... Owen J. Edgerly..... Frank M. Twombly.....	
Gilsum.....	George C. Hubbard, <i>Chairman</i> Herbert E. Adams, <i>Treasurer</i> Benj. H. Britton, <i>Secretary</i>	
Gorham.....	A. S. Twitchell..... Thomas Gifford, 2d..... George E. Tubbs.....	
Goshen.....	Josiah Hooper..... Esek Sischo..... Imri P. Adams.....	
Grafton.....	Fred A. Stevens..... John W. Tinkham..... George S. Barney.....	
Grantham.....	Avis J. Flanders..... George C. Barton..... Lyman B. Hayward.....	
Greenland.....	Edward Robie, D. D..... John Hatch..... John P. Weeks.....	
Greenfield.....	Sidney H. Hardy..... John T. Robertson..... John Fletcher.....	
Greenville.....	C. E. Hill..... S. H. Bacon..... F. B. Heald.....	
Groton.....	Daniel Kidder..... Dimond G. Wells..... Artemas B. Crosby.....	
Goffstown.....	Alvin Hadley..... Edwin Flanders..... Mrs. Sarah J. Little.....	
Hampstead.....	Moses C. Morse..... John D. Ordway..... James H. Emerson.....	
Hampton.....	W. T. Merrill..... C. M. Lamprey..... Abbott L. Joplin.....	
Hampton Falls.....	Horace A. Godfrey..... J. C. Sanborn..... Nathaniel Blatchford.....	
Hancock.....	Rev. Henry Gulick..... William Weston..... Joshua S. Lakin.....	
Hanover.....	Asa H. Ingalls..... Stephen Eastman..... William L. Barnes.....	
Harrisville.....	Frank P. Fisk..... Samuel D. Bemis..... Clara E. Wood.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Haverhill.....	Caleb Wells	
	D. K. Davis.....	
Hebron	S. P. Carbee, M. D.....	
	E. K. Follansbee.....	
	Hiram M. Worthley	
	Celia B. Jewell.....	
Henniker.....	Freeman E. Colby.....	
	W. T. Sargent	
	George H. Dodge.....	
Hill.....	W. B. Cawley	
	S. F. Lougee	
Hillsborough.....	Frank G. Dickerson	
	Edgar Hazen	
	Frank J. Bickford	
	Alden P. Farrar.....	
Hinsdale.....	W. S. Leonard, M. D.....	
	M. C. Dix, M. D.....	
	C. B. Hopkins	
Holderness.....	Freeman L. Wallace.....	
	Charles L. True	
	Samuel D. Merrill	
Hollis.....	Franklin Worcester	
	Charles S. Spalding.....	
	Charles M. Stratton.....	
Hooksett	Jesse Gault *	
	Eugene Head.....	
	Arah W. Prescott	
Hopkinton	Henry D. Dustin	
	John S. Straw.....	
	Charles C. Lord.....	
Hudson.....	Kimball Webster	
	David O. Smith, M. D.....	
	Brinton M. Webster	
Jackson	Mrs. J. H. Dearborn.....	
	Miss Lilian Trickey.....	
	Miss C. E. Meserve.....	
Jaffrey.....	Marshall C. Adams.....	
	William W. Livingston.....	
	David Chamberlain.....	
Jefferson	Abner Davis	
	George E. Hutchins.....	
	C. H. Burnham, M. D.....	
Keene.....	Henry O. Spalding	
	Joseph Chase.....	
	George K. Wright.....	
Kensington.....	Jonathan E. Brown.....	
	John W. York.....	
	Stephen H. Kimball	
Kingston.....	Fred Towle	
	W. Ingalls	
	Abel Wood.....	
Laconia.....	Lorenzo W. Lovett.....	
	Frank M. Blaisdell	
	Jacob Sanborn	
Lancaster	J. D. Howe	
	H. S. Hilliard	
	George S. Stockwell	
Landaff.....	Moses Whitcher.....	
	Hiram Clark.....	
	John E. Hall.....	
Langdon.....	Daniel P. Davis	
	Mary S. Prentiss.....	
	Ada E. Smith	
Lebanon.....	T. P. Waterman	West Lebanon.
	J. S. Freeman.....	
	O. W. Baldwin	

* Deceased.

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Lee.....	Hosea B. Snell..... Bert P. Thompson..... Martha E. Buzzell.....	
Lempster.....	Hiram Parker..... Horatio L. Thompson..... Lucius A. Purmort.....	
Lincoln... ..	L. E. Guernsey..... D. O. Hanson..... William Pollard.....	
Lisbon.....	S. P. Ford..... D. S. Richardson..... Elkana Hildreth.....	Sugar Hill. Sugar Hill.
Litchfield.....	Mary W. Griffin..... Zechariah K. Whittemore..... Fred L. Center.....	
Littleton.....	Frank C. Allen..... Franklin R. Glover..... Sherard Clay.....	
Londonderry.....	William P. Nevins..... Samuel Gilchrist..... Albert P. Colby.....	Derry Depot.
Loudon	W. P. Osgood..... J. L. Perkins..... W. W. Cate.....	
Lyman.....	C. E. Woolson..... W. W. R. Miner..... Arthur Shute.....	
Lyme	Henry L. Fitch..... Thomas W. Baker..... William H. Dimick.....	North Stratford, Vt. Lyme Center.
Lyndeborough...	Francis A. Curtis..... N. T. McIntire..... S. Katie Swinnington.....	
Madbury	C. W. Hayes..... W. S. Hayes..... E. L. Jenkins.....	
Madison.....	Enoch L. Drew..... Langdon M. Atkinson..... George M. Atwood.....	
Manchester.....	Hon. John Hosley, <i>Chairman</i> James E. Dodge, <i>Clerk</i> William E. Buck, <i>Superintendent</i> ...	
Marlborough	Elisha O. Woodward..... Silas H. McColester..... Walter H. Aldrich.....	
Marlow	Nathan T. Brown..... Lyman H. Huntley..... Jonas W. Fletcher.....	
Mason.....	Henry W. Wilson..... Otis Childs.....	
Meredith	David B. Eaton..... John Webster..... Mrs. Mary E. Harmon.....	
Merrimack	Charles S. Nesmith..... Hortensia McMillan..... George E. Patterson.....	Reed's Ferry. Merrimack. South Merrimack.
Middleton	James D. Moore..... David E. D. Frost..... John H. Young.....	
Milan	D. B. York..... L. U. Cole..... L. A. Hutchinson.....	
Milford.....	Albert W. Smith, M. D..... Rebecca A. Downe..... Arthur W. Howison.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Milton.....	John U. Simes..... C. Dana Jones, M. D..... Bard B. Plummer.....	Milton Mills.
Mont Vernon.....	Mrs. Clark Campbell..... Hon. C. J. Smith..... W. H. Kendall.....	
Monroe.....	Benjamin M. Clark..... Charlotte Buffum.....	
Moultonborough...	James E. French..... Rev. George N. Bryant..... Joseph G. Abbott.....	
Nashua.....	James B. Fassett, <i>President</i> Jason E. Tolles, <i>Clerk</i> O. S. Williams, <i>Superintendent</i>	
Nelson.....	James H. Scott..... George S. Page..... Henry D. Taylor.....	
New Boston.....	George C. Warren..... Thomas R. Cochrane..... Herbert M. Christie.....	
Newbury.....	Silas W. Dana..... Richard T. Muzzy..... Clarence B. Cheney.....	
Newcastle.....	O. V. Randall..... John Albee..... Charles H. White.....	
New Durham.....	Horatio G. Chamberlain..... Penuel C. Ham..... E. C. Rollins.....	
New Hampton.....	J. W. Scribner..... C. S. Babcock..... William R. Thompson.....	
New Ipswich.....	Amos F. Shattuck..... Fred W. Jones, M. D..... F. J. Peaslee.....	
New London.....	Oren D. Crockett..... N. C. Todd..... Valentine M. Coleman.....	
Newington.....	Clarence M. DeRochemont..... Joseph Stopford..... Charles A. Morse, M. D.....	
Newmarket.....	Irving T. George..... William T. Folsom..... Charles Emerson.....	
Newport.....	R. E. Bartlett..... William H. Perry..... George B. Merrill.....	North Newport.
Newton.....	Rufus N. Elwell..... John T. Axtell..... James N. Forrest.....	
Northfield.....	Byron Shaw..... Nellie S. French..... Francis R. Drake.....	
North Hampton...	George L. Garland..... George A. Boynton..... Charles C. O'Brian.....	
Northumberland...	John M. Wilson..... N. B. Perkins..... A. E. Cotton.....	
Northwood.....	J. S. Trickey..... Henry A. Cilley..... Washington T. Leighton.....	
Nottingham.....	Joseph N. Cilley..... R. E. Tuttle..... Charles A. McConnell.....	Franklin Falls.
Orange.....	William M. Redden..... Clark O. Braley.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Orford.....	John Bickford..... Charles C. Tallman	
Ossipee.....	Thomas T. Savage..... Mark Stevens.....	
Pelham.....	Aldo M. Rumery..... Charles W. Hobbs.....	
Pembroke	George H. Currier..... Rev. Augustus Berry.....	
Peterborough	Frank W. Stevens..... Joseph H. Dearborn.....	
Piermont.	Charles P. Morse..... John H. Cutler.....	
Pittsburg	John Q. Adams..... Peleg B. Hatch.....	
Pittsfield.....	Lewis E. Risley..... Amos B. Rodeman	
Plainfield.....	Rev. E. C. Eldridge	
Plaistow.....	David Blanchard	
Plymouth.....	C. H. Danforth....	
Portsmouth	Ernest A. Lyford..	
Randolph.....	D. K. Foster.....	
Raymond.....	James Griffin.....	
Richmond	F. E. Randall.....	
Rindge.....	Carlos D. Colby.....	
Rochester.....	Wallace P. Thrasher.....	
Rollinsford	Josiah Davis.....	
Roxbury.....	Miss Annie L. Dow	
Rumney	Joseph Harris.....	
Rye	Daniel M. Peaslee.....	
Salem.....	Alvin Burleigh.....	
Salisbury.....	Robert Burns.....	
	Thomas Tyril.....	
	Hon. George Hodgdon, <i>Chairman</i>	
	C. H. Morss, <i>Secretary</i>	
	Gilman C. Bradbury.....	
	Francis C. Wood.....	
	George F. Scales.....	
	Sewell D. Tilton.....	
	Dana C. Healey.....	
	Eben S. Griffin.....	
	Charles W. Conway.....	
	Rev. E. P. Merrifield.....	
	Mrs. Mary E. Barden.....	
	Jason S. Perry.....	
	Charles F. Platts.....	
	George G. Rice.....	
	Edward H. Maeder.....	
	J. Sherman Richardson.....	
	Dudley B. Waldron.....	
	Amos W. Pike.....	
	Joseph D. Roberts.....	
	William R. Garvin.....	
	Charles W. Buckminster	
	Elbridge Kingsbury.....	
	William Phillips.....	
	E. H. Simpson	
	C. A. Chase.....	
	C. W. Herbert	
	G. H. Jenness.....	
	T. W. Rand.	
	John D. Marston.....	
	Eben B. Wells	
	Rev. H. H. Colburn.....	
	C. C. Rogers	
	Fred S. Fifield.....	
	George P. Titcomb.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Sanbornton.....	Elisha H. Wright	Hill. East Tilton. Laconia.
	Otis S. Sanborn	
	Joseph N. Sanborn	
Sandown.....	Charles H. Smith.....	
	Alden E. Pillsbury.....	
	Andrew J. Currier.....	
Sandwich.....	H. H. Quimby	
	Mary M. Beede	
	Charles B. Hoyt	
Seabrook	John Weare.....	
	Rev. William A. Rand.....	
	William A. Walker	
Sharon.....	Charles Bass	
	B. H. Sanders	
	Martha U. Green.....	
Shelburne.....	C. C. Hubbard	
	C. E. Philbrook.....	
	A. C. Jewett	
Somersworth.....	Fred L. Chapman	
	Sumner C. Horne	
	George B. Lord	
South Hampton....	John K. Chase.....	
	Jacob Eaton	
	Alfred S. Jewell.....	
South Newmarket..	A. W. Richards.....	
	A. J. Neale	
	J. H. Fitts	
Springfield.....	P. T. Smith.....	
	Warren C. Philbrick.....	
	Albert Morrill.....	
Stark.....	William T. Pike	
	Seth Cole.....	
	Luke Cole	
Stewartstown.....	J. C. Poore	
	L. Farnham	
	H. D. Flanders.....	
Stratford.....	Jacob B. Smith.....	
	Charles H. Twombly	
	H. L. Ambler, M. D.....	
Stoddard.....	Cummings B. McClure	
	William H. Chase	
	William W. Robb	
Stratford.....	John C. Pattee.....	Coos. Stratford. Coos.
	Charles D. Platt	
	I. T. Connary.....	
Stratham.....	J. J. Scammon.....	
	J. W. Rollins.....	
	C. W. Scott.....	
Sullivan.....	Leslie H. Goodnow.....	
	Almon P. Tyler.....	
	Mrs. R. G. Rugg	
Sunapee	George H. Bartlett.....	
	E. C. Fisher, M. D.....	
	Erastus R. Boyce	
Surry.....	George M. Reed	
	G. B. Britton.....	
	Cyrus Kingsbury	
Sutton.....	Cyrus H. Little.....	
	Charles A. Fowler.....	
	John Pressey	
Swanzy.....	G. I. Cutler, M. D.....	
	Benjamin Reed	
	Alonzo A. Ware	
Tamworth.....	Nathan F. Hoag	
	Henry T. Hodgkins.....	
	Thomas B. Mason.....	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.
Temple	William T. Bacon..... DeWitt C. Braydon	
Thornton.....	James M. Cutler	
	John W. Pattee	
	Frank L. Houston.....	
Tilton.....	William C. Tewksbury	
	William B. Fellows.....	
	Horace Sanborn.....	
	William H. H. Rollins	East Tilton.
Troy	Charles H. Brown.....	
	Rev. Josiah Merrill.....	
	Franklin Ripley.....	
Tuftonborough....	James A. Bennett	Center Tuftonboro'.
	Herbert F. Hodgdon.....	
	J. Mackenzie Haley.....	
Unity	C. Reed Lewis.....	
	William W. Hall	
	Edward S. Bailey.....	
Wakefield	George A. Luce.	
	George H. Gage.....	
	Ella E. Moulton.....	
Walpole	Albert F. Nims.....	
	Bolivar Lovell.....	
	Lucius Wellington.....	
Warner.....	Edmund C. Cole.....	
	F. M. Colby... ..	
	James M. Rix	
Warren.....	Frank C. Clement.....	
	Horace D. Abbott.....	
	Jeremiah S. Jewett.....	
Washington	Sumner N. Ball	
	Jessie F. Bailey.....	
	George N. Gage, <i>Chairman</i>	
Waterville.....	Levi Dolloff	
	Silas B. Elliott	
	James E. Drake.....	
Weare	Robert Peaslee.....	
	Almon L. Sleeper.....	
	Lindley H. Osborne	
Webster	Cyrus A. Stone.....	
	James N. Snyder.....	
	Arthur C. Coll.....	
Wentworth.....	Samuel G. Currier	
	Willis A. Whitcher	
	Thomas Huckins	
Wentworth's L'n...	No town organization.....	
Westmoreland	W. J. Reed	
	J. A. Craig, M. D	
	A. A. Barker	
Whitefield.....	C. E. King	
	C. L. Dudley	
	L. J. Miner	
Wilmot	Julius B. Hale.....	
	John G. Currier.....	
	Benjamin Emmons.....	
Wilton	George E. Bates	
	Philander Ring	
	Miss Jennie F. White.....	
Winchester.....	M. A. Browne	
	S. M. Moore	
	Charles J. Fosgate	
Windham.....	William C. Harris	
	Willis E. Hughes.....	
	John W. M. Worledge	

TOWNS.	NAMES.	Post-office address when different from town.	
Windsor	Herbert F. Dresser Charles C. Jones..... John G. Dodge.....		
Wolfeborough.....	George A. Harris James H. Martin..... Charles G. Cate		
Woodstock	Frank N. Gilman Frank W. Selingham Wilbur L. E. Hunt		

A LIST OF THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION

IN DISTRICTS ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL ACTS, AS
RETURNED IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Ashland	W. F. Harris. F. M. Hughes.	Moses Shapleigh. Lorin Webster.	S. C. Baker, <i>Sec.</i> D. N. Pollard.
Bethlehem	H. A. Hildreth. George T. Cruft.	Joseph Philbrick. Benjamin Tucker.	Elisha Swett. George H. Turner.
Boscawen	Frank H. Gage.	John C. Pearson.	Willis G. Buxton.
Bradford	A. P. Howe.	Rev. J. H. Gannett.	George F. Rand.
Bristol	Laura A. Berry. George J. Judkins.	Carrie C. Dearborn. Margaret H. Fling.	
Charlestown ...	Dr. J. M. Whitaker.	Frank S. Putnam.	George S. Bond.
Colebrook	F. C. Harris. F. B. Crawford.	Daniel Stevens. H. M. Leavitt.	C. S. Aldrich. T. F. Johnson.
Concord	Henry J. Crippen, <i>Chairman.</i>		
E. Concord ...	George H. Curtis, <i>Chairman.</i>		
W. Concord ..	Simeon Partridge, <i>Chairman.</i>		
Penacook	N. S. Gale, <i>Chairman.</i>		
Derry	Edmund R. Angell. Mary L. Couch.	George A. Webster. G. K. Bartlett.	Maria B. Prescott. Oscar R. Griffin.
Enfield	E. B. Huse.	J. W. Pattee.	N. S. Wheeler.
Farmington ...	R. B. Foss.	W. H. Nute.	A. B. Colbath.
Gilford	C. B. Quimby.	I. B. Hendley.	C. L. Pulsifer.
Goffstown	Joseph S. Thompson. H. M. Campbell.	Edwin A. Blaisdell. Lewis H. Stark.	Samuel Upton. D. Arthur Taggart.
Hanover	J. W. Patterson. E. R. Ruggles.	John K. Lord. N. A. Frost.	B. T. Blanpied.
Haverhill	H. A. Remick.		
Hillsborough...	Marcellus H. Felt.	John B. Smith.	Charles H. Quinn.
Keene	Jos. B. Abbott, <i>Pres.</i> Ira J. Prouty, <i>Sec.</i> George Tilden.	H. S. Martin, <i>Treas.</i> Gardner C. Hill. Charles H. Hersey.	W. H. Spolter. Rev. C. E. Harrington. John W. Sturtevant.
Laconia	W. L. Melcher. J. F. Merrill.	D. B. Nelson. J. G. Jewett.	C. B. Hibbard. C. F. Stone.
Lancaster	J. J. Williams, <i>Pres.</i> E. R. Hunt, <i>Treas.</i>	J. W. Flanders, <i>Sec.</i> Frank Smith.	C. A. Howe. Rev. J. B. Morrison.
Lebanon	Rev. E. T. Farrell.	C. A. Dole, Esq.	Rev. W. H. Fish, Jr.
Lisbon Village	John L. Foster. L. B. Pratt.	S. H. Brigham. G. F. Savage.	A. A. Woolson. Eri Oakes.

Sugar Hill	Rev. S. S. Nickerson.	C. W. Dockham.	Henry Eastman.
Littleton	W. H. Mitchell, <i>Pres.</i>	B. F. Robinson, Esq.	Henry F. Greene.
	W. P. Buckley, <i>Sec.</i>	B. F. Page, M. D.	Rev. F. G. Chutter.
	C. F. Eastman, <i>Treas.</i>	Rev. G. C. Waterman.	C. L. Clay, Esq.
Meredith	A. S. Clough.	J. W. Quimby.	W. H. Moses.
	F. L. Hawkins.	F. H. Crane.	
Newport	J. W. Parmelee.	John McCrillis.	Chas. N. Flanders.
Northfield	Charles T. Alney.	Obe G. Morrison.	Clara C. Hill.
Rochester	Charles W. Brown.	Everett M. Sinclair.	Horatio L. Cate.
	F. H. Lunt.	Philander Varney.	Henry Kimball.
Rollinsford	O. S. Brown.	J. Q. A. Wentworth.	F. E. Brigham.
Somersworth...	Rev. J. M. Dutton.	C. A. Perkins.	
Tilton	Dr. E. W. White.	Arthur M. Dodge.	Ford T. Sanborn.
Walpole	Curtis R. Crowell.	Ransom L. Ball.	Samuel H. Porter.
Whitefield	I. M. Sortwell, <i>Sec.</i>	W. G. Brown.	Mrs. A. W. Miner.
	Orrin Chase, <i>Treas.</i>	E. H. Weston.	Mrs. W. W. Hoyden.
	B. F. Lane.	Rev. W. W. Hoyden.	

PRINCIPALS OF INSTITUTIONS OF A HIGHER GRADE.

COLLEGE.

TOWN.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Hanover.....	Dartmouth College..... Chandler Scientific Department. Agricultural College..... Medical College... Thayer School of Engineering...	S. C. Bartlett, D. D., <i>Pres.</i> Prof. E. R. Ruggles. Prof. C. H. Pettee. Dr. C. P. Frost. Prof. Robert Fletcher.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Plymouth.....	State Normal School.....	C. C. Rounds, Ph. D.
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ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES, HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Amherst.....	High School.....	Fannie Belle Pettee.
Andover.....	Proctor Academy.....	F. K. Gifford, A. B.
Ashland.....	High School.....	John J. Stearns.
Atkinson.....	Atkinson Academy.....	Freeman B. Rice.
Berlin.....	High School.....	Irving Stearns.
Bethlehem.....	High School.....	Charles A. Guild.
Bristol.....	High School.....	Miss E. A. Nelson.
Candia Village.	High School.....	Albert E. Colcord.
Charlestown....	High School.....	A. B. Crawford.
Claremont.....	Stevens High School.....	Lemuel S. Hastings.
Colebrook.....	Colebrook Academy.....	G. E. Johnson.
Concord.....	High School.....	John Fuller Kent.
	St. Mary's School.....	Miss E. M. Gainforth.
	St. Paul's School.....	Dr. Henry A. Coit.
Deerfield.....	High School.....	A. W. Wood.
Deering (Cent'r)	Deering Academy.....	Carrie Barker.
Derry.....	Pinkerton Academy.....	G. W. Bingham.
Dover.....	High School.....	Frank W. Whitney.
	Franklin Academy.....	Thomas H. Hussey.
Dublin.....	High School.....	Howard Kelton.
Enfield.....	High School.....	W. L. Pettengill.
Epping.....	Watson Academy.....	Elmer E. French.
Exeter.....	Phillips (Exeter) Academy.....	Prof. Walter Quincy Scott.
	Robinson's Female Seminary...	George N. Cross.
	Boys' High School.....	Albion Burbank.
Farmington....	High School.....	C. A. Strout.
Francestown...	Francestown Academy.....	Charles S. Paige.

TOWNS.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Franconia.....	Dow Academy.....	F. W. Ernst.
Franklin.....	High School.....	W. A. Robinson, A. M.
Freedom.....	High School.....	Irad Folsom.
Gilmanton.....	Gilmanton Academy.....	S. W. Robertson, A. M.
Gilford.....	High School.....	Miss R. M. Franklin.
Goffstown.....	High School.....	Luther M. Keneston.
Gorham.....	High School.....	Alfred W. Rogers.
Greenland.....	High School.....	Miss Annie L. Howe.
Hampstead.....	High School.....	Fred M. Rice.
Hampton.....	Hampton Academy.....	Jack Sanborn.
Hancock.....	High School.....	Mr. Mann.
Hanover.....	High School.....	Mrs. C. W. Wheeler.
Haverhill.....	Academy.....	D. Otis Bean.
Henniker.....	Henniker Academy.....	Dorman B. Pike.
Hillsboro' Br...	Union School.....	W. S. Scruton.
Hindsdale.....	High School.....	C. P. Hall.
Holderness.....	School for Boys.....	Rev. Frank Coolbaugh.
Hollis.....	High School.....	C. L. Judkins.
Jaffrey.....	Conant High School.....	Lewis W. Davis.
Keene.....	High School.....	J. N. Mallory.
Kingston.....	Kingston Academy.....	Charles Burr Towle.
Laconia.....	High School.....	W. H. Hartshorn.
Lancaster.....	Lancaster Academy.....	D. T. Timberlake.
Lebanon.....	High School.....	A. E. Whitten.
Lebanon (West)	Tilden Ladies' Seminary.....	Prof. E. H. Barlow.
Littleton.....	High School.....	D. P. Dame.
Lisbon.....	High School.....	Everett A. Pugsley.
	Bartlett's School.....	Lucy Bartlett.
Manchester.....	Gaskell's Business College.....	William Heron, Jr.
	High School.....	E. R. Goodwin.
	Mt. St. Mary's Academy.....	Sister Mary Frances, Mother Superior.
Marlow.....	Academy.....	F. A. Douglas.
Meredith.....	High School.....	Charles W. Bickford.
Merrimack (Reed's Ferry)	McGaw Normal Institute.....	F. E. Burnette.
Milford.....	High School.....	L. H. Owen.
Mont Vernon...	McCollum Institute.....	C. S. Campbell.
Nashua.....	High School.....	I. H. Willoughby.
	St. Aloysius (Parochial).....	Sister Raphael.
	St. Rose Academy.....	Sister Mary Ignatius.
New Hampton..	Literary Institution.....	{ Prof. A. B. Meservey, F. W. Preston, Associate Principal.
New Ipswich...	Appleton Academy.....	W. A. Preston.
New London...	Colby Academy.....	James P. Dixon.
Newmarket....	High School.....	Frederick W. Doring.
Newport.....	High School.....	A. E. Junkin.
Newton.....	High School.....	C. E. Boynton.
Northwood (C'r)	Coe's Northwood Academy.....	S. C. Norcross.
" (Ridge)	Northwood Seminary.....	J. H. Hutchins.
North Conway..	Select School.....	D. H. Lombaton.
Orford.....	Orford Academy.....	B. M. Weld.
Pembroke.....	Pembroke Academy.....	Isaac Walker.
Penacook.....	High School.....	George A. Dickey.
Peterborough..	High School.....	L. G. Smith.
Pittsfield.....	High School.....	D. K. Foster.
Plainfield (Meriden)	Kimball Union Academy.....	David G. Miller.
Portsmouth....	High School.....	John Pickard.
	Commercial College.....	Lewis E. Smith.
	Boarding and Day School.....	Miss A. C. Morgan.
Plymouth.....	State Normal School.....	C. C. Rounds, Ph. D.
	High School.....	Fredrietta Hill.
Raymond.....	High School.....	Miss L. A. Harriman.
Rindge.....	High School.....	M. A. Cummings.
Rochester.....	High School.....	W. W. Allen.

TOWNS.	NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PRINCIPAL.
Rollinsford (Salmon Falls)....	High School.....	H. L. Allen.
Sandwich.....	High School.....	Miss E. H. Sanborn.
“ Center.	Beede's Normal Institute.....	Mrs. A. E. R. Beede.
Seabrook.....	Dearborn Academy.....	Mary E. Butler.
Somersworth (Great Falls)..	High School.....	J. W. V. Rich.
South Hampton	Barnard Academy.....	Janie A. Dovey.
Strafford (Cen.)	Austin Academy.....	Isaac Copp.
Tilton.....	N. H. Con. Sem. and Female Col.	Rev. D. C. Knowles.
Walpole.....	High School.....	L. B. Varney.
Wakefield.....	Wakefield Academy.....	Fred A. Fernald.
Warner.....	Simonds High School.....	H. S. Roberts.
Washington....	Tubbs's Union Academy.....	Miss Vina M. Dole.
Wilmot... ..	Kearsarge School of Practice....	Mrs. J. P. T. White.
Whitefield.....	High School.....	G. H. Currier.
Wilton.....	High School.....	L. J. Tuck.
Winchester....	High School.....	John G. Thompson
Wolfeborough.	Brewster Academy.....	Edwin Lord.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The statistical returns made to the Superintendent's office from all the towns of the State have been carefully tabulated and printed for inspection and comparison by such as are interested in educational matters.

It will be observed that the number of school districts reported is only 270. This is five less than last year, some districts having given up their special organization and gone into the town system. The average length of the schools in weeks, for the whole State, is 22.9. For 1885, under the old system, it was only 19.95. Thus it will be seen that the new law gives, on the average, within a small fraction, three weeks additional to every school of the State, or, in other words, to every scholar of the State, as all enrolled are educated in these schools. This makes an aggregate of 6,826.3 additional weeks of pupilage to the scholars of the State, and no man can measure the financial value or the intellectual and moral power involved in this. The whole number of enrolled scholars for 1887 is 61,826. The whole number in 1877 was 68,035. This is a decrease of 6,209 in ten years. The whole number reported in private schools in 1887 is 7,652. The number reported in 1877 was 1,493. This shows an increase of 6,159 in ten years, and measurably to what extent children have been drawn into parochial schools in that time. It does not vary materially from one tenth of the entire school population of the State.

As yet this movement has been confined to the cities and larger towns, and includes but a small part of those who would be drawn away could it be made general. The subject is one worthy of thoughtful consideration.

There has been an increase of twenty-two graded schools since my last report, resulting from a union of small schools.

Twenty-eight new schoolhouses have been built the last year, and the average attendance upon the schools was 45,877.72, which was an increase of 2,738.72 over the previous year.

The detailed and comparative statement of revenues and expenditures may be seen by turning to the summary of the tables.

THE TOWN SYSTEM.

The reports from the school boards generally indicate that the new law is settling down into an efficient and orderly system, and that the people, as they become accustomed to it and recognize its power to eliminate chronic evils and vitalize the schools, are disposed to cherish and maintain it. A few towns, in which the majority were angry at its passage, are not yet fully reconciled to the change. "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." The law did not take from them a scintilla of power, but they antagonized it as though it had wrenched away an inalienable right. They refused any district taxes additional to the town tax for the support of schools, and in every possible way attempted to defeat the success of the new system. But the law has demonstrated its power for good, and wherever infelicities have occurred, we claim that they are due not to the law, but to its neglect or abuse.

Towns that have abolished their unnecessary schools have given to the children more schooling than ever before for the same money, and in towns that have not, the only

practical effect of the law has been to give an improved system of supervision, a less burdensome method of providing and maintaining school property, and more equitable educational privileges. In putting the system into operation there may have been cases of hardship. There were under the old law, and will be under any system in a sparsely settled locality. Where schools are united it will, of course, change the relative distances of parties from the schoolhouse. Some will be nearer and others farther away than before. But if there is reason to complain of distances under the new law there was more under the old, for there was less provision for transportation. This has been the most plausible objection, but it is hardly valid as an argument.

The law is on trial, and if the towns will elect good men on the school boards, and give the system a fair chance, its friends will gladly abide the result. Thus far its success has outrun their anticipations.

THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF THE STATE.

Aside from charity, no one is required in the absence of a positive enactment, to educate the child of another. By a law of nature, parents are obligated and privileged to train their offspring, to the limit of the opportunities of both, for the responsibilities which may devolve upon them in after-life. The education of children is primarily a parental duty; but most parents lack either the time, the ability, or the disposition to discharge this natural obligation. Hence, as the highest national and social interests are involved in the education of successive generations, popular governments claim as an essential power the right and duty to provide for and control the education of the young, so far at least as the safety of institutions and the general welfare demand. In this country, the right and duty of the State to educate its children is

recognized as fundamental, and no man whose loyalty to the republic can be trusted will deny it. All our laws creating systems of public instruction, and all laws modifying the same to meet the continuous changes and new demands of society, spring from this inherent right of the State.

This does not militate against private schools prepared to give, if required, to the established political authority, legal evidence that their teaching is satisfactory both in quantity and quality; but it denies to any association, secular or religious, the right to take from the supervision and control of the government, the education of any large number of the children of the country. A company of anarchists cannot be allowed to school their children into hatred and disloyalty to the republic, nor any religious organization to teach polygamy or the subordination of civil to ecclesiastic authority in affairs purely temporal.

The supreme allegiance of the citizen in all matters involving the safety and welfare of the political organization under which he lives, is to the State, and it is within the constitutional functions of the government to require that the youth of the land shall be educated according to the genius and spirit of the institutions which it will be his duty to support and defend. Other teaching than this is dangerous in its tendency and should have its quietus at once.

I am not speaking of matters of conscience which pertain to man's spiritual relations, but of public education established by the State to perpetuate its own existence and to enlarge the efficiency and secure the prosperity of its citizens.

Schools for the children of all sects, in a State that has no established religion, should not, of course, teach the creeds and dogmas of any church, but they may and should inculcate by practice, precept, and illustration, the pure and unsectarian teachings of the great Master of

Nazareth. Creeds and sects are too largely the offspring of human weakness, passion, and prejudice, or of the cherished traditions of an age outgrown, but Christian virtue is the birth of divine love, and, planted in the heart of youth, is a safer antidote to infidelity than the technical theology of all the churches.

Our political and social institutions, like our civilization, are founded upon Christian ethics, and it would be both disloyal and fatal to exclude the teaching of a divine morality from the schools of a Christian commonwealth.

From the genius of our institutions the public schools cannot inculcate the distinctive tenets of any subdivision of Christian faith, but that they are therefore hot-beds of agnosticism and atheism will only be asserted by a cowardly bigotry that does not dare to expose its beliefs to the untrammelled study of our free schools. Truth has nothing to fear.

“Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshipers.”

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

This is the burden of nearly all the reports, and has been since my remembrance. Tardiness, absenteeism, and dismissals are the pests of the school. They are like rust and mildew, like the countless insects that mar the beauty and devour the fruits of the field, like the winged and creeping things that infest our homes and torment our lives. We turn away puzzled and disgusted from the mysterious and loathsome curses that make our outward life a continual struggle and seek for rest in the intellectual and spiritual realm beyond the reach of material evils. But we soon find that there is no escape from the fiends that dog our path even here. Selfishness,

indolence, and passion are devils that enter the subjective sphere and make life a perpetual warfare. We organize governments, and rulers become tyrants and freemen anarchists. We fondly flatter ourselves that we have perfected by infinite pains a system of popular education which will perpetuate liberty and insure public prosperity, but our system is disarranged and our labors baffled by neglect or indifference. All this is very discouraging, and many, losing faith in the issue, will drop the thankless struggle. But in spite of waste and malice, the march goes on. Measured by centuries there is progress, and perhaps the things we deprecate were placed, by a wisdom higher than ours, as brakes upon the wheels to keep the movement safe and steady. If we can lessen the friction and improve the mechanism of the institutions under which we live, we shall not be held responsible for final results. They are safe in the issues of human history.

In every town there are parents, who, either too ignorant to appreciate or too selfish to regard the interests of society, or the welfare of their children, will, for the paltry value of a child's labor, or to gratify its love of play, become the conscious or unconscious agents in disturbing the discipline, breaking down the classification, and destroying the usefulness of schools by causing or allowing their children to be continually irregular in their attendance. The waste of school funds and the loss of intellectual and moral power to the community from this source are incalculable, for the good and the bad suffer alike from this unconscious criminality. As things are, it is impossible for teachers or school boards to remove the evil.

The difficulty is one that has its seat in the moral condition of the community, and can only be eradicated by reformation at its source. The disorder will disappear gradually as we improve the intelligence and elevate the public sentiment of the place. It is difficult to see how

it can be reached by general legislation. The difficulty of distinguishing between unavoidable and needless absences would open a wide field for evasion and the law would soon become a dead letter.

Possibly a system of town regulations, in the spirit of the stringent rules in force in the cities, might do some good. But I should hope for better results from the formation of associations for the discussion, by the people of the town and others, of this and other questions of local interest. In this way correct views might be disseminated and a healthful public sentiment created, which would go far to remove the irregularity.

We cannot anticipate a complete and permanent cure, as it is one of those troubles that spring from the imperfection of society. It will depart with the general improvement of humanity. The character of the school will not rise far above the level of the people. A school under the influence of a noble and efficient teacher will produce a healthful reaction upon the community and help to elevate it, but a disorderly and vicious people will be a constant drag upon the school.

TEXT-BOOKS.

In my last report I advocated free text-books to complete the freedom of the public schools. The district furnishes free schoolhouses, free furniture, free apparatus, and free teachers; why not free text-books as well, and open the schools to the poorest? The patriotic purpose of the public school is universal education, but the object cannot be reached if we throw the expense of text-books upon those who have nothing with which to buy. It is like offering the milk and honey of salvation, which the poor are invited to "buy without money and without price," in marble cathedrals and at golden altars, where only the rich can bow. Experience shows that

from ten to twenty per cent of the school population is excluded by this burden.

But we are told that books are now free to the poor. Yes, and so is the county farm, but they decline your charity, and I am glad of it. I honor the American citizen whose self-respect and parental affection will not allow his child to be stigmatized as a pauper in the knowledge of his companions. The sense of inferiority blights the germs of nobility and dries up the joy of youth at its source. A child should not be punished for its poverty in a democratic system of education. To humiliate scholars at every grade of their progress is a poor way to build up a manly and womanly character, fitted for the responsibilities of a free citizenship. The example is as hurtful, also, to the children of the rich as to those of the poor. It begets in them arrogance, conceit, and an impression of superiority unfavorable to the idea that character is to be measured by intellectual and moral standards, rather than by accidental social distinctions.

Compulsory education and free text-books should stand together in a system of school laws. We should say that a law requiring a father, whose income from the hardest toil and closest economy could not lift his family above the starvation line, to feed and clothe his children sumptuously every day, was absurd. Have we not laws upon the statute book as unreasonable as this? We should not punish a man with fines and imprisonment for disobedience to a law which he has not the power to obey.

A school that cannot organize for a fortnight at its opening for want of books, a school that has a vulgar fraction of bookless and therefore backward and vicious children through the term, a school which cannot be classified for want of a uniformity of studies, is, to put it mildly, a waste of precious opportunities and of the money of the tax-payer. Such schools often result from throw-

ing the cost of modern text-books upon the poverty of the poor.

"But I am under no obligation," says one, "to furnish books to my neighbor's child." Are you under any obligation to furnish him with a schoolhouse and a teacher, with stove and wood, with charts and blackboards? Why do you do it? You do it because the law requires it for the public good. Is there a special reason for excluding text-books from the free list?

"But," says another, "a child should own his books, that he may keep them by him for future reference." Very good. I have a few such which I have opened half a dozen times in thirty years. Perhaps their unconscious influence has been great and good; at any rate I like them. If any one thinks it will pay, let him own his books by all means. There will be nothing to prevent under a free text-book law.

It has been estimated that this law saves to Massachusetts, in the purchase of school books, half a million dollars annually. There would be the same per cent of saving by its adoption in this State.

But fearing lest the clumsy and unbusinesslike way in which the law would be put into operation in some towns might create discontent and hazard the success of the "town system," which I regard as of paramount importance, I did not press the question of free text-books at the last session of the Legislature. When the subject came before the House, however, with no sufficient reason in the question itself for its postponement, the measure was taken up and passed by an enthusiastic majority.

The Senate deemed it unwise to pass the bill in the present juncture of affairs, and voted it down. Of this we have no right or wish to complain. But of another matter we have both a right and a wish to speak. As soon as the bill passed the House, a strong lobby of book agents and book-sellers appeared upon the

scene, and by means familiar to the tribe labored for its defeat. Of course these men dropped their business and rushed to Concord purely in the interest of the State. It was a case of disinterested benevolence. They scented our welfare and went for it. It is touching to see with what readiness these modest young men volunteered to leave Boston and squander the time and money of the syndicate in a benevolent effort to enlighten the senators and educational officers of New Hampshire as to their public duties, and to save the State from the ruin which Massachusetts has suffered from free text-books. They "cast their bread upon the waters," and if we continue to pay thirty per cent profit on every book purchased, it will probably "return to them after many days."

The most startling consideration urged by these gentlemen against the measure was, that scarlet fever, small-pox, cholera, and other contagious diseases might be scattered among the children by this system. This is a powerful argument, and shows great inventive genius. The theory, if true, is one of wide application, and it is a wonder that our whole population has not been swept off by the circulation of greenbacks and bank bills, issued by a blind Congress amid the pressure of war. Perhaps the Supreme Court had this great peril in mind in pronouncing, as it once did, the "legal tender act" unconstitutional. It seems that private books are never tainted. It is only public books that are liable to carry the germs of disease and death into all our families. Would it not be best, in view of the great peril, to abolish public libraries and shut up publishing houses as a sanitary measure? It is a matter of regret that these philanthropists did not state the number of thousands in Massachusetts who have been cut down by this fell destroyer. We feel very grateful to these gentlemen for past services, and when the Legislature or those who have charge of the educational interests of the State have need of missionaries from abroad we will send for them.

In the selection of text-books, I am happy to say, there has been no trouble thus far in our State. We recognize the right of all parties to be heard on a question of facts, and the right of majorities to rule. No one wants his child educated into a lie, and no honest person wishes to force a lie upon the children of others. So long as a spirit of justice and fair play is the presiding genius in the realm of scholarship, we need have little fear, I apprehend, of agitation. The world is not going back to the inquisition, the persecution of Quakers, or the hanging of witches. It is an age of great toleration, and an attempt to cramp and fetter the mind, or to force opinions upon any one by authority, will fail by rebellion in the ranks of the party attempting it. So long as reason and wisdom rule in the conduct of public education, we shall do as we would be done by. We shall not force upon the schools books written in the interests of sects, nor shall we consent to expurgate our text-books of established truth to accommodate the speculations and prejudices of sections and societies. "Paint me as I am," said Cromwell; so we must teach things as they are or inculcate a lie. On this foundation we can all stand and no real interest of any sect or party will suffer.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The cost and attendance of the institute in each county are given below, as required by law:

Counties.	Towns.	Attendance.	Cost.
Belknap . . .	Laconia . . .	64	\$177.55
Carroll . . .	Sandwich . . .	73	166.26
Cheshire . . .	Winchester . . .	91	151.01
Coös . . .	Gorham . . .	43	157.82
Grafton . . .	Littleton . . .	89	209.80
Hillsborough . . .	Nashua . . .	221	186.04
Merrimack . . .	Suncook . . .	82	158.17
Rockingham . . .	Epping . . .	131	225.13
Strafford . . .	Great Falls . . .	142	155.10
Sullivan . . .	Claremont . . .	73	188.02
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,009	\$1,774.90

The fact that teachers' institutes have held their place in this State for more than forty years, as a part of the established means of improving the art of teaching, is convincing evidence of their intrinsic value, and of the public judgment in respect to their utility. Occasionally, like other instrumentalities, they have been inefficiently or indiscreetly handled and have temporarily declined, but when properly conducted they have always been popular with teachers, as they throw upon the subjects and methods of teaching the digested thought and experience of the best minds in the profession.

The work in the institute cannot all be new, and would be less valuable if it were. Like the school, the pulpit, and the Legislature, its function, in part, is to show how old truths can best be applied to new conditions. Childhood is an ever recurring factor, we may say a constant factor, in education, but the environments of life are ever varying and our methods must change with them. Some branches of knowledge have a continuous development, and the teacher who rests satisfied with past attainments quickly falls behind, and his scholarship becomes old-fashioned and obsolete. We must place ourselves in the line of progress if we would have our services in demand.

Much of the value of institute work is in the diversity of views presented. All cannot use successfully the same models. We often find our predilection and line of success by a "natural selection" amid the varying expressions of methods and facts.

It is no loss to the schools for teachers to throw off their mental burdens and relax their nervous strain for two or three days a term and come together in the interest of a common cause. They are relieved and strengthened by an interchange of views and sympathies, and are lifted out of old ruts in which they have become accustomed to move. New ideas are often received, and dark problems elucidated at these meetings, or an impulse im-

parted which may overcome difficulties and improve the teaching in a wide circle of schools.

The present system was established four years since, as one of the helps by which it was hoped to elevate the character of our teaching and awaken a public interest in the general educational work. The lowest possible rates of travel and board have in every instance been secured to those attending, and a teaching force of the best talent in all grades put into the institutes.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Our hope in respect to this institution has been long deferred, but after years of patient waiting we are able to report a decided upward movement. As originally organized it was little more than an ordinary academy with a teachers' class attached, which received special instruction and practice in school work. The institution was ably managed and prospered in numbers, and all who came were catalogued as members of the Normal School. This was a misnomer and a delusion. It was a good school, but was not a normal school, and the teachers and patrons of other seminaries became open and bitter in their hostility to the institution. They advocated a professional school for the training of teachers, but protested against the State's building up an academy at Plymouth, by large appropriations of public funds, to the detriment of other institutions of the same kind and equally meritorious. Their contention was just, and the establishment was changed into a strictly professional school.

As a consequence, the numbers in attendance dropped off at once, and for years the school has languished. People were slow to make distinctions, and the prejudice created against the old school weighted down the new one. If it had started as a normal school its prosperity would have come much earlier. Another cause of delay has been the unwillingness of our people to concede the fact

that good teaching, like other professional work, demands professional training. But the logic of experience has conquered in most communities and the success of the school seems to be assured at last. The advanced intelligence and efficiency of the school boards under our new system on this subject are very marked and encouraging.

We regret to report that Miss Mary A. Emerson will leave at the close of the present year, as she has been a teacher of marked ability and success. Her place will be filled, however, by another whose standing and experience in this line of work give promise of all that could be asked in the future.

The generous appropriation for the support of the school, made by the Legislature at its last session, will enable us to add materially to the teaching force and physical apparatus of the institution the coming year.

In this connection the trustees desire gratefully to acknowledge the appropriation of \$12,000 by the General Court for the repair and enlargement of the buildings of the Normal School. The improvement was sadly needed and will add greatly to the comfort, convenience, and usefulness of the institution. It is gratifying to note this mark of an awakened and intelligent interest on the part of our public men in the educational affairs of the State. A failure here indicates a decline along the whole line of public duties.

The following information is required by law:

CALENDAR.

NINETEENTH SCHOOL YEAR — 1888-89.

1888.

Spring term closes June 8.

SUMMER VACATION.

First term begins September 4.

RECESS — THANKSGIVING WEEK.

1889.

First term closes January 17.

WINTER VACATION.

Second term begins February 5.

RECESS — APRIL 12-21.

Second term closes June 19.

SUMMER VACATION.

First term of school year, 1889-1890, begins
September 2.

COURSE OF STUDY

to be completed in two years, arranged according to relation of subjects, and not to order of study:

Professional Study. School Organization and Management; Psychology; History and Science of Education; Art of Teaching.

Language. Reading; Grammar; Composition; English Language and Literature.

Mathematics. Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Algebra; Geometry.

Natural Science. Physics; Chemistry; Physiology and Hygiene; Botany; Geography.

Miscellaneous. History; Civil Government and School Law; Writing; Drawing; Singing.

Common-school studies are taken up mainly as thorough reviews of the pupil's previous attainments.

Training in teaching, beginning the first year, increases in amount with successive terms, according to the pupil's preparation for it by study of principles and methods.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSIONS.

Gentlemen must be seventeen years of age at entrance; ladies, sixteen. Candidates must present certificates of

good moral character from some responsible person, and declare their intention to fit themselves to teach. They must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, through fractions; in geography, upon general principles of mathematical geography as laid down in common-school text-books, in general upon the continents, and in more detail upon the United States and New England; in grammar, reading, and spelling.

They must acknowledge their obligation to comply with all the regulations of the school, and the earnest attempt to fulfill their obligation in good faith is the condition of continuance in the school.

Pupils are admitted and classes are formed at the beginning of each term. Those who cannot enter at the beginning of a term will be admitted later, and even as late as recess if able to join classes already formed. Students who must leave to teach during a term can most conveniently leave at recess, but all are urged to make their arrangements to complete the term, and, if possible, to take the course consecutively.

Graduates from a high school or academic course of three or four years will be admitted without examination, on presentation of certificate or diploma.

Those who propose entering the school are requested to notify the principal of their intention as early as possible, that suitable arrangements may be made for them.

PROMOTION, GRADUATION, EMPLOYMENT.

A definite standard of proficiency in studies is demanded for promotion from class to class, but aside from this it is not found necessary to make distinctions of scholarship. Faithful attention to duty for its own sake is the surest passport to the honors of the school.

Students are graduated when they have satisfactorily completed the course of study, and upon graduation they

receive a diploma. This diploma is a certificate of admission to the profession, and is received throughout the United States as evidence of professional character.

Graduates of the school are sought for good positions, and the demand for them is usually beyond the supply.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free. An incidental fee of \$3 is due from each pupil at the beginning of each of the two terms. A part of the text-books required are furnished free, and others may be purchased at the school at reduced rates.

Students living on the line of the railroad, and wishing to board at home, can obtain tickets for the term at reduced rates. These rates are, from Thornton, Rumney, Meredith, and intermediate points, \$1 per week, from points beyond, to North Woodstock, Woodsville, and Tilton, \$1.25 per week. Tickets for the term can be obtained from the ticket agent at Plymouth.

Board can be obtained in good families at \$3.50 per week, including lights, washing, and furnished rooms.

Rooms may be obtained for self-boarding at reasonable rates. Information will at any time be given, and all desired arrangements made, by the principal.

OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL.

The thorough training of teachers for their professional labors.

METHODS.

1. Thorough instruction in the branches of study included in the course, with special reference to modes of teaching the same.

2. Cultivating, by modes of class-work adopted, the skill in the use of apparatus, and the facility in illustration, the self-reliance, the power of logical thought and of

easy and correct expression, and the style of address, necessary to the successful teacher.

3. Study of psychology in its applications to self-culture and to education.

4. Study of the history and theory of education, and of modes of school organization, discipline, and instruction.

5. Practice in conducting recitations, and in giving oral lessons before classes and before the school, under the direction and criticism of the teachers.

6. Practice in teaching in the training schools, under the instruction and criticism of the principal and of the teachers of the training schools.

The means for directly professional training increase from term to term, and, as may be inferred, the benefits to be derived from continued connection with the school are correspondingly increased. Though all effort is made to render every connection with the school profitable, students will find it for their interest to enter upon the course with the purpose of completing it.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The teachers of the State Association held their thirty-fourth annual meeting at the city of Nashua. There seemed to be no abatement, at this gathering, of the interest which has characterized the meetings for several years past. President Robinson provided a good program and it was ably carried out.

One of the leading advantages of these annual meetings is the tendency which they have to bring the teachers of the State into a fellowship of common objects and mutual interests. Their professional influence is magnified by being unified, and so may be used with greater effectiveness for the accomplishment of any good object, either personal or public. Teaching is doing more to-day

than any other professional work to determine the character of the people and the destinies of the country, and it is of the last importance that the work should be systematized, elevated, and purified by frequent and exhaustive discussions of its quality and character. Education here and now should be thorough, practical, and purifying. There are no privileged orders to-day in this realm. The man who does the best work is highest, whether he has or has not a title. The institution of learning that attempts in our day to play the role of an ancient monastery will soon be left in a very lonely retreat to enjoy its cherished seclusion. We are educating the people, and not a nobility, and it is well that we should meet from time to time and discuss principles, methods, and policies. It is in this way we are to keep in line and sympathy with our duties.

The following is the official report of the meeting:

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Held at Nashua, in the High School building, October 27, 28, 29, 1887.

The exercises of this year began informally on Thursday evening, with an address by Rev. A. E. Winship, of Boston, on the subject "Character Building."

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28.

Exercises began about 9 o'clock A. M., President Wm. A. Robinson in the chair. There was singing by the choir of the First Congregational church of Nashua, followed by Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Cyrus Richardson of the same church.

Mr. W. W. Allen, of Rochester, reported from the committee on constitution appointed last year by reading a draft of a proposed constitution. Considerable discussion followed, in the course of which it was moved by Superintendent Patterson, and voted by the association, that the old name—New Hampshire State Teachers' Association—be substituted for the proposed name of "Pedagogical Society of New Hampshire." Messrs. Buck, Allen, Walker, Patterson, Barlow, and others participated in the discussion.

On motion of Mr. Barlow, of West Lebanon, it was voted to postpone further consideration of this report until a later session.

President Robinson then announced the following committees: Committee on resolutions: Messrs. Walker, Pickard, Clough, Sutcliffe, and Hartshorn. Committee on nomination of officers: Messrs. Rounds, Barlow, and Strout, and Misses McKeen and Tuson.

Miss Ella M. Hersey, of Franklin, then read a paper on "Teaching Spelling in Primary Grades." Both oral and written spelling were advocated by the writer, and a variety of methods suggested by which the interest of the scholars may be maintained. The paper elicited an animated discussion; considerable difference of opinion was shown, one speaker condemning unqualifiedly all special work in spelling.

Prof. F. C. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, then read a paper on the subject "Recent Progress in Science." The following are some of the leading thoughts: Natural science has in recent years come to occupy a much larger space in the school curriculum, taking the place, to some extent, of classical studies; this in spite of opposition on the ground that science studies tend to utilitarian, materialistic, and atheistic views of life. What have been the results of these changes? Neither what the enemies of science had feared, nor what its friends had hoped.

The study of natural science in our public schools and colleges does not seem to have produced that scientific habit of thought which might reasonably have been looked for. Men still are deceived by shams and pretence. The fault is with the methods of teaching. Teachers have not had a sufficient sense of responsibility, and that single-eyed devotion to their work which overlooks inconvenience and pecuniary loss. They too generally have the false ideas of success common to the age. On the other hand, the fear that natural science studies would lead to materialism and atheism has not been realized.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The association met in two sections. In the Higher Section the session opened with a discussion of the following question by Prof. J. K. Lord, of Dartmouth College: "What Kind of College Preparatory Work in Latin is Needed?" His line of thought was as follows: The aim must be discipline and culture; and this aim must be clear in the teacher's mind. These objects are not now very successfully attained. Pupils do not become able to read with understanding, with profit, and with pleasure a Latin author. One reason is that too much attention is given to grammar. The true method is something as follows: 1. Work must be founded on grammar; main facts of grammar must be memorized. 2. Large vocabulary must be acquired; lists of words learned; general principles of derivation mastered. 3. These acquisitions must be put to constant use in reading Latin authors—not so much in translating, as in reading, getting the sense without framing it completely in English. Let the teacher read Latin aloud and the pupil then give the sense. The ear will thus be cultivated. Professor Lord illustrated his remarks by taking a passage from Cæsar and showing how he would conduct a recitation.

Mr. Barlow, principal Tilden Female Seminary, West

Lebanon, then spoke on the subject of drawing and painting. He would have drawing taught in all grades of our public schools; would also have painting in water colors taught to some extent. He ranks these studies before all others except language and mathematics. He would give little children opportunities to draw by themselves, where systematic instruction could not be given. Professor Hazen, of the Chandler Scientific School, continuing the discussion spoke of the advantages of mechanical and industrial drawing. Miss Flagg, of Nashua, also spoke on the same subject.

This was followed by a discussion of the question "What is the Best Course of Study for our High Schools?" First speaker was Principal H. S. Roberts, of Warner; second speaker was Principal L. S. Hastings, of Claremont. A few remarks were made by others. The drift of the discussion was toward the magnifying of the subjects of natural science and English language (including English literature), lessening the time now given to arithmetic and algebra, and increasing that given to geometry, and except in the largest high schools curtailing the classical department. It was argued by both the leading speakers that care should be taken not to crowd the curriculum with too many subjects. It is absurd to try to teach all the "ologies."

The first subject considered by the Primary Section was that of elocution and physical culture.

Mrs. Emma M. Huntley, teacher of elocution in the grammar and high schools of Nashua, spoke briefly upon the subject and then gave a class exercise. Following this were readings illustrative of the subject.

Miss Sarah E. Harrington, of Franklin Falls, read a paper on "Reading in the First Year," and Miss Ellen S. Mitchell, also of Franklin Falls, read a paper on "Reading in the Second Year."

Mr. W. E. Sheldon, business manager of the "N. E. Journal of Education," spoke upon the subject.

The next subject considered was that of "Pictorial Illustration in Primary Teaching." This was presented by Miss Lucia E. Esty, of Manchester.

A business session followed, at which the new constitution was discussed in detail, and prepared for submitting to the general session of the association, when it should be convened the following morning.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The association was favored with an exceedingly able and interesting address by Mr. Emerson E. White, superintendent of schools, Cincinnati, on the subject "School Punishment." No brief abstract can well be given of an address so masterly. It was a difficult subject, handled to the great satisfaction and edification of an audience deeply interested in the theme.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Session began at 9 o'clock, President Robinson in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. A. Johnston.

Then followed a class exercise in singing, conducted by Prof. George E. Crafts, director of music, Nashua. The class did admirable work in reading new music in two parts.

The choir of the First Congregational church then favored the audience with vocal music.

At this point the association took up some items of business. It was moved by Mr. Pickard, of Portsmouth, that a committee of one be appointed by the president to prepare a brief history of the association, and present it at the next meeting. In pursuance of the above Mr. Walker, of Pembroke, was appointed historian.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this association heartily approves the recent action of the Legislature in refusing to repeal the town school system.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the Free Text-book Bill, now before the Legislature ; and that it is the desire of this association that the said bill become a law of the State.

Resolved, That we, teachers of New Hampshire, do hereby express our thorough appreciation of the value of the county institutes, as conducted by our able state superintendent.

Resolved, That this association reaffirms its former approval of the Blair Educational Bill, and urges the senators and representatives of New Hampshire in Congress to do all in their power to aid its passage at the ensuing session.

Resolutions 5 and 6 were the usual resolutions of thanks. The new constitution was then read and adopted.

Miss L. E. Fay, of Springfield, Mass., then presented the subject "The Place of Manual Training in a System of Public Schools." This was a very important paper. The subject was handled by one who evidently was familiar with it in all its details. An earnest plea was made for manual training schools to supplement the work of the other schools in communities large enough to support them ; and an explicit account was given of the work being done in Springfield under the speaker's superintendence. Miss Fay exhibited a large number of specimens of handicraft made by her pupils.

The association then elected the following officers:

President—L. S. Hastings, Claremont.

Vice-President—C. P. Hall, Hinsdale.

Secretary—Isaac Walker, Pembroke.

Treasurer—J. W. Stetson, Manchester.

Executive Committee—E. R. Goodwin, Manchester, and W. R. Cross, Exeter, besides the above-named officers.

The association then adjourned.

The following are two of the many valuable papers read at this meeting. I regret that all cannot be published, as they would be of service to the cause.

THE METHODS OF CLASSICAL STUDY.

BY PROF. JOHN K. LORD, OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

I take it for granted that all present believe in a classical education; that they believe that in general it develops better than any other a generous manhood; that it gives a wider sympathy and more catholic judgment in literature and science; and, in short, that, other things being equal, it is what we should choose for ourselves and our children. Omitting, therefore, all arguments that bear on its value, and also reference to the question of how far it should be carried, I shall speak briefly of the objects which we propose in our classical training, and of the methods by which we propose to attain them.

It is important to determine exactly at the outset for whom our system is to be arranged. It is for the ordinary boy who enters the preparatory school at twelve or fourteen and leaves college at twenty, or who, if he does not go through college, takes the course that prepares for it. It is not for the geniuses or the dunces, the class leaders or the class drivers; it is not for those who have a special gift for language or any other subject; it is for that great intermediate class of boys who, with no special aptitudes, possess the ordinary powers of acquisition and judgment, who are the ones for whom the teacher will spend the larger part of his thought and time. The system must, indeed, adapt itself to the high and the low, but cannot be arranged with reference to either of them primarily.

The time for the study of the classics comes at the formative period. Its objects, then, may be reduced to two—discipline and culture. By discipline I mean that mental gymnastic that strengthens the fiber without leav-

ing special impress of the process ; that prepares the mind for labors at once difficult and diverse. By culture I mean the power and the desire to enjoy the world's products of thought, and in this case, specially, the products of Greek and Latin thought. These are the ends toward which classical study ought to be directed, which it is capable of obtaining, and the failure to obtain which argues defect in the method. But it is a notorious and lamentable fact, that classical study at the present time does not obtain these ends ; that however much it may do in the way of discipline it does not enable its pursuers to read Greek or Latin with even respectable ease, or open to them the treasures of those literatures. They are emphatically dead languages.

Among college students and young college graduates, if anywhere, there ought to be an enthusiasm and love for the classics, a diligent reading of classic authors ; but every one knows how far it is from being the case. They spend from four to seven years in their study, more time twice told than is spent on any other subject, with results which in any other subject would be considered almost scandalous. At the end of that time they approach any but the simplest connected passage, from the simplest author, with fear and trembling. They are able, usually, with the aid of a lexicon, to make a passable translation ; but as for *reading* the passage—the thought never comes into their head. Their unfamiliarity is shown by the way in which they receive classical quotations, except the stock phrases printed at the close of English dictionaries. If a public lecturer employs a Latin, much more a Greek, quotation, they smile at one another, either in admiration of his learning, or in derision of his manifest conceit. A student who reads much of any author not called for in the course enjoys a rare reputation. This neglect of the classic authors is even more true when they leave college. What young lawyer in his efforts to gain a style that is

“rich and free,” that combines conviction with persuasion, invective with “sweet, attractive grace,” ever reads with this end in view the orations of Demosthenes or Cicero in the original, or Ulpian and Justinian to draw his knowledge of law from first sources? What young student of literature reads for enjoyment Homer and Plato, Virgil and Livy? And worse than all, how few teachers even of the classics there are who find delight in the companionship of the authors they teach; who do not rather, on the completion of a daily task, lay aside their work with a feeling of relief that it is over? Surely something is wrong in the method that in such a subject produces such results as these. What that method is we all know—the exaltation of grammar, one in which grammar is almost the beginning, middle, and end. This prominence of grammar has been partly the companion and partly the result of the development of philology within fifty years. That inviting subject has cast a glamour over the study of all the languages, and none have felt it so much as the Greek and Latin. Their grammars have been made from a philological standpoint, and they have been taught with a view to the development of comparative grammar, rather than for themselves. The languages seem to have been made for the grammar, and not the grammar for the languages. The peculiar forms and idioms have been used as illustrations of the laws of linguistic growth, and not as the close-fitting dress of thought. The why and the wherefore of every regularity and irregularity have been sought, and the student taught to evolve from his observations the general laws of language. It has been of more consequence for him to illustrate the law of the mutation of consonants, or the precession of vowels, than to observe the richness of the thought or the beauty of the expression. The rich ores of the mine in which he works have been neglected in the study of the laws of deposit. I examined a student

some time since for the sophomore class who told me that in the college from which he came, out of the five or six exercises a week assigned to Latin during freshman year, two were occupied by lectures on comparative philology. Such a method, as President Porter aptly characterizes it, is *preposterous*. It has crushed the life out of the classics, and turned the grand simplicity of Homer, the "divine sweetness" of Plato, and the overflowing fullness of Cicero into the dry bones of philology.

A critic of the German universities, quoted in Porter's "American Colleges and the American Public," ably touches this point. "They," says he, referring to the young graduates of the gymnasia, "read the classics no longer, because in their nine years in the gymnasium they have never learned to read them; and, moreover, in these nine years they have heard from their teacher, but have never seen with their own eyes, what fullness of instruction, elevation, and delight is stored up in these ancient writings. . . . Instructors pride themselves on being able to explain to their boys, on grounds of historical and comparative philology, the origin of every grammatical form and rule, and by the same methods to set aside the unpleasant exceptions and irregularities, and to make manifest to the youthful mind the pure conception of that conformity to law that prevails in languages. The inductive process is employed in the lower classes with similar enthusiasm. The rules are not given to the boy, but he is instructed how to evolve them out of his little reading lessons. He does not learn them by heart, but he derives them afresh from every case that presents itself." These words, *mutatis mutandis*, have been true of American schools. These have produced students who are capable of discussing points of syntax, forms, and exceptions, but who know little of the authors who use them, and who sometimes, after reading a work and being able to construe every passage in it, cannot give an

abstract of the thought or tell whether the style is concise or diffuse. Such study is destitute of an intelligent apprehension of a writer's thoughts, and sympathy with his feelings and motives; in other words, of literary enjoyment. Students, to be sure, while freely using their ponies, or grinding in the mill of syntax, still speak with enthusiasm of the classic historians, poets, and orators, but it is an enthusiasm of fashion and not of knowledge.

I do not wish to be understood as condemning this method *in toto*. It has produced some excellent results; it has been promotive in a high degree of mental discipline; it has developed the power of criticism and judgment. If nothing more were to be expected from the study of classic authors than this discipline, I believe it could be still defended. If familiarity with them were not gained, the development of power, the wider range of thought, the glimpses of ancient life obtained from them would more than compensate for the time and labor spent in their careful study. The objection to the grammatical method is not that it fails to obtain discipline, but that it does not obtain more. The discipline is obtained at too great a cost. There is a waste of energy. The same labor might be made to yield equal discipline, and, at the same time, the second fruit of classical education, now so largely lost,—culture. Seven years of classical training ought not only to temper and polish the mind, but give it pleasure in the process, and ability to use the means of its growth. Something might be lost temporarily in the knowledge and illustration of the theory of language, but more would be gained in its practical employment. Familiarity with a language and enjoyment of its literature do not depend upon the ability to trace the growth of its forms. Such knowledge undoubtedly adds pleasure, but is not essential. How few of the thousands who delight in Shakespeare or Macaulay know anything about comparative grammar? Yet their delight

is none the less genuine. Not all certainly who read the sentence from *Paradise Lost*, —

“ His form
Had not lost all *her* original brightness,
Nor appeared less than archangel ruined ” —

know that the *her* is a relic of the gender of nouns, at the time Milton wrote just giving way to *its*, but they do not lose the beauty of the passage.

Boys, then, ought, if possible, so to be instructed in Greek and Latin, that when they have finished their collegiate course they should be able to read the ordinary classic writers with sufficient ease and readiness to enjoy them; that they should feel that they have acquired something in their work besides the discipline, and that there are treasures at their control which it is their own fault if they do not possess. It is not to be expected that these languages will become to them like their vernacular. They will not be able to speak or to write them with fluency, but the printed page will cease to be a field on which the knights of syntax are bristling for the attack. They will not skip the Greek or Latin quotation they may meet in their reading with a sigh that they do not get its meaning, and yet a half-conscious satisfaction that at least they know what language it is; nor will they consider one they may hear as a sign of either pedantry or profound learning. The rate of reading with satisfaction cannot of course be settled by number of pages, but it begins when questions of construction and puzzles for words sink under the continuous perception of the thoughts, when matter and manner gain the attention rather than cases and terminations.

But what method shall we adopt to gain at once the two objects of discipline and culture, that shall so modify grammatical instruction as to retain the good and add the better? I reply that whatever form it takes it must be a

natural one; that is, it must treat the languages as languages, removing as far as possible from them the idea that they are *dead*, i. e., incapable of expressing any modern thoughts; and, secondly, it must treat boys as boys, adapting itself to the nature of their minds.

The method at the outset, indeed, must found itself on grammar; that is essential as a basis. Not a sentence can be formed or a thought expressed or understood till the elementary principles at least of grammar are mastered. They may be learned from a book or from the lips of a teacher, but they must be learned. The learning, however, should be a pure act of memory. "Every science," says the critic before quoted, "requires for its successful prosecution that certain elements should be unconditionally appropriated by the mind, and should forthwith be applied with unconscious dexterity. These first steps are essentially an affair of memory." Here the method is in accordance with nature, for till about the age of sixteen the powers of reason and judgment lie dormant in the soul, while there is an unslaked thirst of memory. Facts are gained more easily and held more tenaciously at that age than at any other, while judgments formed then are partial and erratic. Nature manifestly did not intend that there should be generalizations till there were abundant facts on which to base them. Every correct system of instruction must bear this fact in mind, and address itself at that period mainly to the memory. But the memory is not entirely automatic, absorbing like a sponge, irrespective of the substance into which it is dipped. It is partially under the control of the will (and often the *won't*) and needs the stimulus of interest to work with full effect. For the best results, therefore, it must not be kept too long at tasks that are unpleasant, and that have no promise of some useful or agreeable end. Such a task in itself is grammar, a fleshless skeleton, neither interesting for what it has been, nor promising

for what it may be. We may say of it as an Elizabethan poet did of man, —

“ Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man ! ”

So grammar is indeed a “poor thing” in which to interest boys. Unless it can be taken out of itself and shown to have relations with something living and pleasurable, it will be an unsupportable burden. But it has connection with just such a thing, language, and if boys can be brought to see that on its framework was built up the structure of those tongues in which men talked, drove bargains, cracked jokes, made love, as well as wrote poems and made speeches, in short did just such things as we do to-day, they cannot fail to be interested. But grammar, as a study by itself and for itself, must be thrown to the winds, to come back again by-and-by, perhaps, but now to be made entirely subservient to the use of language in the concrete. And the languages, too, must be shown to have contained the living thoughts of living men, and that, though the men who wrote them are now dead, their thoughts live on and are as fresh to-day as when they were first uttered. All this is difficult, but it must be done, and when it is done the memory will bend readily to its tasks, and the long rules and paradigms will be seen to be the clothes of a living body, and not the swathing bands of a mummy put up two thousand years ago for the painful dissection of the modern school boy.

Such a course of study will offer all necessary stimulus to the reason and judgment, “but the chief stress will be laid upon the simple acquisition of material, and all questions respecting the wherefore and the why will be thrust forward to that future period of life which will enable the boy to answer them.”

But does some one say: “This is all very well to talk

about; the theory is excellent; it would certainly be very desirable for boys to be able to read Latin and Greek and yet not lose the discipline, but what prospect is there of this? You cannot expect that they will work harder than at present. You cannot give them more time, for in the multiplicity of subjects crowding into the schools time will be taken from the classics rather than added to them. It is easy to say 'arouse an interest,' but how can that be done?" This is the crucial question, and I do not feel by any means that I have touched bottom in it, but I make some suggestions which I believe are in the right direction. More time or more work, or even better work as far as intention goes, cannot be had, and even if they could would not be so much of an advantage. Boys will never be interested in a study of a language which they do not expect to master, which holds out an unending prospect of knotty points and questions of syntax. Their interest will begin when they see a prospect of so controlling the language as to be able to understand the expression of thoughts in it, for though they may never foresee an occasion when they would wish to use it themselves, yet their control of it implies the understanding of what others say and of the literature which the language brings. When they see that light ahead, drudgery gives way to hopeful work. The sense of possession, of mastery, carries them forward with wonderful rapidity.

The first requisite for this, after the foundation of grammar just mentioned, is the acquisition of an extensive vocabulary. The construction of sentences depends upon grammar, their conception and effect upon words. Words are the vehicle of thought, and indispensable to its development. A man of limited vocabulary is a man of limited thought. Paucity of the one implies paucity of the other. Words, indeed, are not thoughts, and there is such a thing as gabble, an *inanis copia verborum*,

but a man of thoughts is a man of words, and to a mind of ordinary activity a new word is like a nettle-sting, whose irritation is not relieved until the thought it carries is understood. Familiarity with words will accompany, and, in a large degree, precede the ready use of a language that is not learned as a mother tongue. The thoughts are in the main already known, and the foreign words are new symbols for them. Especially is this true of the classic languages, which live not in the mouths of men but in the printed page, and bring to their acquisition none of those peculiar aids of associated ideas that belong to contemporaneous languages. Furthermore, the classics preserve literatures of the richest character, from which the intellectually weak has nearly all disappeared, and their appreciation depends largely upon the power of discriminating in the use of words. The beauty and force of sentences and whole passages often lie in the precision, purity, and elegance of the individual words. A change in the shade of meaning will often turn a real diamond into a bit of paste. Poetry and philosophical writing for their effect, and indeed their meaning, peculiarly depend upon the interpretation of words. For illustration, I have not seldom found in reading one of Cicero's philosophical treatises with a class, that students would construe every word correctly in several successive sentences and yet fail utterly to catch the idea, from failure to discriminate in the use of tenses, while on the other hand some would catch the thought and see its beauty who yet would trip on points of syntax.

Enjoyment of a literary work in any language is impossible without a full vocabulary. There may be understanding, analysis, and even elucidation without it, but not enjoyment. A student who does not carry his dictionary in his head to a large extent, who does not at once grasp discriminations and synonyms, though he may not be able to explain them fully, cannot find enjoyment

in reading; but if he possess these he will enter the green fields of classic literature and not lose his delight if he does occasionally meet a syntactical or philological snare.

But how shall a vocabulary be obtained? By the memory. Within certain limits words are conventional signs of ideas, not to be evolved out of an individual's consciousness, and therefore to be gained only by an act of memory. A child has to commit to memory the names that others have bestowed upon things and thoughts. In learning to talk, he has the immense advantage of gaining his conceptions and his nomenclature at the same time; for a large part of what he learns he has the truest kind of object lessons, yet these apply only to concrete things and not to abstractions, and in the last resort his knowledge of words comes from memory, though aided by observation, reflection, and repetition. When he comes to learn a new language he loses the advantage of associating a new sound, i. e., a word, with a new object or a new idea, and is under the disadvantage of breaking up or setting aside for the moment an old association and forming a new one, one of which the old member, the object or thought, is constantly trying to break away from its new connection, and return to its former one. The permanence of the new association depends upon the strength of the memory, and this needs to be put into constant practice. Long lists of words judiciously selected by the teacher, should be learned by heart as often as practicable. It may seem a tedious process to memorize words, and so it is, but in the long run there is no better way of acquiring a ready command of the fundamental words of a language. As I just said, the words should be carefully selected, and the mind of the student not burdened with those which at a later stage of his course he would have recognized without special study. And happily there is here a great

aid to memory, by which after the first it is largely enabled to throw off the brunt of the work. Words are, as I have said, conventional signs, but they are restricted to certain boundaries and controlled by certain laws of formation and derivation. These general principles of derivation should be mastered at as early a period as possible. I do not mean the philological derivation of root forms, by which a teacher in the presence of his class often chases a root back from one language to another, like a fox in a hunt, until it takes cover before their very eyes in the Sanscrit, a word to them of meaningless magnificence, but those common forms of derivation used in everyday words, with which the student can form from the simple words he has learned the bulk of what he needs, or, if he cannot form them, will recognize them at once when seen. To illustrate: Every school boy knows that from the verb *to love* he forms the agent by annexing *er*, and has *lover*; so the student of Latin should know that in the same way from *amare* he derives *amator*. From the English adjectives *good* and *bad* he has *goodness* and *badness*; he should know that the Latin *bonus* and *malus* give *bonitas* and *malitia*. He has no doubt about the correctness of the forms of English words he thus derives, and he ought to be equally sure of the Latin. He may, indeed, like Milton, in the expression of some modern ideas form some words that "would have made Quintilian gasp and stare," but none the less will they be correct in form, and had Quintilian lived in Milton's time he would have done the very same thing.

The faithful following of these two suggestions—the committing to memory of elementary words, and the application of the ordinary forms of derivation—I am convinced will give by the time that it may become serviceable a copious vocabulary. But one thing more is needed. It must not be suffered to grow rusty. A word once learned should in some way, as far as possible, be

kept before the mind till it has become irrevocably fixed. Methods should be devised whereby the words should be exercised, and not suffered to slip away through lack of use in some of its forms. Every one of us probably knows by experience how difficult this acquisition is; how the same words continually play us false, and we are obliged to have recourse to our dictionaries or our teachers again and again.

The second requisite for arousing an interest in the study of a classical language is closely connected with the first, and already implied in it, viz., the constant use of the language in writing and speaking. Heretofore almost the only method of acquiring a language has been the assignment of short reading lessons and the occasional translation of short and detached sentences into the language. By this method only one sense has been employed in acquisition, and that the feeblest, the eye. This is entirely contrary to the direction of nature, for though the eye has an important part in refining and perfecting a vocabulary, it works with great slowness in giving a rudimentary one. The ear and the tongue are nature's implements for learning words and phrases. There is something in the sound of a word which impresses it upon the mind, and the impression is deepened by its reproduction by the hearer. The irrepressible chatter of children is partly an unconscious attempt to develop the strange conceptions and sounds which have come to them through the ear. On the other hand, a written word is cold and lifeless, and though its form may be recognized in ordinary associations, it lacks the soul that is born of utterance. It is the spoken word that burns. It is the tongue, literally, that "setteth on fire the course of nature," and the orator will kindle to a burning flame with words, which, if seen only on the page, would not sweep a ruffle over the surface of passion. Translation, then, is not sufficient to develop the scholar's interest. His ear

must be tuned and quickened, and his tongue made to respond, and when he can hear with understanding, and speak with confidence, he will have a stimulus to diligence a thousand times as strong as the hope of discipline. To enable him to do this much is necessary. He must be made to pronounce the Greek and Latin, not perfunctorily, but after the passage has been mastered, so that the thought may enter his mind in its original dress. The committing to memory of noble passages, both of prose and poetry, is an excellent though not essential exercise. The translation from English of *connected* passages must be systematically followed, as this exercise gives that control of the meaning of words which pronunciation does of sound. The practice of the English schools of requiring Latin poems, otherwise a senseless practice in my judgment, has this great advantage of giving discriminating familiarity in the use of words and a knowledge of their quantity. "*Hilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister*," says Cicero, and though he used the words in a different sense, they are none the less true here.

It is not enough that the scholar himself should pronounce the Latin or Greek, even though he does it intelligently. His ear is to be trained and made an instrument of acquisition. To this end his teacher should pronounce to him. I think it should be a part of each lesson, or if not so often at least frequently, that the teacher should read passages in the original and require the pupil to give the sense. The difficulty of the passages read will vary with the advancement of the pupil. Often it will be enough to take the lesson of the day after it has been translated in the class, and while books are closed read over sentences for explanation. Sometimes it may be done before it has been read in the class, and as progress is made sentences before unseen may be taken. In this way the Latin will be taken in in its natural order, and though a translation takes place in the expression, the

apprehension is in the original form. I am inclined to think there is far too little of this pronunciation. No one would think of teaching French or German without requiring a large amount of reading aloud, not simply for the sake of the pronunciation, but for help in acquiring the language. It is not less effective in Latin or Greek, and I do not think a daily exercise of a class in oral acquisition is time wasted.

Closely connected with this is another practice that cannot fail to be very serviceable — that for which the new Latin preparatory books make provision — *colloquia* or conversations. Latin can never become a spoken language. It would be useless to attempt to make it so, but conversations of a not difficult nature cannot fail to arouse interest and give command of idiom. As far as possible the boy should become accustomed to the use and sound of simple forms and be able to use them quickly.

The conversations should be on ordinary subjects, such as the state of the weather, the news of the day, in fact, just such conversations as boys carry on among themselves, as well as on subjects taken from the daily reading lessons. These conversations should be as free as possible; not very much time should be given to mistakes; these should always be corrected, but not dwelt upon. In such matters repetition is of more effect than fulness of explanation. The fear of a mistake should never be allowed to prevent talking. Better something than nothing, except of course in cases of complete ignorance, for the object of the exercise is to give command of words and forms, and the readiness thus gained will be regulated by the corrections of the teacher and the application of syntax in reading. In this way the grammatical forms and the vocabulary which the scholar is all the time acquiring are more firmly fixed in his mind than by observing how they have been employed by others.

There are, however, two difficulties in the way of such a course. One is the extra work it would lay upon the teachers. The sort of routine, which now largely obtains in classical instruction, would be broken in upon, especially in the earlier portions. The preparation of a text-book recitation, which, in these days when a scholar's course is so definitely marked out by manuals and preparatory books, is a comparatively easy matter, would be partially replaced by the careful preparation of conversations and subjects for them. This would require much labor, more than many teachers would think they could give, and others who were willing to take the labor would distrust their ability and shrink from it through fear of making mistakes; but I think that a short practice would show that the difficulties are much less formidable than they seem.

The third requisite for arousing an interest is so closely connected with what I have already said that I need but mention it. It is reading at sight. The pupil is delivered from the slavish chains of a lexicon and thrown upon his own strength. He will at first go like a cripple, but his feet and ankle bones will soon receive strength, and he will walk where he stumbled, and run where he walked. The practice must be begun early in the course, and not put off until college days; then it will be too late to do half of what might have been done.

The term "reading at sight" is in reality a misnomer, as the process it represents is by no means reading without study. It is rather a careful application of what one has learned of words and forms, a mental declaration of independence. Its value consists in the familiarity it gives with the appearance of a language and the understanding of its way of thinking. It enables a boy really to *read*. There never was a more pernicious rule given for the guidance of young students than the old one by which they are directed first to find the subject, then the

predicate, and afterward to put in the modifiers. No one ever learned to read, or ever gained any literary enjoyment, by following this rule. It is absurd on its face. For a sentence as an expression of a thought it substitutes a dissected puzzle, to be put together by a series of happy guesses. Now the form of a sentence always follows the course of the thought. Variety of form implies variety of matter. An English school boy learns to read by following the order of the words as they are printed. A teacher who should attempt to teach him to read by picking out the subject and then the verb, etc., would be considered unfit for his place. A school boy at Athens or Rome learned to read in the same way, and when he was exercised on an oration of Demosthenes or Cicero he did not break the sentences to pieces before understanding them, but took them as they came. Reading at sight is an attempt to introduce the English student of the classics to the same plan, and to destroy the idea, so common among students, that there is no natural order of words in the classics, but that they take their places haphazard, very much as if they had been shaken out of a dredging-box.

These methods, or some like them, will revive the flagging interest in the classics, and with the time and appliances for their study it is certainly not a Utopian dream to hope that such results as I have mentioned should be attained. In almost every respect, I believe, will the advantages be greater than at present. The discipline will be as great, the culture vastly greater. The foundation for the study of philology may be less, but here the few give way for the good of the many. Very few indeed have the taste and ability to be philologists, but almost every one who studies Greek and Latin has a taste and a capacity for literary enjoyment. Yet those who are philologically inclined will have a good starting ground, and in the long run philology will be benefited by the gener-

ally quickened interest in classical and linguistic study. More classics means more culture, and more culture means broader literary sympathies.

THE BEST COURSE OF STUDY FOR OUR HIGH SCHOOLS.

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In arranging a course of study for our high schools the prime object of all our school work should be kept steadily in view. That object I would phrase thus: The development of power or ability — not mental power, for I would make the phrase include the development of all the powers of the pupil: the eye, and all the senses, the hand, the whole body.

Now, when the claims of a certain study are urged upon us, we are forced to apply this test: "Will it develop power, and will it do this more, and more easily, than the rival study which it must displace if it is admitted to the curriculum of our school?"

Of course we are not to overlook the fact that knowledge is power, and that some studies have a just claim on our attention from the fact that the pursuit of them, though not affording superior mental discipline, imparts knowledge essential to the pupil's well-being, and not likely to be gained elsewhere.

Now, with this important test by which to determine the educational value of a study, we may approach our task of framing a course for our high schools. But at the outset we are met by these questions: "Shall we have several parallel courses or only one course? Shall we provide a classical or college preparatory course?" And the latter is a more serious question, I believe, than it is sometimes thought to be. In our very largest places, in perhaps six, or eight, or ten towns in this State, the

population and wealth are such that a well-equipped classical department can be maintained, and a sufficient number of classical students supplied to make it manifestly advisable to sustain a classical course parallel with at least two other courses.

In some of the small towns, large enough to maintain a high school, it may be equally clear that pupils cannot be fitted for college in the home school without an extravagant expenditure of time and effort on the part of teachers, and great detriment to the interests of the great majority of the pupils who do not expect to carry their education beyond the high school.

In the largest and the smallest high schools the question of maintaining a classical course is, therefore, one easily decided. It is very different, however, with the medium-sized schools. Suppose a high school in a community of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants. We will assume that three pupils per year wish to prepare for college, and that for three years they will constitute, in at least one study, a class by themselves; and, further, that they will be given the best service of the school in this particular study.

Assuming that there are six exercises in the school day, it will follow that the teacher in charge of this particular study, the principal of the school, quite likely, will give one eighth of his entire service to the three pupils, when the whole number of his pupils is, say, eighty, one hundred, or one hundred and ten.

It must be remembered, too, that the service rendered to classical pupils in such a school will inevitably be inferior to that which they would receive in a large "fitting school."

On the other hand, it may be fairly claimed that the classical course gives tone and character to the whole school, setting before the pupils a high ideal of study, and stimulating their interest and ambition; and it may

be further said that some of our brightest youth would never get the much coveted higher education if compelled to take their college preparatory course away from home, and that the state and the nation would thus be deprived of some of its most valuable service.

These conflicting considerations make the question a most difficult one to decide. Not assuming to say just when the circumstances justify the adoption of a classical course, I will venture the opinion that we have erred and do still err in providing too generously for the few who go to college, and too niggardly for the many who pass from the high school into active life.

Now, when we shall have decided this preliminary question of the classical course, we may turn to the consideration of the other courses, for even if we conclude to provide for a classical department, the course of study therein is determined almost beyond question by what the colleges demand in the way of preparatory work.

Most high schools are in condition to provide, I presume, two courses of study—an English, or general course, and an academic, or scientific, or English-Latin course. Where the option between two courses—one a little more practical and prosaic, the other more literary—the one imparting power and skill, the other, power and culture—where an option between two such courses can reasonably be afforded, I think it highly desirable to establish them. It matters little what names you give them. The academic course should include Latin and the maximum of mathematics, while the general course has English language in place of Latin, and perhaps less mathematics.

It would be exceedingly interesting for a little knot of teachers to sit down and discuss the details of a schedule that should set forth in precise terms the work to be done in these two courses, but for our present purpose it seems better to pursue a somewhat general line of discussion.

The great departments or lines of science which claim the attention of our schools may perhaps be designated about as follows: Language (which I think deserves to be mentioned first); mathematics (which may properly take the second place); history; natural science; art. As to the relative rank of the last three I have nothing to say. I want history to stand for all those knowledges (a convenient if not an authorized term) which treat of the social state of man. History would thus include political economy, civil government, and, perhaps, ethics. If the term history ought not to be thus used, let me say for my apology, that I use it thus here only as a matter of convenience. I use the term art to cover drawing, which I would not leave out of any course unless forced to do so by the necessities of the case.

Now these great departments of work present themselves for our consideration. Here are four years, or perhaps only three years of time. How shall the time be distributed between these main groups of studies? Here we must be guided by the question, To what extent is each of them calculated to give the pupil power such as he will be called on to use in winning his bread and making himself a useful member of society? What will each group do for him? They will all be of service, but of course not of equal service.

The department of language I have spoken of as first in importance. I include under this head,—language training, with a view to skill in the use of it; grammar and rhetoric, with mental discipline and intelligence as the results aimed at; and literature, studied for both the above aims, and especially for its refining or humanizing influence.

Language in this broad sense presents a great diversity of aims. Grammar is as widely different from literature as any two studies that can be named. But the broad term language is convenient. Now to language I would

give great prominence. Assuming the high school course to extend through four years, with, say, sixteen exercises per week, I would give to language one exercise per day, or five sixteenths of the pupil's whole time. Observe that I have used the general term language, not the specific term English language.

Adopt Latin for your language work if that is best, or French, or German, or unite two or more of these. If the course is to be a general course, leading the pupil to active life, let the English language and literature occupy five sixteenths of his time.

I have named mathematics second on the list. This department is the subject of much discussion. It is extolled by its friends as affording discipline of mind to a greater degree than any other class of studies. It is, on the other hand, sharply criticised as leading, with the exception of arithmetic, to no practical results.

Two or three things are to be considered in arranging the work of this department. One is, that there is a clear distinction between the mathematics pure and simple, and the logic which holds so prominent a place in our mathematical text-books. It must be remembered that in solving a "problem" in arithmetic or algebra all the difficult work is work in logic, the arithmetic of the problem being a simple matter of adding, multiplying, or the like, and the algebra of the problem being a simple matter of reducing an equation.

Now how much logic shall be put into our high school course? Such problems as I have alluded to are no doubt useful if not too difficult, but if the same discipline of the reasoning faculty be obtained from practical problems which may arise in the study of physics, or chemistry, — problems which may or may not call for mathematical operations, — ought not the "mathematics" to give place somewhat to studies which afford the same

sort of discipline in logic and afford other advantages peculiar to themselves?

I would have arithmetic taught to the extent of securing accuracy and rapidity in the common operations. I would have the more common applications of arithmetic to business well learned, but there are not a few topics generally found in our text-books which may safely be omitted.

In algebra I would have the equation of the first or second degree understood, and the processes by which it can be reduced, whether involving one or more unknown quantities. I would not go further except in the case of those pupils preparing for higher institutions.

I would give geometry a prominent place among the mathematics. Its advantages for discipline I think are very great. It is a study in rhetoric. The pupil is given a proposition to prove in exact, concise language. This surely is one of the very best exercises in language. Much of geometry ought to be learned in the lower grades, before the pupil enters the high school. A very young pupil may get a good knowledge of the various geometrical forms, and some of the simpler propositions may be learned as facts within the range of his perceptions if beyond his ability to prove. Such earlier study of geometry would leave less to be done in the high school. Under such conditions geometry and algebra might be given about equal time. At all events I would in the general course esteem geometry above algebra, and would be willing to give the former somewhat more time.

I have suggested that five sixteenths of the time be given to language. I would then give to mathematics two and one half sixteenths.

History in the broad meaning above given to the term is of peculiar importance. It is in history that the spiritual faculties are most exercised. Here the pupils' ambi-

tions are aroused, the motives to human action are studied, prejudices are removed, the spirit of self-sufficiency tempered. In a high school course the work in this department must needs be fragmentary, but it may yet be thorough and effective as far as it goes.

A general outline of the world's history may be obtained, and a somewhat exhaustive study may be made of some one period, or movement; as, for example, the Reformation, the Stuart period, the Colonization of America, American slavery. Then, further, the judgment may be cultivated, ambitions may be aroused, patriotism may be deepened and made more intelligent. Again, the pupil may be taught what is meant by historical research; he may even do himself in a simple way some bit of historical investigation, using the method and the material that an historian would use.

These results, however incomplete the survey of the whole field of history, may and should be reached, and such results will amply reward the outlay of time and effort. Now two and one half sixteenths of the whole course may properly be accorded to history.

If we assign to language, five sixteenths; to mathematics, two and one half sixteenths; to history, two and one half sixteenths; then allowing two sixteenths for drawing and singing, we shall have four sixteenths, or one fourth, left for natural science.

The claims of natural science to a very prominent place in the high school curriculum are now pretty generally recognized. The question is not now whether these branches in general shall be given a generous amount of time, but rather what specific branches shall be studied and with what relative prominence.

Time will not permit a thorough discussion of this topic here. Of the educational value of these studies I will say nothing, though the topic is an inviting one. I cannot, however, well avoid making some observations

on the relative importance of the several members of this great group of studies from the point of view occupied in this discussion.

I am confident that a serious mistake is made in giving an equal amount of time to, say, a half dozen members of the group, as, for example, physics, chemistry, physiology, geology, astronomy, zoölogy, or some other six. Time does not allow the student to pursue profitably all these studies, and, besides, they are not all equally important from the educator's point of view. What then is it best to do?

I say confidently, let thorough work be done in physics and chemistry, and then, excepting the study of botany taken early in the course (preferably in the grammar school) and physiology studied mainly to secure intelligence in matters of health, deliberately forego the other "ologies." Astronomy may be studied somewhat in connection with physics, mineralogy with chemistry, geology with geography; but, except in this incidental way, I think we cannot afford to take up these and other science branches, however great their general importance, and so fritter away our time and strength.

Chemistry and physics, while lying at the foundation of all the natural sciences, and while having the most practical applications in everyday life, can be most easily studied by the objective or scientific method, and afford the largest range of discipline. Thus in a very brief and concise way would I give my reason for the position I have above taken.

I would give a year to physics, a year to chemistry, about a year to other branches of this group, making one fourth of the whole course.

We have arrived at a distribution of work about as follows: Language, five sixteenths; mathematics, two and one half sixteenths; history, two and one half six-

teenths; natural science, four sixteenths; art, two sixteenths.

I will merely say, in closing, that any course of study is more or less tentative. It must not be too rigid; it must yield to changes of circumstance. And let me add that the danger is likely to be in the direction of a multiplicity of subjects. The teacher who keeps in mind development of power as the true aim of education will not feel obliged to give his pupils a "smattering" of everything.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

APRIL 30, 1888.

MANCHESTER:

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1888.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

During the year included in this, the seventh annual report, the State Board of Health has been obliged to perform a greater amount of work than ever before in the same period of time. A greater demand for the services of the Board has been made by town authorities, local boards of health, county commissioners, and others having charge of public institutions, than in any single year since its organization. In addition to this, the advice of the Board has been sought in hundreds of individual cases and from all sections of the State. From these facts there is one general conclusion to be drawn, and that is, that throughout the entire State there is a growing interest in the subject of sanitation. The results that come from an intelligent recognition of the value of sanitary work have already been of incalculable value to certain localities in particular, and to the State in a general way. The public, better than heretofore, recognize and understand that health may be guarded from many of the foes that have long preyed upon it by the application of simple laws. These, if carried into execution in the domestic life of the family, and by the corporate powers of towns and cities, will reduce sickness, lengthen the average of life, lessen poverty, and make happier every community. Sanitary work has already done much in this direction.

It has been the object of this Board during the past year, as in previous years, to educate the public mind in regard to hygiene and sanitation generally. We have always held to the belief, and have no reason to change the view now, that knowledge is a panacea for the cure of more physical and moral evils

than anything else in the entire list of remedies. It is certainly essential to the prevention of disease. No effort has been spared to diffuse such information. Circulars have been distributed upon important health topics, and specific information upon many subjects has been given.

The following pages will give only a brief outline of the work that has been performed during the year; details must be omitted.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

There has been a constant progress in sanitary matters in all parts of the State. In some localities the advancement has been marked, in others less. An individual interest in the work is everywhere increasing, and, as a matter of course, municipal action sooner or later follows. This is exemplified in the facts that the State has a larger number of active local boards of health than formerly; summer resorts are each year increasing their vigilance to prevent the introduction of disease into their localities; more money is being annually expended for sewers and public water supplies; individuals are more anxious about the sanitary conditions of their homes; the public poor are better cared for; schoolhouses are fast becoming something more than pens for physical impairment. The Legislature enacts better sanitary laws at each session. At the last session diphtheria and scarlet fever were legally classed with the dangerous pestilential diseases, and a law passed relating to their control. Greater powers than heretofore existed were extended to health authorities in respect to unsanitary dwellings and polluted water supplies. These will be elsewhere considered. The laws in several other respects were amended so as to render them more efficient and to keep pace with the progress of sanitary knowledge.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS OF THE STATE.

Many of the local boards and health officers have asked for copies of the health laws of the State to guide them in their duties. There has been no revision of the laws for ten years, and as the laws relating to public health matters have been in many instances amended, it now requires a long search to be certain as

to whether a given law is still in force, especially if passed prior to 1878. Moreover, each health officer should have the laws at hand in a convenient form for ready reference. We have, therefore, decided to publish in this report the principal laws that are of importance to local boards of health. The laws are so arranged that the person consulting them will find the laws upon a given subject, as far as the plan can be carried out, grouped in one place. The chapter and section in the General Laws and in the Pamphlet Laws from which the different sections are taken are indicated by a reference following the section.

By reason of the space required for the laws, we shall be obliged to exclude from this report some valuable sanitary papers which otherwise would have appeared.

SANITATION AT SUMMER RESORTS.

The Board has taken cognizance of the summer resort interests of the State, as will be seen in a brief report elsewhere, by exercising a sanitary supervision over the hotels and grounds occupied by summer visitors and tourists. This is essential to the welfare of the public, as well as to the financial interests of localities in particular and the State in general. The thrift, enterprise, and comfort of some localities are almost wholly dependent upon the money left by summer visitors, and hence it is for the public good that no efforts be spared to maintain, and even extend, that which, in one sense, may be classed with the industries of the State.

The money left by our summer visitors aggregates several hundred thousand dollars annually; it builds homes, schoolhouses, churches, and hotels; it increases the valuation of real estate, and in many ways adds to the material prosperity of our towns, villages, and cities. We feel, therefore, that this great interest should be carefully guarded against the only thing that can ruin it,—disease from neglected sanitation. To that end much has been done during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Better drainage and sewerage have been secured in several towns and many others have become aroused upon their impor-

tance. Indeed, the improvement in this direction that has been brought about in the past five years is of considerable magnitude, and has done much to improve the healthfulness of many localities.

Some of our larger towns are still without any system of sewers, but to their credit it should be said, that some of them have had surveys made and are about to construct sewers that will be adequate for their wants. The Board has urged upon these towns the necessity of sewers, and in some instances has engaged in active work to bring about such a desideratum.

The towns that now suffer the most from the want of sewers are those which possess an ample public water supply. A town well supplied with running water cannot long ignore the pressing demands for sewers. If no provision is made for the carrying off of the waste water, soil saturation will soon follow with all its dangers. This is now the condition of Lake Village, Laconia, Rochester, Lisbon, and some other towns, but it may be remarked in connection with the towns just named that each one of them has the subject of sewer construction under consideration, with a fair prospect that their needs in this direction will soon be supplied.

There are, however, towns without any public water supply that are sorely in need of sewers, and they will eventually be built. The people are becoming sufficiently enlightened in sanitation to see that soil pollution, by cesspools or otherwise, is dangerous to health. They also recognize better than ever before that polluted water and a foul atmosphere are always dangerous conditions.

With the growth of intelligence upon this subject there has been a corresponding improvement in the sanitary conditions of our homes, and in localities, by the corporate actions of some of our towns and cities. The work of the past year in this direction is exceedingly gratifying.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

In no direction has a greater advance been made in the interests of public health than in the construction of public water supplies. The people very generally understand that a common

water supply, from a source uncontaminated by drainage and sewage, is the safest and the best. So well is this fact realized, that a public supply, furnished at reasonable rates, can be made a paying investment in quite small towns, provided the works can be constructed at a reasonable cost.

The danger that almost everywhere, especially in villages, and frequently at individual farmhouses, accompanies the use of water from wells is so well realized by the more observing and thoughtful citizens, that they are ready to abandon the uncertainties of the family well and become patrons of a public supply, hence the latter is made a financial success in nearly every instance.

A number of towns have recently constructed water-works, and without exception the health of the community so supplied with water has improved. In other words, there has been a marked diminution in the amount of illness from certain forms of disease, especially typhoid fever. The subject so far as it relates to impure water will be discussed in detail further on, under the head of pollution of water supplies. The work of constructing public water-works is rapidly going on and will do much to augment the happiness and prosperity of the communities so favored. At the last session of the Legislature, charters were obtained for water-works in Berlin, Franklin, Milford, Newport, Portsmouth, Somersworth, Tilton, Northfield, Weirs, and Wolfborough, while the existing charter rights of Claremont, Hanover, Lebanon, Lisbon, Littleton, Pittsfield, Plymouth, and Woodsville respecting water-works were extended and enlarged. This record alone illustrates the position of the public mind upon the subject of a wholesome supply of water for domestic use.

ALMSHOUSES.

The condition of the county almshouses and other public and charitable institutions of this class is, upon the whole, excellent. There are, however, existing defects in some of these institutions which should be remedied, and which have been pointed out to the proper authorities. There have been very essential improvements made from year to year, and the work will undoubtedly be continued. These improvements have been something more

than repairs ; they have been substantial advances for the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate classes for which the institutions were designed. This fact may be readily seen by the reports, elsewhere given, upon some of our county almshouses.

We are pleased to record the fact that the recommendations of the Board are very generally carried out. In some instances this has necessitated the expenditure of considerable sums of money, which has been generously appropriated by county delegations or other authorities. The detailed reports upon these institutions, given from time to time in the annual reports of this Board, show the condition in which our pauper class are placed and the supervision which is exercised over them.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

In the last report of this Board, considerable space was devoted to the condition of the schoolhouses in the State. In the present report the subject is again presented by a consideration of the schoolrooms of Portsmouth and Concord. The existence of unventilated boxes for schoolrooms is a shame upon the intelligence of the age, and a standing disgrace to education itself. That such is the condition of many of our schoolrooms is a demonstrated fact. On the other hand, some localities are to be credited with a spirit of progress in having considered this important subject and carried the principles of sanitation into practical application in the schoolroom. New schoolhouses have been built with a due regard for ventilation, heat, and light ; old ones have been remodeled. Still, with the improvement that is gradually taking place in this matter, schoolhouse architecture is at a low standard in the State. We still urge the necessity of state supervision in the construction of schoolhouses, and offer the same suggestions that were presented in the last report of this Board :

“ There are two ways in which this may be brought about : First, by providing that before any schoolhouse is constructed, a plan of the proposed building shall be submitted to and approved by some competent department, board, or commission, or that said department, board, or commission shall furnish a suitable plan for the given district, free of expense, upon application ;

second, the Legislature might authorize the compilation of a manual of schoolhouse architecture and hygiene, a copy to be furnished to each board of education in the State.

“The first proposition would make it obligatory upon school authorities to construct all schoolhouses upon hygienic principles ; the second would simply instruct boards of education or building committees in the most approved systems of schoolhouse architecture, but would not insure the following of its teachings. A combination of the two plans would undoubtedly secure the best immediate results, besides doing much to educate those having charge of our schools in the construction and sanitation of schoolhouses. The subject should receive the careful consideration of every one interested in our public school system.”

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It is a demonstrated fact that health authorities can restrict the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. So frequently have outbreaks of disease, infectious, contagious, and epidemic, been controlled and stamped out by the intelligent administration of sanitary measures, that the question is not a debatable one. The record of health departments in this and foreign countries abounds with marked instances in which prompt and active measures have cut short what would have, under the old regime of neglect, resulted in a widespread epidemic. This point being settled, it is now universally agreed among sanitarians that some system of notification should be enforced that will give the health officer the earliest possible information of the existence in the community of an infectious or contagious disease.

A system of interstate notification has existed for about two years in this country between state and provincial health departments, in respect to cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox. By this method each state and provincial board of health knows almost exactly the extent to which these diseases prevail throughout the United States and Provinces, and can thus see to what extent their own territorial jurisdictions are threatened with invasion.

To carry out a system of notification and sanitary supervision

in contagious diseases to an extent that will secure the most beneficial results, it is necessary that every case of disease coming within the list required to be reported should be made known to the local health officers at the earliest possible moment, that the precautions essential to prevent the spread of the disease may be enforced. To this end the last Legislature passed a law, given elsewhere in this report, requiring physicians to report to the local board of health every case of small-pox, malignant cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and all other malignant pestilential diseases. To this list the State Board of Health added, by legal regulation, typhoid fever. Local boards of health are required to report all cases returned to them by the physicians to the State Board monthly.

The purpose of the law is clear, but its practical application is attended with some difficulties, or obstacles, which may seriously impair its usefulness. Notwithstanding the full measure of its possibilities for good may not be reached at once, yet in the few months in which the law has been in operation its importance and value have been demonstrated in several towns.

There are two requirements essential to the success of the law: First, physicians must report all cases of contagious and infectious diseases to the local health authorities as soon as discovered. This is exceedingly important and without it the restriction of the spread of these diseases in their early stage, by the health officer, is impossible. Second, local boards of health should immediately investigate all cases reported to them by the physician, or otherwise, and take such action as shall be deemed for the best interests of the public.

The advantages which may be derived from notification cannot be secured unless both the physician and the health officer faithfully and promptly perform their respective duties in the premises. The support of each in the work is, in a marked measure, dependent upon the other. Physicians can hardly be blamed for neglecting to report their cases of infectious disease to a passive, indifferent, or moribund board of health, or to one which they know is composed of incompetent persons, as in some instances happens. Notification then becomes simply a legal farce on the part of the physician, and a malfeasance in office on the part of

the health board. On the other hand, this order is sometimes reversed and the physician becomes the party against whom the neglect of duty is charged. Every physician should comply with the requirements of the law, and every town should have a board of health competent to perform the functions of the office in an efficient and creditable manner.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.*

The following are the brief reports upon typhoid fever and diphtheria that have been received from the physicians. We have continued these reports from year to year because they give a partial record of the diseases named, but more on account of the lessons in sanitation which they contain. No one can read these reports without being impressed with the relationship exhibited between these diseases and filth in some form :

Acworth — CARL A. ALLEN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None in my practice ; none in town.

Diphtheria. — One case, not fatal. Could not trace the cause. In my opinion, filth is the most common source of this disease.

Alstead — GEORGE H. GORHAM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None in town.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal. These cases were all imported. Attribute the cause to bad drainage.

Amherst — J. B. PETTENGILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case. Attribute the cause to contaminated water, cesspools, vaults, and decaying vegetable matter.

*The reports of the physicians embrace the year 1887. In some instances the physician neglected to sign his name, as will be seen. In several cases both town and name of physician were omitted, and the report was not used. Physicians who have reported, and fail to find the return in the proper place, may feel certain that they are in the list just referred to, as no report has been otherwise omitted that has been received at this office. — I. A. W.

Diphtheria. — None. Think bad sanitary conditions the most common cause of the disease.

Amherst —

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Do not know the cause in this case. The patient was poorly nourished, and in a bad condition generally.

Diphtheria. — Have not seen a case for four years. Think the most common source of the disease is bad drainage, infected milk and water.

Andover — HENRY A. WEYMOUTH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. Attribute the disease to impure water and air, and other agents unknown to me.

Diphtheria. — Six cases, none fatal. The sanitary conditions were good, except in two cases, where the drinking-water was polluted from badly constructed vault. The source of this disease is not yet known to me.

Antrim — I. G. ANTHOINE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal; the fatal case in town, the other in Bennington. Attribute the disease to unsanitary surroundings, as a rule.

Diphtheria. — Four cases, all four cases fatal. These cases were in Greenfield, and filth was evidently the cause of the disease. Think polluted water the most common source.

East Barrington — G. E. OSGOOD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, both recovered. Attribute one case to contagion from fecal matter; in the other, cause not discovered. Drinking-water polluted in both cases.

Diphtheria. — Eleven cases, three fatal. In fatal cases, drainage and all kinds of impurities aided, refuse being kept sacredly housed. Think the most common source of the disease is a germ multiplied through filth.

Barrington — WILLIAM WATERHOUSE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, all recovered. Cause, bad sanitary condition about buildings, and large tract of low land covered with water in winter and drawn off in summer. Think the disease is most commonly caused by bad water and filth about buildings. There were two fatal cases in town.

Bath — G. B. EMERSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal ; two of the cases in town, one in Haverhill.

Diphtheria. — Four cases, all recovered.

Belmont — S. A. MERRILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal. Think the disease is caused by a specific germ. Neither of the above cases was caused by impure water ; one came home worn by overwork.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Belmont — F. L. GERALD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Think vaults and cess-pools in a foul condition the most common source of the disease.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Think bad sanitary conditions the common cause of the disease.

Berlin Falls — FRANK A. COLBY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Twenty-seven cases, three fatal. Attribute the cause to poor food, bad water, uncleanness, filth, and bad drainage. The drinking-water was polluted in all cases.

Diphtheria. — Forty-eight cases, twelve fatal. Cause directly traceable to filth, lack of drainage, and bad water. The disease was spread by contagion, owing to the total indifference of parents.

Boscawen — E. E. GRAVES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal ; one case was in Canterbury. Could not ascertain cause.

Diphtheria. — Seven cases, none fatal ; Canterbury six, Webster one. Bad drainage in two families.

Bradford—W. F. WALLACE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, recovered. Polluted drinking-water in all cases.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Think filth is the most common source of the disease.

Bristol—JOHN C. WHEET, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, none fatal ; two in Alexandria, one each in Hill and Bridgewater. Do not know that the water was polluted.

Diphtheria. — Eight cases, none fatal ; four in town, two in Alexandria, one each in Plymouth and Bridgewater.

Bristol—

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal ; all in other towns. Attribute the disease to a germ poison.

Diphtheria. — Three cases in consultation.

Brookline—ALONZO S. WALLACE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case. Disease was contracted in Boston.

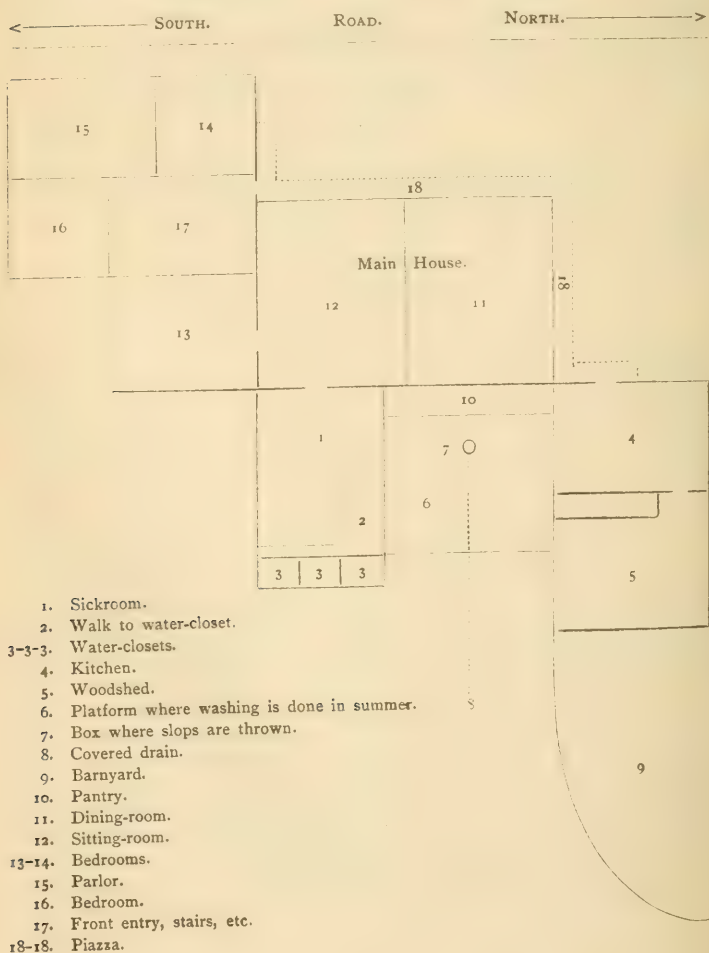
Diphtheria. — Twelve cases ; eleven of these cases were in Mason. Stagnant water and decayed vegetable matter were in the cellars. In my opinion, uncleanliness is the most common source of the disease.

Campton Village—A. D. MUCHMORE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases in my practice ; three in Woodstock, one in Thornton ; none fatal. Case first in Woodstock. Water good from mountain spring. Drainage bad. Two L's in the rear of main house, one running east from north end, and one east from south end, a platform between them. In this platform is a wooden box leading into covered board drain without any trap, into which dishwater, washing-water, and house slops were thrown. In the south L was bedroom where patient slept next to main building ; in the rear of this was a small room about ten feet deep, also walk alongside of this room running to water-closets occupying the whole of the east end of the south L.

There are no partitions to prevent the foul air from the water-closets passing under the whole L to the foundation of main house. The platform floor is not tight, allowing filth to accumulate under it, which becomes wet by rain and water spilled, as washing is done on this platform in the summer. One may easily imagine what an unhealthy place this must be. The patient was quite sick, temperature ranging from $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $105\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

DIAGRAM OF HOUSE WHERE THIS CASE WAS.



Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal. Bad sanitary conditions in all cases. Consider filth the most common source of the disease.

Campton — J. D. LANCE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, none fatal ; three cases in town, one in Thornton, and one in Holderness. Cause unobserved except in one case, which was due to direct contagion.

Canaan — EDWARD M. TUCKER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None observed. With spring water from the hills and improved drainage, we have a model village for health and good sanitary conditions, where a few years ago almost every case of typhoid fever, scarlatina, and diphtheria proved fatal. The reasons are obvious.

Canaan — ARA WHEAT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal. Attribute the disease to bad air and water.

Diphtheria. — None in my practice.

Charlestown — J. M. WHITAKER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None in my practice during the year.

Diphtheria. — None during the year. In my opinion, bad water and unsanitary surroundings are the most common sources of the disease.

Charlestown — N. G. BROOKS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Have not seen a case of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, nor have I known of one.

Chester — W. R. SANDERS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one severe, the other two mild. These cases were in Auburn. Water stood in the cellar.

Chester — ARTHUR L. EMERSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, none fatal. Cases were imported.

Chesterfield — W. G. CAIN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases in one family, none fatal. Cause of first case not known; the other two nursed the first and soon came down with the disease.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Chesterfield — JOHN F. BUTLER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — A large number of cases of follicular disease of the throat, but none of true diphtheria, as some of my brethren are wont to call such cases.

Claremont — C. W. TOLLES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal. Attribute the cause, in two cases, to foul vaults.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one fatal.

Claremont — A. R. CUMMINGS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, recovered. In my opinion, the common source of the disease is germs, bacteria.

Claremont — T. E. PARKER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One severe case, recovered. Several cases showed incipient stage, but with proper care and treatment were aborted. Well-water no doubt the cause here. A very sandy soil, and growing population, with no drainage, and cesspool to every house, certainly pollutes and renders the well-water dangerous.

Diphtheria. — Five or six cases, all recovered. Most of the cases had been drinking water from the same well, but not confined to contiguous families.

Colebrook — C. C. NORRIS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None in my practice. I attribute this disease to septic poison, atmospheric changes.

Diphtheria. — Three or four cases, all recovered. I attribute the cause to atmospheric changes and susceptibility of the patient to such changes.

Colebrook — F. C. HARRIS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, two fatal. Attribute the cause to contagion.

Diphtheria. — None.

Concord — C. P. BANCROFT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Concord — G. P. CONN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, one fatal. Attribute the disease to germ influences, probably conveyed into the system through the water supply.

Diphtheria. — Three cases.

Concord — F. A. STILLINGS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Nine cases, none fatal. Attribute the cause to a specific typhoid poison. One case came from Manchester.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, none fatal. In my opinion infection from others sick is the most common source of the disease.

Concord — GEORGE COOK, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal.

Diphtheria. — None.

Concord — H. C. CUMMINGS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Contoocook — J. W. WILSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered.

Diphtheria. — None observed. In my opinion, impure water, sink-drains, and filth are the most common sources of the disease.

Conway — DAVID WATSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases, none fatal. The drinking-water was contaminated from sink-drains in every case. Attribute the cause of the disease to filth.

Diphtheria. — Five cases, none fatal. Bad sanitary conditions in every case. Think filth is the most common source of the disease.

Conway — S. A. EVANS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. My case was a non-resident; think it did not originate here. Typhoid is rare in this village, which I attribute to the excellent drainage.

Diphtheria. — None. Think contagion is the most common source of this disease.

North Conway — J. H. PITMAN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three typical cases, one fatal. Have had a number of cases of simple continued fever, in surrounding towns, which I did not consider true typhoid. The fatal case was that of a young lady from Lawrence, Mass., who was taken sick the next day after her arrival here. She had been drinking water from the Merrimack. Polluted drinking-water has been the cause of a majority of the cases that have come under my observation.

North Conway — W. H. BRAGDON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, one fatal; four in town, with the one fatal case; two in Jackson. Attribute the cause of the disease to bad drainage. The water used in the family was contaminated in three cases.

Diphtheria. — Five cases, none fatal; one in town, four in Jackson. Bad sanitary conditions in every case. In my opinion bad water is the most common source of the disease.

Cornish Flat—G. W. HUNT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, none fatal. Could not discover the cause.

Diphtheria. — One case, fatal. No bad sanitary conditions discovered in this case. Consider contagion the most common source of the disease.

Deerfield — G. H. TOWLE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, one fatal. The disease commenced in a shanty in the woods, the patient being one of the hands following a steam sawmill. The water used was from a spring, and quite likely contaminated, but the one first taken was from Nottingham, and had been at the place but a few days when taken. I had the patient removed from the shanty, at the end of the first week, to a comfortable house where he could be better cared for, as I also did the other two cases, and the usual precautions taken to prevent infection. I am of the opinion that the last two cases were infected from the first, before leaving the shanty, owing to the impossibility of carrying into effect proper preventive measures, and the first was infected before arriving at the shanty.

Diphtheria. — One case. I have been unable to discover any cause other than infection from one to another.

Derry — D. S. CLARK, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. No local cause discovered.

Dover — WILLIAM HALE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — Two mild cases.

Dover — SMITH & CHAMBERLAIN, M. DS.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal.

Dover — M. C. LATHROP, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Attribute the cause of the disease to a specific germ.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal. Two mild cases occurred in a crowded and filthy locality; the third, a severe and protracted case, occurred where the sanitary conditions seemed excellent. In my opinion the most common source of the disease is contagion.

Dover — J. R. HAM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Attribute the cause of this disease to a *contagium vivum*.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Think contact with those already diseased is the most common source of diphtheria.

Dover — CARL H. HORSCH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Dover — H. R. PARKER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal. Both cases were contracted in the Provinces, and came home sick.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered. Sanitation good in this case. Am unable to say what is the most common source of the disease.

Dover — R. G. BLANCHARD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. The drinking-water was contaminated in two cases.

Diphtheria. — None observed. In my opinion, the most common source of the disease is a diphtheritic poison, with bad sanitary surroundings.

Effingham — J. M. LEAVITT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, recovered. Attribute the cause to depraved habits, bad water, food, and drainage.

Diphtheria. — Not a case in town.

Effingham Center — ALBERT N. GOULD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, excellent recovery. I think in most persons the glands of Peyer are predisposed to unhealthy inflammation, which is aroused by unfavorable conditions. These

conditions do not always appear the same. With good recovery the patient seems to have increased resistance to the attacks of other diseases.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered. Severe tonsilitis has been quite common. Attribute the cause to contagion or epidemic influences.

Enfield Center — F. P. FISHER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. The disease was contracted at Manchester.

Diphtheria. — None.

Enfield — VALENTINE MANAHAN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, none fatal ; four in town, one in West Canaan. Could not discover the cause.

Diphtheria. — None observed. In my opinion, the most common source of this disease is filth.

Epping — A. C. BUSWELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. The disease was imported.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Epping — H. B. BURNHAM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed in my practice ; several in consultation.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one fatal. Could discover no unsanitary conditions, but did have several cases of typhoid fever in the same family several years ago.

Epping — F. W. SPAULDING, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Attribute the disease to contaminated air and water.

Diphtheria. — None.

Epsom — ROSCOE HILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None in Epsom. Attended one case in Deerfield and one in Pittsfield, both of which recovered. Think

the Pittsfield case was caused by polluted well-water. Could not discover the cause of the other case.

Epsom — F. E. COLBY, M. D.

Have not heard of a case of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or scarlet fever in town since 1887.

Epsom — D. LINCOLN LOCKE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None.

Exeter — WILLIAM G. PERRY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Attribute the cause of this disease to bad sanitary conditions.

Diphtheria. — None. In my opinion, the most common source of diphtheria is filth and defective sewerage.

Farmington — HANNIBAL P. WHEATLEY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. Case was imported from Dover.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Think bad sanitary conditions the most common source of the disease.

Farmington — R. B. FOSS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered. Disease contracted in another town ; cause unknown.

Fitzwilliam — M. E. GLEASON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, one fatal. Attribute the cause to bad drainage. Drinking-water polluted in one case.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Francestown — ARTHUR J. TODD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. Attribute this case to polluted drinking-water.

Diphtheria. — No well-developed case.

Franklin Falls — C. B. NICHOLS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, none fatal. One case traced directly to bad sanitary condition of cellar and pig-pen.

Diphtheria. — None.

Franklin — JOHN W. STAPLES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal. Attribute the cause of three cases to impure drinking-water and sewer gas; could not discover any satisfactory cause in the other.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, one fatal. Bad sanitary conditions in both cases. Generally, filthy emanations of any kind are a marked factor in causing disease of this character.

Gilmanton Iron Works —

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. Do not know the cause.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Gilmanton Iron Works — F. E. SHANNON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Gilsum — K. D. WEBSTER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. Drinking-water polluted in all cases. Attribute the cause of the disease to impure water.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, not fatal. Bad sanitary conditions in all cases.

Gilsum — I. A. LOVELAND, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, fatal. Could not discover the cause.

Diphtheria. — None.

Goffstown — HENRY DODGE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, recovered. One patient was taken sick away from home, and the other soon after returning

from Manchester. Attribute the cause to the specific poison of typhoid fever.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Think this disease is more often caused by bad sink sewerage than in any other way.

Goffstown —

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, recovered ; one in Weare and one in Bedford. Drinking-water polluted in both cases. Attribute the cause of the disease to poor drainage.

Diphtheria. — None.

Goffstown — CHARLES F. GEORGE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Eight cases, none fatal ; four cases in town, one in Dunbarton, three in Bow. Three of the cases were imported from other towns. A good description of the sanitary conditions could not be obtained ; it seemed, however, from the imperfect history, that the water supply was at fault. In the other cases the cause could be traced to contaminated water, imperfect cellar drains, and decaying vegetable matter.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, recovered ; both in one family. The cause could be traced to vaults, drains, pig-pens, stables, etc., all under the same roof with the living and sleeping rooms occupied by the family. Two other children escaped the disease by removal to another house. In my opinion, bad sanitary conditions are the most common cause of the disease.

Goshen — F. P. JONES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Had two cases showing typhoid symptoms. Attribute the cause of typhoid fever, in many cases, to contaminated water.

Diphtheria. — None observed. In my opinion, the most common source of the disease may be found in sudden atmospheric changes acting on any decaying animal or vegetable matter in or around buildings.

Great Falls — (See Somersworth.)

Greenland — WILLIAM O. JUNKINS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, none fatal; one case in town, two in Rye, one in Stratham, one in North Hampton, and one in Portsmouth. The drinking-water was polluted in four cases. Attribute the disease to impure drinking-water, bad drainage, and bad sanitary conditions generally.

Diphtheria. — Twelve cases; three cases in town, three in Newington, two in Portsmouth, and four in Rye. Have been unable to locate the cause in bad sanitary conditions; attribute it to colds and contagion.

Groveton — (See Northumberland.)

Hampton — WILLIAM T. MERRILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None in town.

Diphtheria. — None in town.

Hancock — EUGENE WASON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None pure — several complicated with pneumonia, one fatal. In one family of four cases, the sink-drain entered the well; another family of three cases, one fatal, obtained water from a well in the barnyard. Water was contaminated in all cases.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, all recovered. Ill-ventilated cess-pool, causing back draught, in two cases; one case, cause unknown. Consider filth and contagion the most common sources of the disease.

Hanover — C. P. FROST, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. None in town so far as I know.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Harrisville — A. W. MITCHELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, both recovering; one in town, one in Nelson. Drinking-water contaminated in one case. Attribute the disease to a specific germ introduced, probably by drinking-water, into a debilitated system.

Diphtheria. — One well-marked case, recovered. The case was imported. Think the disease is most commonly caused by exposure to its specific germ.

Haverhill — H. P. WATSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Ten cases, none fatal; three cases in town. Could not trace the disease to any special cause.

Diphtheria. — None genuine, but a large number of follicular tonsilitis, which, I think, often passes for diphtheria and is so called.

Haverhill — SAMUEL P. CARBEE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, fatal, in Newbury, Vt. Attribute this case to impure air and polluted water.

Diphtheria. — None observed. In my opinion, the most common source of the disease is want of proper cleanliness.

Haverhill — M. D. CARBEE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, neither fatal. Think both my cases were directly traceable to bad sanitary conditions. I believe the most common cause of the disease to be filth.

North Haverhill — M. S. WETHERBEE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal; attributable to bad water and drainage.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered. Consider impure water the most common source of the disease.

Henniker — LEONARD W. PEABODY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One well-marked case, not fatal. Could not assign a cause.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Consider bad ventilation and contagion the most common sources of the disease.

Henniker — GEORGE H. SANBORN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases, none fatal; all in town. At-

tribute the disease to filth, and water contaminated from barn-yards. Think the drinking-water was contaminated in four cases.

Diphtheria. — None. In my opinion, the most common source of diphtheria is badly constructed vaults and sink-drains.

Henniker — N. W. BEAN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, neither fatal.

Hill — W. F. BALDWIN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal. Defective drainage and polluted water in both cases.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Hillsborough — JOHN GOODELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three mild cases. Do not know the cause.

Diphtheria. — None.

Hillsborough — A. C. BURNHAM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, none fatal ; four in town, one in Deering. Cause unknown.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one, very malignant, fatal ; all in the town of Deering. These three cases occurred in one family. The sanitary conditions were very bad ; no drainage, impure water, decaying vegetable matter about the house and in the cellar ; in fact, it was filth from the kitchen to the cellar. In my opinion, filth is the most common source of the disease.

Hillsborough — J. Q. A. FRENCH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases, none fatal. Could discover no satisfactory cause. Drinking-water may have been polluted in one case.

Diphtheria. — None in my practice. Consider filth the most common source of the disease.

Hillsborough Bridge — MARCELLUS H. FELT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal ; one in town, three in Deering. Was not able to discover the cause. Possibly the drinking-water was polluted in three cases.

Diphtheria. — Four cases, one fatal. Cases all occurred in one family ; think the general bad sanitary conditions were certainly factors, probably the cause. Think bad sanitary conditions the most common source of the disease.

Hillsborough Bridge — ISRAEL P. CHASE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Hollis — L. R. QUA, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None in my practice. There have been two or three cases in town, all in one family, none fatal. Decaying vegetable and animal matter, accompanied by moisture, is, in my opinion, the most common source of the disease.

Hopkinton — G. H. POWERS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. I attribute the disease to a bacterium. Certain tissues and fluids of man, animals, and vegetables teem with bacteria in health. When there is any hinderance to healthy constructive changes, these bacteria multiply, become pathological, and the disease corresponds to the change. Certain ingesta seem to produce their peculiar change and give us typhoid, diphtheria, and scarlet fever.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Hudson — D. O. SMITH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases. In five cases, and probably in all, the drinking-water was polluted. Attribute the disease to imperfect sanitary conditions.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, bad sanitary conditions in both cases. Think the most common sources of the disease are badly constructed sink-drains, imperfect drainage, and filth.

East Jaffrey — O. H. BRADLEY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None genuine.

East Jaffrey — F. G. HUMISTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered, in Dublin. The case occurred adjacent to a swamp.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Keene — GARDNER C. HILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases, none fatal.

Diphtheria. — Eleven cases, one fatal. Bad sanitary conditions have largely influenced the severity of the disease.

Keene — A. B. THURSTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. The drinking-water was contaminated from sink-drain.

Diphtheria. — None.

Keene — GEORGE W. FLAGG, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Attribute the cause to polluted well-water and bad drainage. Typhoid fever in Keene has almost ceased to exist since the town has been so efficiently served with water and drainage.

Diphtheria. — Six cases, none fatal. Attribute the disease to filth.

Keene — GEORGE B. TWITCHELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases. Do not know the cause.

Diphtheria. — One case. Consider filth the most common source of the disease.

Keene — W. R. DUNHAM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the disease to chemical products in decomposing organized matter.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider filth which has not been sub-

jected to the influence of sunshine the most common source of this disease.

Kingston — F. W. INGALLS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, not fatal. Think the most common source of the disease is in foul sink-drains and cesspools.

Laconia —

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases, two fatal. The drinking-water was polluted in all cases.

Diphtheria. — None.

Lake Village — O. W. GOSS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, two fatal. Am not able to attribute the disease to any cause, as many cases seem to rise *de novo*. Well-water was used in the fatal cases. One of these cases had symptoms of relapse from removal of offal from privy vault, the stench filling the shed adjoining the sickroom.

Diphtheria. — None.

Lancaster — FRANK SPOONER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered.

Lancaster — EZRA MITCHELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, neither fatal. Do not know the cause.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Consider contagion the most common source of the disease.

Lebanon — JAMES A. DAVIS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, neither fatal. In both cases the drinking-water was polluted from cesspool.

Diphtheria. — No true diphtheria, but many cases of diphtheritic sore throat. Bad sanitary conditions intensified the disease in most cases. A family of six children in Newport, Vt., had

diphtheria, and four died. A girl sixteen years of age recovered and wrote a letter to relatives in this town, telling them of the death of the little ones. The child who took the letter from the post-office was soon attacked with a severe form of diphtheritic sore throat, and a little later two other children in the same family. The mother, an intelligent woman, attributes the disease to contagion from the letter.

Lebanon — THOMAS H. CURRIE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. In times past I have thought that I had found the cause of the fever ; but now I think it is not known to man.

Diphtheria. — None observed. It has been my opinion that filth in some form was the source of the disease ; but I have seen it in the best conditioned families, while those with filthy and unsanitary surroundings have escaped for years. We may have our theories, but do we know ? I do not, and yet I have tried for forty-seven years to discover it.

West Lebanon — CHARLES B. DRAKE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case at White River Junction, recovered. Attribute the disease to a specific (germ ?) poison.

Diphtheria. — None observed. In my opinion the source of the disease is *not* settled.

Lisbon — O. H. BOYNTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — I have had no well-marked cases during the past season ; a few cases of typho-malarial fever, none fatal. Some of the worst cases I have ever seen, in my judgment resulted from using impure water ; foul sink-drains and cess-pools I think often contribute to the severity of the disease.

Diphtheria. — One case only of true diphtheria, recovered. The privy was very filthy and the odor was very perceptible in the back part of the house.

Lisbon — C. H. BOYNTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal. Know of no special cause.

Diphtheria. — None.

Littleton — B. F. PAGE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Twelve cases, none fatal; ten in town, two in Lisbon. Impure water and imperfect drainage in all cases.

Diphtheria. — One case, fatal. Think polluted water was the main factor in producing disease and death.

Littleton — F. T. MOFFETT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Ten cases, one fatal; six cases in town; two, with the one fatal case, in Carroll. I am of the opinion that the drinking-water was contaminated in all cases. Attribute the cause of the disease to decomposing vegetable matter and cesspools.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, none fatal. Attribute the cause to polluted water in one case, the other being imported, do not know.

Littleton — GEORGE A. MARTIN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, neither fatal.

Diphtheria. — None.

Littleton — T. E. SANGER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Twenty-two cases, none fatal; twelve in town, six in Bethlehem, two in Franconia, and two in Bath. Attribute the cause to overwork and poor water. In six cases certainly the water was contaminated.

Diphtheria. — None.

Littleton — HENRY L. WATSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of the disease to contagion.

Diphtheria. — None.

Littleton — G. W. MCGREGOR, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, none fatal; one in town, one in Bethlehem, one in Easton, and one in Carroll. Attribute the cause to unhygienic surroundings and perhaps polluted water.

Diphtheria. — None. Have no definite opinion as to the cause of this disease.

Londonderry — F. B. PERKINS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases. One child at Derry Depot, seen at or near the fourth week of the fever, died from malignant form of the disease. Four cases in town, all recovered.

Diphtheria. — Six cases, no deaths; four in town, two in Windham.

Loudon — WILLIAM A. McGRATH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of this disease to a specific typhoid bacilli, introduced into the system through either water or milk that has been contaminated with the feces of a patient ill with the disease.

Lyme — J. WALTER BEAN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Thirteen cases, one fatal. Could not trace the cause.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Madison — GEORGE M. ATWOOD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Manchester — C. B. STURTEVANT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Attribute the cause of this disease to a specific poison.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, one fatal.

Manchester — JAMES SULLIVAN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. In one case polluted well-water was used, in another there was defective drainage, and in the third the cause was not apparent.

Diphtheria. — None.

Manchester — R. O. WOOD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, neither fatal. Attribute the cause to bad sanitary conditions. Polluted water in both cases.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, neither fatal. Bad sanitary condi-

tions in both cases. Consider decaying vegetable matter the most common source of the disease.

Manchester — H. D. W. CARVELLE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Manchester — CHARLES E. DODGE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, neither fatal. One case contracted while visiting friends, the other probably due to imperfect sewerage.

Diphtheria. — One case, not fatal. I think bad sanitary conditions the cause in this case, as the sink-drain emptied into a cesspool from which the water leaked into the cellar. Another member of the family was stricken with the disease and died while away on a vacation, having been taken sick soon after leaving home. My patient was stricken soon after returning home.

Manchester — EMIL CUSTER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case of typhoid-pneumonia. Attribute the cause to cold and overwork.

Diphtheria. — One case. Think badly constructed vaults and cesspools and polluted water are the most common sources of the disease.

Manchester — GEORGE D. TOWNE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal. Polluted water in both cases. Attribute the disease to miasmatic contagion, due to a specific germ poison.

Diphtheria. — Six cases, one fatal. Am in doubt as to whether bad sanitary conditions influenced the severity of the disease.

Manchester — JACOB W. MOOAR, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

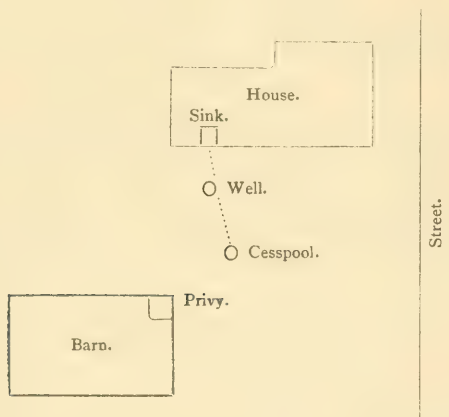
Manchester — THOMAS WHEAT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — Five cases, two fatal. Consider bad drainage the most common source of the disease.

Manchester — H. C. CANNEY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, fatal. Attribute this case to polluted drinking-water. The cut given below illustrates the relative position of the house and surroundings where this case occurred.



The distance from the sink to the well is seven feet ; from the well to cesspool, thirteen feet ; from the privy (no vault, simply a hole in the ground) to well, eighteen feet. The well was covered with planks, over which were from four to six inches of sand. The dotted line from house to cesspool represents where formerly a spout carried the waste off, but this getting rotten, for two years it had been permitted to run across, and we fear sometimes into, the well. The privy, within eighteen feet of the well, had been used for forty years, soil, sand, and gravel permitting free percolation. The only wonder is that any of the family survived.

Diphtheria. — Twelve cases, none fatal. Do not know what is the most common source of the disease. Bad sanitary conditions did not influence my cases.

Marlborough — J. A. LEET, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, one fatal. In three cases, attribute the cause to a debilitated condition of patients predisposed to the attack.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered. Believe this case was caused by unsanitary conditions; slops were thrown on to the the surface of the ground around the shanty.

Marlow — MARSHALL PERKINS, M. D. (?)

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Meriden — ELBRIDGE G. BEERS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. I attribute the cause of this disease to a specific poison.

Diphtheria. — None in my practice. In my opinion, the disease is caused by a parasite, but how it is produced I do not pretend to know.

Meriden — HUBERT SLEEPER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of the disease to impure water and contagion.

Diphtheria. — Seven cases, one fatal. Think contagion is the most common source of the disease.

Meriden — HERMAN COOPER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal. Water was probably contaminated in both cases.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one fatal.

The memorable session of New Hampshire Legislature, 1887, is of interest, not only for its long session and railroad fight, but for the wholesome laws it passed for the prevention of the spread of certain infectious diseases. Through the thinly settled country towns we hear a great amount of censure upon our lawmakers for allowing any such bills to pass, saying, "It is inhuman and barbarous to compel us to go to such expense of dis-

infection and fumigation, and to bury our children and friends without the last deeds of respect and love," etc. No amount of argument will convince these people that our present laws are just what have been needed for a long time, and that we should herald our present victory by hearty co-operation with the state and local boards of health to carry out the intent of the law.

I deem it a duty incumbent upon every physician to educate the people up to the efficacy of the law. To help do this I want to relate the history of an epidemic of diphtheria during the last year, to prove that isolation, disinfection, and fumigation are fruitful of success against the spread of this disease. Our neighbors across the river, Windsor, Vt., seem to delight in the revelings of this dreadful disease. Perhaps I am too severe in my judgment, but there has not been one month during the past three years that we have not heard of cases of, or deaths from, diphtheria in their midst. Almost without exception, every case we have had in town could be traced, directly or indirectly, to cases from over the river. The carrier would say, "Dr. So-and-so, of Windsor, said there was no danger, diphtheria was not catching, neither could it be carried in the clothes." From these methods of management, I judge, they keep it going.

Miss W, a school teacher of Windsor, asked one doctor if there would be any danger for her to visit one of her pupils, who was sick with diphtheria; the doctor answered, "No." She visited her pupil, talked at some length with the friends, and even looked into the patient's throat, when she said, "I saw the canker." In a few days she was taken down with the disease, and went home; she narrowly escaped with her life; her sister took it from her and recovered after a long and severe sickness. Miss W, after ten weeks from her recovery, visited the family, in this town, of Mr. A, a cousin, about January 1, 1887. She slept with a little girl ten years old. January 16, this little girl was taken sick in school in the forenoon; the teacher dismissed her sometime during the afternoon. The next day a physician was called and pronounced it diphtheria. Three younger brothers were taken from school and carried to their grandparents, Mr. B. Case 1 progressed favorably for first week, and convalescence set in at end of that time. Case 2, boy eight

years old, was taken sick at Mr. B's just eleven days from day his sister was taken sick, and carried home same day. After one week he took cold, tracheotomy was performed on seventh day of disease, patient died the second day after. Case 3, boy six years old, taken sick at Mr. B's just fourteen days from date of his sister being taken; light case, and convalescent in one week. There was one more child in Mr. A's family, a nursing baby, that escaped. The father and mother had severe sore throats, with more or less patches, but no fever to speak of. Case 4, a young man eighteen years old, uncle to the little patients, was taken sick at Mr. B's house the fifth day after the first case there. Not a very severe case, and recovered.

At the house of Mr. A no preventive measures were taken for the first week at least, and different neighbors served as attendants, going to and from their homes and into other neighbors' houses as they chose. The attending physician was a member of the local board of health. No public funeral was held. Mrs. C, who served as a night watcher, and assisted in preparing the corpse for the casket, was taken with severe throat trouble in about one week, which yielded readily to treatment. Mr. D, a Labrador Frenchman, who thought there was some peculiar charm about himself that would prevent him from taking the disease, served as general help about the house, being in and out of the sickroom as occasion required. He was repeatedly told to take care of himself, and be careful about going home to his family, or into neighbors' houses. But "he knew," etc. He would not and did not fumigate himself and clothes. The last of March he was taken down with the disease, and the same physician was called. As in the first instance, no restraint was used as to people calling at the house. This case assumed such a severe type as it advanced, necessary precautions were taken. The patient recovered.

About the first of May, a twenty-two months' old child was taken sick in the family of Mr. E. A second physician, a member of local board of health, was called about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He pronounced it diphtheria in its worst form. It was a poor family, with two other children, one of whom was in school at that time. The family was immediately quarantined,

and the selectmen notified as to the family's necessities. The boy was taken from school, and the board of education notified to suspend the school. Preventive measures were instituted at once, the physician serving as messenger for the family. The little patient died at 7 o'clock the next morning, just fifteen hours from first visit. The second day the other two children came down. The question arose, what was the source of the disease in this family, as nothing of a decomposing nature could be found; but by inquiry it was found that the father, a man with heavy beard, had repeatedly visited Mr. D during the first week of his sickness, examining his throat and sitting by his bedside. He would go directly home, where of course the little ones were about him, especially the baby, as it slept with its parents. It is clear that the three children took the poison as brought in his beard and hair, or clothes, to them. The second and third cases recovered. The measures taken here were: All clothing and bedding not necessary to be used were strung over poles in the loft of the barn; disinfecting fluids were used about the house, such as chloride of lime and bromine; sulphur was burned, and discharges received into vessels containing chloride of lime and permanganate of potassium. The progress of the disease was arrested here, with no other cases to my knowledge, except, perhaps, one fatal case in November. As stated at the first, I wanted to relate the history of these cases to prove that our laws are wholesome, and that preventive treatment, isolation, fumigations, and private burials are the only successful methods of handling these diseases.

Merrimack — W. W. PILLSBURY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Milford — H. S. HUTCHINSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — One case, fatal; evidently caused by unsanitary surroundings.

Milford — C. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, mild, not typical, caused by overwork. Think the disease is usually attributable to infection by *bacillus typhosus*.

Diphtheria. — None observed. The disease seems to be diminishing in this town. Most of the cases which I have seen in former years occurred near the river. Consider infection from bad hygienic surroundings the most common source of the disease.

Milford — A. W. SMITH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None.

Milton Mills — MOSES K. COWELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, one fatal; two, with the one fatal, in town; one in Lebanon, Maine; one in Acton, Maine. Polluted water in all cases, to which I attribute the disease.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal; two in town, one in Acton, Me. Bad sanitary conditions in all cases. Think polluted water the most common source of the disease.

Milton Mills — WILLIAM F. PILLSBURY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — One case, in Acton, Me.

Mont Vernon —

Typhoid Fever. — None in town.

Diphtheria. — None in town.

Nashua — G. W. CURRIER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal. Attribute the cause to overwork.

Diphtheria. — One case, not fatal.

Nashua — FRANK A. DEARBORN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. In one case, an open sewer was the probable cause.

Diphtheria. — None.

Nashua — A. W. PETIT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Fifteen cases, three fatal. In every case but three, and those recovered, I attribute the cause to bad condition of sink-drains and change of climate, as all the patients came from the province of Quebec from three to six months previous.

Nashua — R. B. PRESCOTT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Nashua — CHARLES S. ROUNSEVEL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal. Think the cause of the disease is decaying organic matter ; drinking-water was polluted in both cases.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal. In my opinion, atmospheric changes are the most common source of the disease.

Nashua — GEORGE A. UNDERHILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, one fatal. Cause unknown, possibly cesspools and bad drainage.

Diphtheria. — None.

New Boston — H. D. GOULD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

New Hampton — WILLIAM CHILD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal ; one in an adjacent town.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider filth and contagion the most common sources of the disease.

New Ipswich — FREDERICK JONES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the disease to bad water and bad air.

Diphtheria. — One case in East Rindge, fatal. Bad sanitary condition. Consider certain kinds of filth, where germs of the disease multiply, the most common source.

New Ipswich — FREDERICK W. JONES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the disease to a germ, one of whose most important factors is impure drinking-water.

Diphtheria. — None. Am of the opinion that the cause of the disease is a specific germ, most certainly aided by filth and bad sanitary conditions in general.

New London — J. F. MERRILL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. Attribute the cause to poor drainage ; disease was contracted out of town.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, recovered ; one in town, and one in Wilmot. The case in town was caused by defective sink-drain ; the other case was contracted in another town. Think the disease arises from contagion from a specific germ.

Newmarket — D. P. LECLAIR, M. D.

Typhus Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. Attribute the cause of this disease to impure water and contagion ; in every case the drinking-water was contaminated.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, one fatal ; caused by bad sanitary conditions. Consider improper sewerage and contagion the most common sources of this disease.

Newmarket — CHARLES A. MORSE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — Four cases, none fatal ; unsanitary conditions in all cases, and consider them the most common source of diphtheria.

Newport — AMANDA H. KEMPTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal ; evidently the cause was a foul vault near the living-rooms.

Diphtheria. — None.

Newport — WILLIAM W. DARLING, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, recovered. One, in town, caused by water contaminated by barnyard ; one, in Claremont, worked in paper-mill sorting old rags.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, recovered. Both in Croydon. Consider filth the most common source of this disease, although nearly all the houses containing cases have had badly constructed vaults and cesspools.

Newport — DAVID M. CURRIER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal. Attribute the cause of this disease to unsanitary surroundings.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one fatal. In my opinion contagion and unsanitary surroundings are the most frequent causes of the disease.

Newport — T. B. SANBORN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Ten cases, one fatal. Polluted water was used by the family in every case, and I attribute the cause of the disease to impure drinking-water and bad sink-drains.

Diphtheria. — Six cases, none fatal; all were traced to direct contagion. Consider polluted water and decomposed matter the most common sources of the disease.

Newton — J. F. AXTELL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal; all out of town. Could discover no impurities in the drinking-water.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, one fatal. Attributed the cases to polluted water and consider it, together with decaying vegetable matter, the most common cause of diphtheria.

Northumberland — C. C. O'BRIEN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Seven cases, none fatal; five in town and two in Stark. All of them were probably caused by impure drinking-water. In three cases the water was contaminated from cesspool under the house with well thirty-five to forty feet from house. Attribute the cause of the disease to filth and impure water.

Diphtheria. — None.

Northwood — C. W. HANSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal; polluted water in both cases. Consider contamination of drinking-water and the de-

composition of vegetable matter near the dwelling the cause of the disease.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, not fatal. Believe that filth about the dwelling caused the disease in one case which was very severe. Was unable to trace the cause in the other case.

Ossipee — WILLIAM M. MOORE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, recovered. Attribute the cause of the disease to impure water, defective drainage, exposure, and contact with excreta.

Diphtheria. — One case, recovered. Bad sanitary condition was a factor in this case, as well as, in my opinion, in most cases.

Ossipee Center — WILLIAM H. GRANT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of this disease to bad sanitary conditions.

Diphtheria. — None. In my opinion, impure water and filth in general are the most common causes of the disease.

Pelham — W. SAWYER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Twelve cases, none fatal; ten in town, two out of town, one being in Windham. In none was the drinking-water polluted, and I consider contagion the cause of this disease in most cases.

Diphtheria. — Ten cases, one fatal; four in town and six in Windham. In the case which was fatal, the house was very damp, caused by stagnant water in the cellar. In my opinion, the most common cause of the disease is contagion.

Pembroke — JOHN R. KIMBALL, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, cause unknown.

Diphtheria. — One case, fatal.

Peterborough — W. D. CHASE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of the disease to polluted drinking-water.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider diphtheria a specific contagious disease, with filthy surroundings as a predisposing influence.

Peterborough — JOHN H. CUTLER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Consider bad drainage to be very largely the cause of the disease.

Diphtheria. — One case, perfect recovery ; caused by bad sanitary condition of stable, cellar, and sink-drains. Source of this disease is yet an undecided question in my mind.

Peterborough — F. A. HODGDON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, one fatal ; one case could be traced to impure drinking-water, cause of the other case unknown.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, one fatal. Both cases not fatal were traced to polluted drinking-water, receiving drainage from privies. I believe filth to be the most common source of this disease.

Pittsfield — EDGAR L. CARR, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, none fatal ; polluted drinking-water in all the cases. Attribute the cause of the disease to filth.

Diphtheria. — None. In my opinion, filth is the most frequent cause of the disease.

Plaistow — PITTS E. HOWES, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered ; resulted from a neglected cold and enfeebled state of health.

Diphtheria. — None.

Plymouth — HAVEN PALMER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Could discover no satisfactory cause.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, not fatal. In both cases, contagion was brought from another town, and developed by unsanitary surroundings. Consider contagion and filth the most common sources of the disease.

Plymouth — TRISTRAM ROGERS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Plymouth — CYRUS K. KELLEY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of the disease to local filth.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider local filth the most common source of this disease.

Portsmouth —

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, none fatal ; not all typical cases, but forms of continued fever.

Diphtheria. — One case, not fatal.

Portsmouth — JOHN J. BERRY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. No impurities found in drinking-water. Attribute the disease to a specific poison rendered active by certain atmospheric conditions.

Diphtheria. — Four cases, one fatal ; none could be justly attributed to unsanitary surroundings. In my opinion, the most common source of diphtheria is colds, generally in connection with contaminated atmosphere.

Portsmouth — N. L. FOLSOM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Portsmouth — J. W. PARSONS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, one fatal. Four cases originated in city ; no pollution of water ; in the fatal case, cellar was foul from leaky sink-pipe ; in another, there was very badly arranged drainage ; cause of two cases unknown, also that of a case from coasting vessel ; one case originated in adjoining State, attributed to polluted well-water.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider the most frequent source of the disease to be colds.

Raymond — TRUE M. GOULD, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, none fatal. Cause unknown.

Diphtheria. — None.

Rochester — FREDERICK E. WILCOX, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, two fatal.

Rochester — S. E. ROOT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Ten cases, none fatal. Drinking-water was polluted in nearly every case. Attribute the cause of the disease largely to germs developed in decomposing human excrementitious matter.

Diphtheria. — Nine cases, none fatal. I consider filth and contagion the most common sources of the disease. In about two thirds of the above cases, bad sanitary conditions aided the disease, although some of the cases of contagion were in families exceptionally clean. Two or three cases were extremely light; one, a child fourteen months old, with characteristic patches, played on the floor more or less every day; throat but little swollen, and not very high fever. The child's grandmother had taken care of a very severe case, and also had patches, and was sick two or three days; a very careful and cleanly family, and I laid it to the contagion. In another very cleanly family the little girl went into the room where a young man was sick with diphtheria, and was taken with it a few days after. For the first time in my life I have seen cases this year where it appeared to be contracted from the air of a sickroom, without inoculation or contact with infected matter. I was satisfied, in my own mind, that such was the case. Still the disease might have arisen in these cases from other causes.

East Rochester — STEPHEN YOUNG, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Believe in the germ theory.

Diphtheria. — Five cases, none fatal. Two were caused by bad sanitary conditions, and the cause of the others could not be traced. Think that contagion is often the source of the disease.

Rollinsford — F. E. BRIGHAM, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Rye — WARREN PARSONS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One severe case and two mild cases, none fatal. I think that impure water flowing into wells on ledges may be the cause of much sickness in New England.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal.

Salisbury — GEORGE P. TITCOMB, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None.

Sandwich — E. W. HODSDON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Attribute the cause of the disease to a specific germ.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider a specific germ the most common source of this disease.

Sandwich — E. Q. MARSTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. Consider infected sewage the cause of the disease.

Diphtheria. — None.

Seabrook — GEORGE R. FELLOWS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, none fatal. All the patients had been at Salisbury Beach for one week, previous, where the water is said to be bad; yet I believe that all these cases were caused by malarial poison rather than by any other cause.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, not fatal. Bad sanitary conditions greatly increased the severity of the cases; am doubtful as to their causing the disease. Consider it to be caused by *bacteria micrococcus diphtheriticus*.

Somersworth — LOUIS L. AUGER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Nineteen cases, two fatal. It is probable that drinking-water was polluted in every case. Consider impure water and air the most common causes of the disease.

Diphtheria. — Three cases, none fatal. In my opinion, miasmatic air is the most common source of this disease.

Somersworth — L. E. GRANT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Could not attribute it to any cause.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Somersworth — ALVIN JENKINS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two rather mild cases, not fatal. Attribute the cause of the disease to contaminated water, overwork in a foul atmosphere, lack of good sanitary arrangements, deficient ventilation, lack of sunlight, etc.

Diphtheria. — No genuine cases; several cases of various forms of sore throat, such as I have known to be diagnosed diphtheria. Believe the source of the disease to be a sort of scrofulous diathesis of the system, and imprudent exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, cold, wet, etc.

South Newmarket — A. H. VARNEY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal. Attribute the cause of the disease to polluted well-water. In two of the above cases the drinking-water of the family was contaminated.

Diphtheria. — None.

Springfield — D. P. GOODWIN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None. There has been no case of typhoid fever that has originated in town during the last four years, four cases having been brought into town and one originated from these.

Diphtheria. — None in town.

Strafford — N. C. TWOMBLY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed. Believe the cause of the disease to be a germ taken into the system through ingesta or inhalation, while filth and impure water are direct means of introducing these germs.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Think diphtheria is commonly due to direct contagion.

Sunapee — E. C. FISHER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Five cases, one fatal; four cases in town and one case in Newbury. Was unable to trace the cases to contaminated water, although I consider it a very fruitful cause of typhoid fever.

Diphtheria. — One case, not fatal, caused by general filth. In my experience the disease has arisen from bad sanitary conditions.

Suncook — GEORGE H. LARABEE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One or two very mild cases; no impurities found in drinking-water, and am unable to discover a cause of the disease.

Diphtheria. — Twelve cases, two fatal; eight in town, two fatal; four in Hooksett, one fatal. No bad sanitary conditions to which the cause could be assigned.

Surry — W. H. PORTER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Tilton — JOHN J. DEARBORN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Consider the disease due to indiscretion in eating and drinking stagnant river water in this case.

Troy — M. T. STONE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None observed.

Diphtheria. — None observed.

Tuftonborough — T. AVANS HALEY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. Attribute the cause of the disease to impure water.

Diphtheria. — None. In my opinion, unsanitary conditions and impure water are the most frequent sources of diphtheria.

Union — JOHN E. SCRUTON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal, in town of Milton. Polluted drinking-water used.

Diphtheria. — None.

Wakefield — SAMUEL W. ROBERTS, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, very severe, not fatal, in Brookfield. Cause obscure. Attribute the cause of the disease generally to poison from decomposing vegetable matter.

Diphtheria. — None observed. Believe a poisoned atmosphere, how or with what poisoned I do not know, to be the most common source of the disease; the germ theory may prove correct. Cannot, in my experience, believe that unsanitary conditions originate the disease, but at times they very much aggravate it.

Walpole — GEORGE A. BLAKE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Two cases, not fatal; one case was contracted in Vermont, the other was unaccountable; good water in both cases.

Diphtheria. — None. In Walpole, the most common source of the disease is contagion imported.

Walpole — W. B. PORTER, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Four cases, not fatal, of a mild type. Could find no specific cause; hygienic conditions good as far as could be discovered.

Diphtheria. — None. Am strong in the opinion that bad drainage and filth are the principal causes of malignant diphtheria.

Walpole — A. P. RICHARDSON, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, recovered. Consider the disease caused frequently by impure water and unsanitary surroundings, but in this case the water was not contaminated.

Diphtheria. — Three cases in one family; two very light, one severe, with nephritis and edema following, all caused by bad sanitary conditions. Believe diphtheria can generally be traced to filth or contagion.

Warren — G. D. SOULE, M. D.

Have had no cases of typhoid fever or diphtheria during the past year.

East Washington — GEORGE N. GAGE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Am uncertain as to the cause of the disease; think that filth and bad drainage may, in some cases, be the sole cause, but in many others, the sanitary surroundings are apparently faultless; physical exhaustion, if long continued, favors the development, though it may be the cause.

Diphtheria. — None.

Weare — JAMES P. WHITTLE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, not fatal. Attribute two to proximity of pig-sties to house, the other to a sink-drain.

Diphtheria. — None. In my experience, the disease has been caused by bad sanitary conditions.

Webster — NATHANIEL H. AREY, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, recovered. Good water in all cases. Consider that physical and nervous depression cause the disease, while a cold may be an exciting factor.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, one following chronic cough, both recovered. Good sanitary conditions.

Wentworth — F. A. DURKEE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — None.

Diphtheria. — None. In my opinion, the most common sources of the disease are polluted water, decaying animal and vegetable matter, and contagion.

Whitefield — G. S. GOVE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, not fatal. Attribute the cause of the disease to filth and contagion.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider the most common source of diphtheria to be filth and contagion.

Wilton — GEORGE W. HATCH, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — About six cases, none fatal. Think the disease is mostly caused by bad drainage.

Diphtheria. — Five cases, four fatal. First case originated away from home, and the others were caused by it. Attribute the disease generally to contagion.

Winchester — A. H. TAFT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Twenty-one cases, two fatal. Attribute the disease to polluted air and water; in every case the water was contaminated. Eleven were sick in one family where the sink-drain emptied within three feet of the well, with family vault only twenty feet distant on higher land, and sandy, porous soil between. In another locality eight obtained their water supply from a well situated between two privies, twelve and fifteen feet removed.

Diphtheria. — None.

Winchester — GEORGE W. PIERCE, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — One case, fatal; cause unknown.

Diphtheria. — Two cases, not fatal.

Wolfeborough — N. H. SCOTT, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Six cases, one fatal; four in town, with one fatal, one in Alton, and one in New Durham. All cases unaccountable.

Diphtheria. — Thirty-two cases, four fatal. Thirty-one were in town, with one fatal; one case was in Tuftonborough.

Woodsville — OLIVER D. EASTMAN, M. D.

Typhoid Fever. — Three cases, recovered. One case was caused by impure drinking-water, one by defective drainage, and the other by bad sanitary conditions.

Diphtheria. — None. Consider unsanitary conditions the cause of the disease.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The following is a tabulated statement of the causes of typhoid fever, as given in the reports of physicians for the years 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887:

CAUSES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Polluted water.....	36	36	45	53	66	63
Filth.....	10	20	18	17	14	18
Bad drainage.....	7	9	2	6	2	7
Low water.....	5	4	4	.....	1	.....
Sink.....	4	4	5	2	4	2
Privy.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Decaying vegetable matter.....	2	4	.....	5	5	.....
Infection.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Contagion.....	1	3	4	.....	3	6
Bad ventilation.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sewer gas.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1
Malaria.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	1
Overwork.....	2	1	1	4	3	.....
Low vitality.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Foul cellar.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Atmospheric causes.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Swampy land.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bed of pond.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Newly plastered house.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sink and privy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Nervous exhaustion.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Specific poison or germ.....	.....	.....	.....	11	19	19
Total causes reported....	81	90	87	99	120	123
Causes not discovered.....	11	23	22	19	9	22
Number who gave no answer to question of origin.....	103	32	82	91	79	76
Total number physicians reporting	195	145	191	209	208	221

The above table gives only an approximated idea of the causes assigned as factors in the causation of typhoid fever by the phy-

sicians reporting. Under "polluted water" are included many other conditions, but whenever impure water appeared as one of the causes mentioned, the record was made under this head. For instance, if a report says "Cause, impure water, sink-drains, and filth," the case would be recorded in the above table under "polluted water." Under "filth" is included a great variety of assigned causes which could not well be separately classified.

Of the seventy-six physicians who gave no cause the present year, it is probable that many had reported a cause in previous years, and did not consider it essential to again record their opinion upon this question.

It is the general belief to-day, among physicians who have made a special study of typhoid fever, that a specific germ is the immediate cause of the disease, although some believe that filth will generate typhoid fever *de novo*. There is, however, the fact fully proven that a typhoid germ has been found by many observers, and there is every reason to believe that it has a causal relation to the disease. Dr. Sternberg, in an address delivered before the American Public Health Association, in November last, in discussing this subject, says:

"The question of the etiological role and biological characters of the typhoid bacillus discovered by Eberth in 1880 has occupied numerous bacteriologists during the past year, and very important additions have been made to our knowledge with reference to this organism. The researches of Beumer and Peiper, of Seitz, and of Frankel and Simmonds, are especially worthy of notice, but time will not permit me to give an abstract of the results reached by these and other investigators. I can only say in a general way that the earlier researches of Eberth, Koch, and Gaffky are confirmed as regards the presence of this bacillus in the intestinal glands, the spleen, and other organs, in typhoid cases, and that very little doubt exists among bacteriologists as to the etiological relation of this organism to the disease in question, although no satisfactory proof by inoculations in lower animals has yet been found. This, however, is not surprising, inasmuch as we have no evidence that any of the animals experimented upon are liable to contract the disease, as man does, by drinking contaminated water.

"According to Wolffhugel and Riedel, the typhoid bacillus

and various other pathogenic organisms tested, retain their vitality for a long time when preserved in ordinary well or hydrant water, and even undergo a considerable development in such water."

In a paper read before the New Jersey Sanitary Association, by Dr. Dowling Benjamin, in November, 1886, he says:*

"The theory that the poison of typhoid is an organized poison, or germ, or bacillus, seems to explain its action more completely than any other. . . . Whatever may be considered the nature of this virus, the fact that water is its principal distributor is certain. Indeed, a careful study of the cases and statistics that I have examined seem conclusive that at least ninety-five per cent of the cases of typhoid fever come directly from water. The poison which produces the disease does not go through the air. Physicians permit people to go into the sickroom where the disease exists. Washerwomen have been known, in rare instances, to take the disease from the water containing the soiled linen, which has infected their hands and gotten into their mouths and absorbents.

"The infected wash-water is often thrown on the ground near a well or into a sewer with the more poisonous dejecta. I have seen two cases that occurred among sailors who drank water from the Delaware river, opposite the Philadelphia sewers. . . . The milk supply has also been known to be infected. So the more we investigate the subject, the more strikingly the fact stands out that water is the main *habitat* of the poison."

The belief that typhoid fever is produced by bad drainage and polluted water, independently of any prior case, is very generally held by physicians. Murchison, an eminent English authority, says:

"During the last fifteen years, however, I have met with few examples of enteric fever which, on investigation, could not be traced to defective drainage, the explanation of which was often unknown to the inhabitants of the infected locality. Enteric fever is constantly appearing where decomposing sewage is present, but where every effort of acute observers fails to trace the presence of typhoid excreta.

"An increased rainfall sweeps away the impurities to which the

* See "The Sanitarian," June, 1887.

origin and spread of the disease are in drained towns mainly due ; but in undrained places it may conduce to an outbreak of the disease, by washing these impurities into the water used for drinking purposes, as happened at Festiniog in 1863, and in Dundee in 1864."

A writer in "The Lancet," in considering this subject, takes the ground that putrefaction and its attendant results are necessary conditions to produce typhoid fever. He writes as follows :

"Putrefaction is certainly a great cause of ill-health. It is the putrefaction of organic refuse mixed with water in cesspools and sewers that causes that long list of ailments which we ascribe to the inhalation of sewer air. The opinion is held by many that the dejecta of typhoid patients and cholera patients do not become dangerous to others until putrefaction has set in, and such an acute observer as the late Dr. Murchison held the opinion that common putrescible changes taking place in dejecta were a sufficient cause of typhoid, independently of the admixture of any specific poison. The putrefaction of organic refuse, when mixed with water, has, I think, been the chief cause of the development of modern sanitary 'progress.' Our forefathers were not given to this method of treating putrescible matter. House-slops trickled along open gutters, and excremental matters were deposited in dry pits.

"Only the other day I visited a lone farmhouse which a friend wished to take for the summer, and I found that the proprietor, having taken the soil-pipe of a recently erected water-closet into a cesspool alongside a deep well sunk in the chalk, had rendered his house unlettable to any thinking person."

To the individual family it matters little which of the two theories is the correct one. Sanitary vigilance and care are the only means known of preventing the disease. That it is, in every sense of the term, a preventable disease, is universally conceded. We find among the assignable causes of the disease, polluted water, bad drainage, sink-drains, privies, decaying animal and vegetable matters, bad ventilation, sewer-gas, foul cellars, swampy land, low and stagnant water, and a great many other forms of filth. The remedy is suggested at once when the cause is known. Sanitary work is capable of greatly reducing the annual death rate from this disease in New Hampshire. To do this, the most

scrupulous cleanliness of premises must be maintained by every family. It is important that the soil upon which people reside should be clean; that is, kept free from saturation by sewage and other organic waste, and well drained. This work is an individual labor, and can be brought about only through an appreciation of the protection it gives to each member of the household. It is an insurance against disease at a low premium. To neglect such precautions for the safety of the family circle is a criminal procrastination.*

DIPHTHERIA.

The following table is interesting in showing a partially classified arrangement of the present causes of diphtheria for the past six years:

CAUSES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bad sanitary conditions.....	20	30	16	25	26	28
Contagion	13	18	5	15	13	15
Polluted water.....	6	3	3	16	10	11
Bad drainage.....	5	6	5	4	7	8
Sink.....	6	.....	3	1	4	2
Atmospheric causes.....	5	5	7	3	2	3
Filth.....	3	4	6	20	24	33
Decaying animal and vegetable matter	3	2	.....	2	1	.....
Cesspool.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1
Damp and foul cellar.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Exposure to dampness.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Poor ventilation.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Local cause.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....
Cause not discovered.....	12	17	17	5	6	6
Neglected vaults.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Infection.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Cold.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1
"Scrofulous diathesis".....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Specific germ, or poison.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	7

* Some facts bearing upon this subject may be found further on in this report under "The Pollution of Water Supplies," as well as preventive suggestions in respect to the contamination of drinking-water.

A great majority of the causes named in the above table, for each of the six years, might have been classed under the broad term, filth. A few physicians believe that the disease is caused by a specific germ, but by far the larger number say nothing about such a view, although it is presumed they entertain it. Certainly those who believe that it is a contagious and infectious disease must so regard it. That it is distinctly a specific disease, dependent upon a specific germ, or poison, there is very little doubt. That filth in some form is necessary to the existence of the disease, to any great extent, is also generally conceded.

With a view to restricting and preventing the disease, the Board issued the following circular upon the subject. Many copies have been distributed in all sections of the State.

DIPHTHERIA : *

ITS RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION.

Diphtheria is an infectious and contagious disease, and causes many deaths annually in our State. It is to a very large extent preventable, as has been often demonstrated whenever sanitary and restrictive measures have been thoroughly attended to and enforced. Nothing favors the ravages of this disease so much as filth, in some form or other, and with neglected sink-drains, foul privies, undrained cellars, wet sites, unventilated rooms without sunlight, polluted drinking-water, and many other unsanitary surroundings, a liability to an outbreak is greatly increased, and treatment of the disease under such circumstances is often of little avail in saving life. Therefore, first of all, every family should see that the premises are clean and free from such conditions as invite its appearance to the household.

In case diphtheria appears, the following precautions are of the greatest importance :

When a child has sore throat, with fever, it should be kept separated from all others until it be ascertained that it is not diphtheria, especially if the disease exists in the town or vicinity.

* Published by the Board in pamphlet form for free distribution. Taken largely from a circular issued by the Michigan State Board of Health.

Every person known to be sick with diphtheria should be immediately separated from all others, excepting attendants, and no one should be allowed to visit the patient excepting those attendants.

The patient's room should be as far from the family rooms as possible, in the upper story, and should be prepared by removing all superfluous furniture, carpets, curtains, extra clothing, books, etc., and all other articles not needed in the room. An abundance of fresh air should be provided without subjecting the patient to drafts.

A card with "Diphtheria" on it should be placed on the door of the house, for the information of persons who might unknowingly call. No child should be allowed to enter the house.

Physicians or householders must immediately notify the board of health or health officer* of their respective town, of the appearance of this disease.

Section 3, chapter 112 of the General Laws, as amended by the Legislature of 1887, reads: "It shall be the duty of every physician who attends upon any person infected with the small-pox, the malignant cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other malignant pestilential disease, to immediately report the same to the health officers or the selectmen of the town; and if any physician shall neglect so to do he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by such health officers or selectmen in the name of the town."

The board of health, upon the receipt of such notice, has duties to perform in restricting the spread of the disease:

1. Promptly investigate the subject.
2. Order prompt and thorough isolation of those sick or infected with diphtheria.
3. See that no person suffers for want of attendants or supplies.

* The selectmen are health officers if none other are appointed or elected.

The selectmen are empowered to appoint a health officer if none is elected at the annual town meeting; a petition of ten voters makes such appointment compulsory: "Section 1. The selectmen of any town that has neglected to elect a health officer or officers may appoint one or more health officers for said town, as in the judgment of the selectmen may be necessary; but if no health officer or officers shall have been elected or appointed, it shall, upon the petition of ten or more legal voters, be the duty of the selectmen to appoint one or more health officers, as in their judgment may be necessary."—*Pamphlet Laws*, 1885, Chap. 14.

4. Notify the people in the vicinity by printed notice or otherwise, so that the infected place may be avoided.
5. Notify teachers and superintendents of schools concerning families in which there are cases of diphtheria.
6. Prohibit public funerals of persons dead from diphtheria.
7. See that rooms, clothing, premises, and all articles likely to be infected are disinfected before allowing them to be used by persons other than those in isolation.
8. Report to the secretary of the State Board of Health every case, with all the facts connected therewith.

These duties are required of health officers by virtue of chapter 14, Pamphlet Laws of 1885. In the absence of regulations made by the local board of health, orders by such board in the lawful performance of these duties have the same force as adopted regulations. No regulations of local boards shall impair or modify the directions herewith given.

The discharges from the throat, nose, and mouth are very liable to communicate the disease, and should be received in vessels containing disinfectant solution No. 2 (see "Disinfectants to be Employed"), or on soft rags or pieces of cloth, which should be immediately burned.

The discharges from the kidneys and bowels are dangerous, and should be passed into vessels containing a pint or more of disinfectant solution No. 2, or No. 1, if the odor of chloride of lime is not objectionable, and then buried at least one hundred feet from any well. Cloths soiled with such discharges should be placed in one of the disinfectants or immediately burned.

The clothing, bed-linen, towels, etc., used by the patient, should, before removal from the room, be placed in a tub or pail containing disinfectant solution No. 1 (properly prepared for clothing), boiling hot, and allowed to remain therein two or three hours, or till ready for the washroom or laundry.

Attendants and nurses should be required to keep themselves and patients as clean as possible; their own hands should be frequently washed and disinfected with solution No. 1 diluted (one part solution to ten of water).

All persons recovering from diphtheria should be considered dangerous; therefore such a person should not be permitted to

associate with others or to attend school, church, or any public assembly until the throat and any sores which may have been on the lips or nose are healed, nor until in the judgment of a careful and intelligent health officer he can do so without endangering others, nor until after all his clothing has been thoroughly disinfected, and this without regard to the time which has elapsed since recovery, if the time is less than one year. Nor should a person from premises in which there is or has been a case of diphtheria attend any such school, Sunday school, church, or public assembly, or be permitted by the health authorities or by the school board so to do, until after disinfection of such premises and of the clothing worn by such person, if it shall have been exposed to the contagion of the disease.*

The body of a person who has died of diphtheria should be wrapped in a sheet wet in one of the disinfecting solutions and immediately buried.

After a case of diphtheria, whether fatal or not, the room with all its contents should be thoroughly disinfected by burning sulphur (see "Fumigation with Sulphur"), and then if possible it should be open to the fresh air several hours or days before being reoccupied.

Because of the many ways in which the contagion may be scattered about the premises, including outbuildings, cellar, garret, woodshed, privy, cesspools, drains, sewers, etc., they should all be disinfected as thoroughly as possible with a liberal quantity of solution No. 1.

* The following regulations issued by this Board May 8, 1886, to local boards have the force of law :

"By virtue of the authority vested in the State Board of Health by section 2 of chapter 14, Pamphlet Laws, 1885, it is hereby ordered that, in the rules and regulations adopted by any town or city board within the limits of the State of New Hampshire, the following shall be inserted and included, and that no rule or regulation which will in any way impair the meaning or force of the same shall be adopted by any town or city.

"1. No public funeral shall be held in any instance where the deceased died of small-pox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria.

"2. No pupil shall attend any school, public or private, from a house or family where there exists a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria, unless such case or cases are thoroughly isolated from the said pupil, and then only upon the certificate of a physician, certifying to the fact that such isolation is secured, and that in his judgment no liability to spread the disease will follow.

"3. No person who has had scarlet fever or diphtheria shall attend any school or other public gathering until three weeks after convalescence has been established, except upon the certificate of a reputable physician."

DISINFECTANTS TO BE EMPLOYED.

[The following are also applicable in other diseases.]

*Solution No. 1.**—Chloride of lime (bleaching powder), one pound; water, four gallons; mix. Cost, five cents, or about fifty cents per barrel.

This is so cheap that it can be used with great freedom. A quart or more per day may be used in an offensive vault, and such quantities as may be necessary in other places. It may be used in a sprinkler in stables and elsewhere. In the sickroom it may be used in vessels, cuspadores, etc. Sheets and other clothing used by the patient may be immersed in a pail or tub of this solution diluted (one gallon of solution to ten of water) for two hours, or until ready for the washroom or laundry. This solution is non-poisonous, and does not injure clothing.

Solution No. 2.—Corrosive sublimate, one ounce; permanganate of potash, one ounce; water, eight gallons; mix and dissolve. Cost, twenty cents.

Use the same way and for the same purpose as No. 1. The only advantage this has over No. 1 is the fact that it possesses no odor. It is poisonous, but its bright purple color will prevent its being mistaken for any other solution. It should be used in vessels, cuspadores, etc., in cases of infectious or contagious disease. All discharges should be allowed to stand for two hours or more in it to insure destruction to all the germs of disease. It possesses all the qualities of a superior disinfectant and germicide. It may also be used in vaults, cesspools, and sewers. It should not be allowed to stand in copper, tin, or lead receptacles.

Solution No. 3.—Labarraque's solution, one quart; water, one and one half gallons; mix. Cost, fifty cents.

This is a very excellent disinfectant and germicide, and can be used in the same way as No. 1, but possesses the same odor, and is more expensive.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cesspools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated

* For a free and general use in privy-vaults, sewers, sink-drains, refuse heaps, stables, and wherever else the odor of the disinfectant is not objectionable, this is one of the cheapest and most effective disinfectants and germicides available for general use.

with solution No. 1. If the odor of chloride of lime is objectionable, solution No. 2 may be used. Ordinarily, dry earth or air-slaked lime, if used daily in a privy-vault, will keep it well disinfected and free from odor. This is especially recommended for use at summer cottages, camp-grounds, etc., but to be effective it must be used daily, or, better, several times a day.

To keep a privy-vault disinfected during the progress of an epidemic, sprinkle chloride of lime freely over the surface of its contents daily; or, if the odor of chlorine is objectionable, apply daily four or five gallons of solution No. 2, which should be made up by the barrel and kept in a convenient location for this purpose.

Copperas may also be used to arrest decomposition, but its value is small for any other purpose. It is not efficient in the destruction of the germs of disease.

DISINFECTION OF THE PERSON.

The surface of the body of a sick person, or of his attendants, when soiled with infectious discharges, should be at once cleansed with a suitable disinfecting agent. For this purpose solution No. 1 may be used. In diseases like small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlet fever, in which the infectious agent is given off from the entire surface of the body, occasional ablutions with Labarraque's solution, diluted with twenty parts of water, will be more suitable than the stronger solution above recommended.

In all infectious diseases the surface of the body of the dead should be thoroughly washed with one of the solutions above recommended, and then enveloped in a sheet saturated with the same.

DISINFECTION OF CLOTHING.

Boiling for half an hour will destroy the vitality of all known disease germs, and there is no better way of disinfecting clothing or bedding which can be washed than to put it through the ordinary operations of the laundry. No delay should occur, however, between the time of removing soiled clothing from the person or bed of the sick and its immersion in boiling water, or in the diluted solution mentioned under solution No. 1; and no article should be permitted to leave the infected room until so treated.

FOR WALLS AND FLOORS.

After a case of infectious or contagious disease, a solution made as follows may be used to wash the floor, bedstead, chairs, and other furniture :

Solution No. 4. — Corrosive sublimate, on edram ; water, one gallon ; mix and dissolve.*

The walls and ceiling, if plastered, should be whitewashed with a lime wash containing the same proportion of corrosive sublimate, or they may be brushed over with the aqueous solution. Especial care must be taken to wash away all dust from window-ledges, and other places where it may have settled, and to thoroughly cleanse crevices and out-of-the-way places. After this application of the disinfecting solution, and an interval of twenty-four hours or longer for free ventilation, the floors and woodwork should be well scrubbed with soap and hot water, and this should be followed by a second more prolonged exposure to fresh air, admitted through open doors and windows.

FUMIGATION WITH SULPHUR

Has ever been regarded as a reliable method of disinfecting a house, and should be resorted to after a case of small-pox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, and in such other cases as the attending physician may think best. To do this the house must be vacated. Heavy clothing, blankets, bedding, and other articles which cannot be treated with solution, should be opened and exposed during fumigation, as directed below. Close the room as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans supported by bricks placed in washtubs containing a little water, set it on fire by hot coals, or with the aid of a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. For a room about ten feet square, at least three pounds of sulphur should be used ; for larger rooms, proportionally larger quantities. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds, and other woolen articles which cannot be treated with disinfectants should be hung in the room during fumigation, their surfaces thoroughly exposed, and their pockets turned inside out. Afterward they

*This solution should be used only under the directions of a physician, as it is a poisonous mixture.

should be hung in the open air, beaten and shaken. Pillows, beds, stuffed mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., should be cut open, and their contents spread out and thoroughly fumigated. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor, but they should afterward be removed to the open air and thoroughly beaten.

HOW TO AVOID AND PREVENT DIPHTHERIA.

Avoid the special contagium of the disease. This is especially important to be observed by children and all whose throats are sore from any cause. Children under ten years of age are in much greater danger of death from diphtheria than are adults; but adult persons often get and spread the disease, and sometimes die from it. Mild cases in adults may cause fatal cases among children. Because of these facts it is frequently dangerous for children to go where adult persons go with almost perfect safety to themselves.

Do not let a child go near a case of diphtheria. Do not permit any person or thing, or a dog, cat, or other animal, to come direct from a case of diphtheria to a child. Unless your services are needed, keep away from the disease yourself. If you do visit a case, bathe yourself and change and disinfect your clothing before you go where there is a child.

It is probable that the contagium of diphtheria may retain its virulence for some time, and be carried a long distance in various substances and articles in which it may have found lodgment. Diphtheria contracted from germs carried several blocks in a sewer may perhaps be as fatal as when contracted by direct exposure to one sick with it. While it is not definitely proved that the germs of diphtheria are propagated in any substance outside the living human or animal body, it is possible that they may be found to be thus propagated. Therefore, and because the breathing of air laden with emanations from decaying fruit, vegetables, or meat, or from sewers, cesspools, sinks, and other receptacles of filth, is believed to endanger health, great care should be taken to have the house, premises, and everything connected with dwellings kept clean and dry; to have sewer connections well trapped, and house-drains constantly well ventilated; and to have all carriers of filth well disinfected. Do

not permit a child to enter a privy, water-closet, or breathe the air from a privy, water-closet, cesspool, or sewer into which discharges from persons sick with diphtheria have entered, nor to drink water or milk which has been exposed to such air.

Do not permit a child to ride in a hack or other closed carriage in which has been a person sick with diphtheria, except the carriage has since been thoroughly disinfected with fumes of burning sulphur.

All influences which cause sore throats probably tend to promote the taking and spreading of this disease. Among the conditions external to the body liable to spread diphtheria, perhaps the most common are: infected air, infected water, and *contact with infected substances or persons*. Because of this, and as a means of lessening the danger of contracting other diseases, the following precautions should always be taken, but more particularly during the prevalence of any such disease as diphtheria:

Do not wear or handle clothing worn by a person during sickness or convalescence from diphtheria.

Beware of any person who has a sore throat. Do not kiss or take the breath of such a person. Do not drink from the same cup, blow the same whistle, or put his pencil or pen in your mouth.

Beware of crowded assemblies in unventilated rooms.

Do not drink water if it has a bad taste or odor, or which comes from a source that renders it liable to be impure, especially if there is reason to believe that it may contain sewage or other organic impurities.

NOTE. — This document is published by the State Board of Health for gratuitous distribution throughout the State. A copy may be obtained by applying to the secretary, Concord, N. H.

Local boards of health and physicians are requested to obtain and distribute copies of this circular in localities where the disease makes its appearance. Copies will be furnished for this purpose upon application.

In order that this document may do the greatest possible good, it is hoped that each one who receives it will not only make such use of it as will tend to disseminate most widely the suggestions and statements of fact contained therein, but will also act for the restriction and prevention of this disease in accordance with its suggestions, and by other equally effective methods and measures.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever prevailed in several localities during the year. In most places it was mild in type, and did not cause any general alarm. The number of deaths from this disease reported to the registrar of vital statistics for the year 1887 was twenty-six. There is no doubt but that the death rate would have been much larger, had not isolation been thoroughly carried out in many instances. The public, as well as local health authorities, place more importance upon the preventive measures of isolation and disinfection than heretofore, and it is only a question of time, and the advancement of sanitary intelligence, when the fatality from scarlet fever will be much less than at present. Physicians are now required by law to report this disease to the local board of health, as one of the pestilential diseases subject to quarantine control. In all cases the local board should act promptly upon such notification. Every case of scarlet fever, no matter how mild it may be, should be quarantined; that is, it should be isolated and secluded from all persons liable to receive the disease, especially children. A fatal variety of the disease may be contracted from a mild case, hence a case should not be ignored because it is lacking a dangerous severity.

The following reports upon the disease at Contoocook and Boscawen have been received, and should be carefully read. The two reports, taken together, show how the epidemic at Boscawen might have been avoided, and several lives saved thereby:

SCARLET FEVER AT CONTOOCCOOK.

BY GEORGE C. BLAISDELL, M. D.

My first patient from scarlet fever was early in January. A young man of twenty years, unusually healthy and vigorous, was taken suddenly ill with vomiting and fever, followed by the eruption characteristic of the disease. The type proved to be of the anginose variety, passing through the usual symptoms, and becoming convalescent at the commencement of the third week.

During the treatment of this case, I had learned that a child

belonging to a family named Brown, some two miles distant, had the disease in a mild form. From the county physician I found the report to be correct. No cases prior to this one were known to be in the vicinity. From inquiries, I had ascertained that the child had accompanied its mother to Henniker on the cars several times about that time, and that scarlet fever was said to be prevailing in some of the districts.

My next case was an elderly woman, over sixty years of age. At this time of her life, having been a sufferer from paralysis for twenty years, it was at once apparent that the prognosis was extremely doubtful. Her strength gradually failed, and death ended her sufferings on the twelfth day. The family at this time consisted of her husband, and a younger family of husband and wife and little child of a few months, the mother of the child being a niece of the patient who died. In a few days the child came down with a mild form of the disease, and soon recovered. In my efforts to trace the origin of the disease so far as might be possible, I was enabled to gain the following facts:

My patient who died was the mother of Mrs. B., whose child had the first known case of the winter in this immediate vicinity, and the young lady who assisted in caring for the unfortunate patient was a daughter of Mrs. B. and niece of my patient. After considerable effort, as to the probable origin of the disease, I learned that the clothes of child No. 1, who had the first attack, had been sent to this house by Mrs. B. for her daughter to wash, which was done, and from this fact I attributed the origin of the disease. During the sickness of my patient an only daughter, married, with three young children, who had learned of her mother's fatal illness, insisted upon coming and assisting in the care of her mother, which she subsequently did. At the death of her mother the funeral was private, the body being kept only a few hours, and more than usual precautions were taken to disinfect the premises by cleansing the house and washing the clothing and bedding. After a few days the mother returned to her family, only two miles away, no contagion being conveyed, as was subsequently proved.

During the last of February, the daughter decided to remove to her father's house, her husband having arrangements to care

for the farm the coming year, and the house was vacated for the purpose. After having moved, the family consisted of husband and wife, three children, the grandfather, and a visitor, Miss Atkinson,* from Boscawen, who had been a member of the family for several weeks. On March 2, the oldest child came down with scarlet fever; then, at intervals of two or three days, the other children followed. The father also came down with a severe attack of diphtheria, and the mother suffered severely from severe tonsillitis. At this time Miss Atkinson had gone to assist a family nearly two miles away, but she soon returned.

In a few days after her return she started for her home with her grandfather who had come after her; during her ride she complained of feeling very weak and strange; this was Saturday, March 10. I think she lived only a day or so. None of the family above mentioned died, although the disease proved of a severe type.

The Board of Health appointed for this end of the town proved to be an unfortunate selection; there was ignorance of the law, and the requirements of the office seemed to be miscomprehended. Verbal and written notification was sent, and I was informed that the mission of the Board only applied to those cases without an attending physician. Only in such cases had they any jurisdiction. I applied to the board of selectmen, who very kindly assisted me in every effort to stay the disease. In the latter part of March, two or three mild cases occurred in different parts of the town, which ended the disease, no cases occurring since.

SCARLET FEVER AT BOSCAWEN.

BY E. E. GRAVES, M. D.

Was called Sunday morning, March 11, 1888, at 9 A. M., to visit the family of Edwin B. Atkinson, who lived on Water street, four miles from any house. The family at that time consisted of the father, aged forty-four years; mother, forty-two; Mary, nineteen; Susie, thirteen; Hannah, nine; Katie, six;

* See report of Dr. Graves on scarlet fever at Boscawen. Miss A. carried the disease to cawen, which resulted so fatally in that town. — I. A. W.

Lora, three ; and Harry, ten months. The father of Mrs. Atkinson was temporarily with them at that time. Found Mary, the oldest girl, sick in bed, lying on her left side, breathing very rapidly, pulse feeble, tongue partly protruding from mouth and dark red, sub-maxillary and sub-lingual glands much enlarged. An inspection of fauces was made with difficulty. It revealed a general redness which was quite dark and many minute points of membrane. An examination of neck and upper portion of chest showed a fine, rose-colored eruption. As she was very light skinned, the least color was visible. Diagnosis, malignant scarlet fever. Prognosis, very unfavorable, probably a fatal termination within a few hours. Treatment, supporting as far as possible. Saw the patient the next morning and found every symptom much worse. No pulse at wrist, respiration very rapid, great general restlessness, unable to retain anything on stomach, discharges from bladder and bowels passed involuntarily. Eruption well marked over entire body. Complained of great weakness. Everything indicated a speedily fatal termination, which took place at 8 P. M., Monday, thirty-five hours after my first visit, and fifty-four after first symptoms were manifested.

The history of this case, as I learned at the time of my first visit and have since had confirmed from other sources, was this: A family at Contoocook had children sick with scarlet fever sometime in January, or early in February. Their clothing, or a portion of it, was sent to the grandmother of these children, who lived at Davisville, two miles away, to be washed. She contracted the disease and died. Soon after her death the house and contents were, as it was supposed, thoroughly cleansed and a new family moved into it. In this family Mary Atkinson had been a domestic for one week previous to her coming home. It is claimed by her grandfather, who brought her home from Davisville to Boscawen, a distance of seven miles, and by others who saw her before she started, that she was apparently well at the time she left Davisville. When within two miles of home she became faint, and it was with difficulty that she was gotten to her father's house. This was Saturday night previous to my visit Sunday morning.

Monday, March 12, the night of Mary's death, as most of the

people in New England, if not in the whole country, remember, we had one of the most severe snowstorms on record, and it was utterly impossible to communicate with other parts of the town, except by means of snow-shoes. A coffin could not be obtained and a road made to the cemetery, a distance of two miles, so that the body could be carried there, until Thursday morning. Even then the coffin had to be carried by hand for some distance through the deep snow. Being obliged to keep the body in the house, which was small and in a very unsanitary condition, for so long a time, was unfortunate, but it seemed to them impossible to do otherwise. As soon as a track could be made through the very deeply drifted snow so as to make it possible for me to reach the Atkinson house, I was sent for again, Thursday morning at 9, the messenger saying they were fearful the other children of the family were coming down with the disease. On my arrival at 10.30 A. M. I found Susie, aged thirteen, and Hannah, aged nine, both in a very bad condition. The older girl was completely unconscious, with no pulse at wrist, breathing very rapidly, much swelling of the glands about the throat, discharges from bladder and bowels passed involuntarily, and a slight eruption on neck and chest. Evidently past all help. She lived until the next day at 1.15 P. M., March 16. The younger girl was not as completely unconscious, but could be aroused so that she would reach wildly about for a minute or two, then relapse into the same stupid condition as before. Pulse nearly imperceptible, discharges involuntary, eruption very well marked. She sank rapidly and died at 8 P. M. of the same day, March 15. After death, the eruption became very dark in both. Also found Lora, aged three years, sick, but not quite as stupid as the other girls. She could be aroused so as to take nourishment and medicine, a little at a time. On making my visit the next day, I found her in as bad condition as the others had been the day previous. The next morning she was still worse and died at 10 P. M., Saturday, March 17. During the first week of the epidemic, Mrs. Atkinson had some sore throat, which yielded to treatment. Mr. Atkinson had had scarlet fever in childhood.

In a small house by himself, near the Atkinsons, lived a man aged thirty-nine. He had assisted at the Atkinson house the Monday

night on which the first death occurred, and had shoveled snow so as to enable the body to be buried, thereby contracting a severe cold. He came to me after I had made my visit at the Atkinson house, on Friday, March 16, for a prescription for lameness and soreness across the chest and severe headache. I saw him again at his own house the next day, and found unmistakable evidence of scarlet fever. As he lived alone, and had no one to care for him, one of the neighbors, who had had the fever, kindly consented to look after him. Saw him again the next day. Found him with very rapid pulse, somewhat delirious, and evidently going as all the previous cases had gone. He became violently insane during the night, and died at 12.30 A. M., Monday, March 19, two and one half days after first symptoms were noticed.

Monday, March 19, a young man named Griffin, who lived three fourths mile from the Atkinsons, was taken with the fever, which he had very lightly in comparison with the others. Griffin contracted the disease, as it is supposed, from driving to the Atkinson house to assist in removing one of the bodies to the cemetery. He did not enter the house, but Mr. Atkinson and the grandfather brought the coffin out and placed it on his sled, and he drove it to the cemetery. This was three or four days previous to his attack.

After it was decided that Griffin had scarlet fever, public excitement became so great that it was thought best by the board of health to quarantine the whole neighborhood. (The infected houses had previously been quarantined.) Accordingly a police officer was stationed at each end of the district including all families who had in any way come in contact directly or indirectly with the houses where the disease existed. This was maintained for a period of twenty-five days. As far as I know, no one except "Commissary-General" Pillsbury, who carried needed supplies, and myself, entered or left without a pass, and only two passes were issued, and those to persons who had had no contact with an infected person.

On making my visit Tuesday morning, March 20, I found Mrs. Atkinson, Katie, and Harry, the baby, all sick in one bed, and no one but the father to care for them. Mrs. Atkinson and the

baby showed all the unmistakable symptoms which the others had shown, viz., rapid pulse, very high temperature, swelling of glands about throat, great prostration and eruption. Katie (six years old) seemed very weak, pulse rapid, etc., but no eruption. (This patient, owing to a severe attack of diphtheria when quite young, was not developed mentally and physically as she might otherwise have been, but was like a child of two years mentally, and weak physically.)

The next morning found the mother much worse. Pulse at wrist imperceptible, much more swelling about throat, urine very scanty, discharges from bowels liquid and passed involuntarily, eruption very dark and abundant. She failed rapidly, and died at 10 P. M., March 23, the second day of the disease.

Harry's symptoms were no more unfavorable for several days. He was a good patient, and took everything that was offered him, and seemed to do as well as could reasonably be expected until two days before he died, when the urine became very scanty. He became somewhat stupid, but could be roused until a short time before his death, which took place at 7.15 P. M., March 29, eight days after he was taken sick.

Katie, the last member of the family except the father, had the symptoms which we usually get in a severe case of scarlet fever, viz., angina, swelling of lymphatic glands about the neck, scanty urine, general anasarca, etc. For days she was unable to move scarcely a muscle, except those of her eyes. Very little medicine or nourishment was taken for two weeks, as she refused everything but a little water. At the end of that time, she began to take milk, and improved slowly. Desquamation was as complete as in that of any case I ever saw, although *there was not a particle of eruption* on the surface of the body at any time during her sickness.

April 21, the unoccupied Chase house was thoroughly cleaned a second time with corrosive sublimate and chloride of lime solutions, and fumigated by burning ten pounds of sulphur. It was then closed for two days. Nearly everything in the house had been burned at the time of first cleaning, soon after Chase's death. April 23, after being thoroughly bathed in carbolic acid solution, Mr. Atkinson and Katie, the grandfather and a Mr. Plumer, who had

been assisting at the house, were given clean clothing and taken to the Chase house. The Atkinson house was then thoroughly washed and sprayed, from cellar to attic, with corrosive sublimate solution (1 to 1000) and chloride of lime solution (116 to 40 gallons of water). All clothing that could not be washed and boiled, if it had been used or near a sick person, was burned. Every article of furniture, crockery, pictures, books, etc., were most thoroughly baked, boiled, or washed. After being dried in the open air, the clothing, bedding, etc., were hung on lines in the house, all windows and doors tightly closed, and twenty-five pounds of sulphur burned. The house was left closed for two days, then the windows and doors were opened so that the air might blow freely through. After remaining at the Chase house one week the Atkinson family were again bathed and given clean clothing, and returned to their own house. The Chase house was then cleaned for the third time, and sprinkled inside and out; also the grounds for several yards in all directions, with the same solutions as before. It was closed, and ten pounds of sulphur burned, and it has remained unoccupied ever since.

The fever spread no farther, and at this time, June 14, Katie is apparently in much better condition, mentally and physically, than previous to her illness.

Out of a family of eight persons, the mother aged forty-two years, Mary nineteen, Susie thirteen, Hannah nine, Lora three, and Harry ten months, died in seventeen days — the neighbor, Charles Chase, dying within that time. Griffin made a good recovery. No epidemic, with such rapidly fatal results, is known to have occurred in this town, except one recorded in Price's History of Boscawen, in 1814, when Samuel Jackman lost five out of a family of seven children in seven days of "spotted fever." Every assistance was rendered us by the selectmen of the town that it was possible for them to give, they paying for supplies furnished, clothing, etc., destroyed, and other aid to the extent of nearly six hundred dollars.

The foregoing report of Dr. Graves shows the terrible character of the disease as it appeared at Boscawen. The secretary of this Board visited the infected houses with Dr. Graves when the

disease presented its most alarming phase, and can not only corroborate the statements made in the above paper, but add that no pen can describe its terrors. Infection was followed by death in a few hours, and nothing seemed to check the fearful malignancy of the disease.

To Dr. Graves, not only as the attending physician, but as the active officer of the local board of health, the greatest credit is due for his constant attention and devotion to the sick and for his strenuous efforts to prevent the spread of the disease. For several weeks he sacrificed a large and lucrative practice for the higher and nobler duty of protecting the public against the inroads of malignant scarlet fever.

Dr. Blaisdell's report shows how the disease was spread in Contoocook from contagion, through the lack of precautions. In the first instance, the disease was spread by infected clothing sent out to be washed. In the second instance, a family moved into a house in which, although disinfection (not thorough, of course) had been practiced to destroy the infection from a case that had occurred therein a short time before, the germs of the disease evidently had not been totally destroyed. In the third instance, a young lady (Miss Atkinson) who had been exposed to the disease returned home to Boscawen and carried the deadly infection.

Had those in charge of the first child that was ill with the disease used even reasonable care to prevent the spread of the infection, the terrible results that followed would undoubtedly have been prevented. Had the house at Contoocook in which occurred the fatal case been thoroughly disinfected, or had Miss Atkinson been kept with the infected family after she was exposed to the disease till all danger of spreading the same had passed, the appalling results at Boscawen would never have occurred. An efficient health officer at Contoocook, or an active local board of health, might, we believe, have stayed the disease at that point. Without further comment upon the dilatory action of the local health authorities in the Contoocook cases, we submit the facts to the careful consideration of all, as examples in which intelligent and authoritative action would have at least prevented the Boscawen epidemic.

SCARLET FEVER :

ITS RESTRICTION AND PREVENTION.

The following suggestions relating to the control of scarlet fever were embodied in a circular* prepared by the Board for general distribution among the people of the State :

Scarlet fever, also called scarlatina, scarlet rash, and canker rash, is a contagious and infectious disease. It attacks persons of all ages, but much more frequently children under ten years of age, so that it is essentially a disease of childhood, hence the greatest importance in preventing children from being exposed to the disease. A fatal form of the disease may be taken from a person only slightly ill with it, therefore every case of scarlet fever should be isolated. Every case of the disease is dependent upon some pre-existing case.

Scarlet fever is believed to be caused by a special contagium or poison, which may be conveyed to persons previously unaffected, by personal contact, by infected clothing, rags, hair, or paper, or by any of the discharges from the body of a person affected with the disease.

The discharges from the throat, nose, and mouth are considered extremely dangerous, but those from the skin, eyes, ears, kidneys, and bowels are also dangerous, and remain so for a considerable time.

It is believed that the disease may be communicated by a person recovering therefrom so long as the usual subsequent scaling or peeling of the skin continues, which sometimes is not completed before the lapse of seventy or eighty days. The poison may also remain in clothing, etc., for a long time, possibly for years, especially if woolen and packed away in drawers or trunks.

Filth, uncleanness, and imperfect ventilation may increase the danger of spreading the disease.

The interval of time which may elapse after exposure to the contagium of scarlet fever, and during which a susceptible person so exposed may expect to be taken sick with the disease, varies from one to fourteen days.

* A copy of this circular will be sent to any one wishing it, by addressing the secretary.

Whenever a child has sore throat and fever, and especially when this is accompanied by a rash on the body, the child should immediately be isolated as completely as possible from other persons until a physician has seen it and determined whether it has scarlet fever. All persons known to be sick with this disease (even those but mildly sick) should be promptly and thoroughly isolated from the public.

That this is of more importance than in the case of small-pox is indicated by the fact of the much greater number of cases of sickness and of deaths from scarlet fever, — a disease for which no such preventive as vaccination is yet known.

Persons who are attending upon children or other persons suffering from scarlet fever, and also the members of the patient's family, should not mingle with other people nor permit the entrance of children into their house.

A card with "Scarlet Fever" on it should be placed on the door of the house, for the information of persons who might unknowingly call, and no child that has not had the disease should be allowed to enter or to associate with persons who do enter such house or room.

The patient's room should be as far from the family rooms as possible, in the upper story, and should be prepared by removing all superfluous furniture, carpets, curtains, extra clothing, books, etc., and all other articles not needed in the room. An abundance of fresh air should be provided without subjecting the patient to draughts.

Physicians must immediately notify the Board of Health, or health officers, of their respective towns, of the appearance of this disease.

The Board of Health, upon the receipt of such notice, has duties to perform in restricting the spread of the disease :

1. Promptly investigate the subject.
2. Order prompt and thorough isolation of those sick or infected with scarlet fever.
3. See that no person suffers for want of attendants or supplies.
4. Notify the people in the vicinity by a printed notice or otherwise, so that the infected place may be avoided.

5. Notify teachers and superintendents of schools concerning families in which there are cases of scarlet fever.

6. Prohibit public funerals of persons dead from scarlet fever.

7. See that rooms, clothing, premises, and all articles likely to be infected are disinfected before allowing them to be used by persons other than those in isolation.

8. Report to the secretary of the State Board of Health every case, with all the facts connected therewith.

Handkerchiefs that need to be saved should not be used by the patient; small pieces of rag should be substituted therefor, and after being once used should be immediately burned.

Soiled clothing, towels, bed-linen, etc., on removal from the patient should at once, before removal from the room, be placed in a pail or a tub of boiling hot water, and then immersed in solution No. 1, prepared as recommended for the disinfection of clothing.*

The discharges from the throat, nose, mouth, and from the kidneys and bowels of the patient should be received into vessels containing disinfectant solution No. 2,* and in cities where sewers are used thrown into the water-closet, elsewhere the same should be buried at once, at least one hundred feet distant from any well, and should not by any means be thrown into a running stream, nor into a cesspool or privy, except after having been thoroughly disinfected. Discharges from the bladder and bowels may be received on old cloths, which should immediately be burned—or disinfected and buried. All vessels should be kept scrupulously clean and disinfected. Discharges from the nose, ears, etc., may be received on soft rags or pieces of cloth, which should immediately be burned.

If the attending physician shall think best for the patient, an effort to prevent the spreading of the contagious particles thrown off from the skin may be made by anointing the body with oil, vaseline, etc., as the physician may direct.

All cups, glasses, spoons, etc., used in the sickroom, should at once, on removal from the room, be washed in solution No. 1, and afterwards in hot water, before being used by any other person.

* See "Disinfectants to be Employed," under "Diphtheria: Its Restriction and Prevention," page 67.

Food and drink that have been in the sickroom, or otherwise infected with scarlet fever, should be destroyed or buried. It is best that it should not be put in the swill-barrel.

Perfect cleanliness of nurses and attendants should be enjoined and secured. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently contaminated by the poison of the disease, a good supply of towels and basins—one containing solution No. 1 or No. 3, and another for plain soap and water—should always be at hand and freely used.

Persons recovering from scarlet fever should be considered dangerous, and therefore should not attend school, church, or any public assembly, or use any public conveyance, so long as any scaling or peeling of the skin, soreness of the eyes or air-passages, or symptoms of dropsy remain. A person recovering from scarlet fever should not thus endanger the public health nor appear in public until after having taken four times, at intervals of two days, a thorough bath. The hair should be thoroughly washed. This cleansing, however, should be deferred until the physician in charge considers it prudent. After recovery from scarlet fever, no person should appear in public wearing the same clothing worn while sick with or recovering from this disease, except such clothing as has been thoroughly disinfected, and this without regard to the time which has elapsed since recovery. Nor should a person from premises in which there is or has been a case of scarlet fever attend any school, Sunday school, church, or public assembly, or be permitted by the health authorities or by the school board to do so, until after disinfection of such premises and of the clothing worn by such person if it shall have been exposed to the contagion of the disease.*

Clothing, carpets, curtains, furniture, and other substances that are to be destroyed should be dealt with in a way to avoid conveying the poison to any person in the process; they should not be simply thrown away, or into some stream or body of water; and if burned should be completely burned, and not partly burned and partly warmed, or dealt with in a way to spread the poison of the disease. The glowing furnace under a large engine-boiler, or a quick, strong fire in the open air, far from dwellings, is a good place for the burning.

* See foot-note on page 66.

All infected substances which are not destroyed should be either thoroughly boiled, subjected to a dry heat of 250° F. in a disinfecting oven, or be thoroughly exposed to fumes of burning sulphur, and afterwards exposed to open-air currents for some days. Books and furs that have been used or handled by those convalescing from this disease are particularly liable to convey the poison to children who have never had the disease. Great care should be used to thoroughly disinfect any such articles that are not destroyed; and caution should be exercised before allowing children who have not had scarlet fever to handle any such articles that have been used by persons liable to communicate the disease.

HOW TO AVOID AND PREVENT SCARLET FEVER.

Avoid the special contagium of the disease. This is especially important to be observed by children and all whose throats are sore from any cause. Children under ten years of age are in much greater danger of death from scarlet fever than are adults; but adult persons often get and spread the disease, and sometimes die from it. Mild cases in adults may thus cause fatal cases among children. Because of these facts, it is frequently dangerous for children to go where adult persons go with almost perfect safety to themselves.

Do not let a child go near a case of scarlet fever. Do not permit any person or animal to come or anything to be brought directly from a case of scarlet fever to a child. Unless your services are needed, keep away from the disease yourself. If you do visit a case, bathe yourself and change and disinfect your clothing before you go where there is a child.

It is probable that the contagium of scarlet fever may retain its virulence for some time, and be carried a long distance in various substances and articles in which it may have found lodgment. While it is not definitely proved that the germs of scarlet fever are propagated in any substance outside the living human or animal body, it is possible that they may be found to be thus propagated. Therefore, and because the breathing of air laden with emanations from decaying meat, or from sewers, cesspools, sinks, and other receptacles of filth, is believed to endanger

health, great care should be taken to have the house, premises, and everything connected with dwellings kept clean and dry, to have sewer-connections well trapped, and house-drains constantly well ventilated, and to have all carriers of filth well disinfected. Do not permit a child to enter a privy or water-closet, or breathe the air from a privy, water-closet, cesspool, or sewer, into which non-disinfected discharges from persons sick with scarlet fever have entered, nor to drink water or milk which has been exposed to such air.

Do not permit a child to ride in a hack or other closed carriage in which has been a person sick with scarlet fever, except the carriage has since been thoroughly disinfected with fumes of burning sulphur, as specified.

Do not permit a pupil of a public school to re-enter school without a certificate of a physician that the proper precautions have been observed.

Do not permit a child to attend school from any family or building in which there is a case of scarlet fever, or has been such within a period of forty days previous. Public schools are a most prolific source for the spread of this disease.

Do not wear or handle clothing worn by persons during their sickness or convalescence from scarlet fever.

Beware of any person who has a sore throat. Do not kiss such a person, nor take the breath of such a person. Do not drink from the same cup, nor use any article that has been used by a person sick with this disease.

To a query addressed by the French Minister of Public Instruction to the Paris Academy of Medicine, as to how long a child affected with contagious disease should be kept away from school, the reply was:

1. Pupils stricken with chicken-pox, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or diphtheria, should be strictly isolated from their comrades.

2. For small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, isolation should not be shorter than forty days; for chicken-pox and mumps, twenty-five days is enough.

3. Isolation should last until after the patient has been bathed

4. The clothing worn by the patient at the time he was taken

sick should be subjected to a temperature of 90° C. (194° F.), and to sulphur vapor, and then well scoured.*

5. The pupil of a school, after recovery from one of the above contagious diseases, should not be readmitted to the school unless furnished with the certificate of a physician that the above precautions have been observed.

THE POLLUTION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Polluted drinking-water is one of the most insidious causes of death that come within the province of the sanitarian. This Board, in its reports year after year, has shown some of the dangers to health and life that often unsuspectingly lurk in the glass of cool and delicious water drawn from the old family well or the never failing spring. The work of ascertaining these facts, of demonstrating the danger by analysis and microscopic examination, has been continued during the year, with the same results that have attended the work in former years. The water from a large number of wells has been examined and the majority have been found to be contaminated to an extent that carries danger with their use. In some instances several persons in a family have been made seriously ill by the use of polluted well-water, although the pollution was not recognizable by taste or smell. If it were known by every family that no reliance can be placed upon the appearance or taste of water to determine whether it is safe to use for drinking purposes, it is probable that a systematic inspection of drinking-water would be inaugurated by legislative act. A widespread public recognition of the actual danger that daily threatens hundreds of New Hampshire homes would result in some legislation that would remove the peril or reduce it to a minimum. Turn to the records of typhoid fever and read the awful history of that unnecessary disease, made frightful in its mortality through the medium of polluted water. Nor is this all; other diseases than typhoid fever are not unfrequently com-

*The rules and methods of disinfection to be employed in scarlet fever are substantially the same as in diphtheria. See page 67.

municated through the same medium. Ill health not marked by specific disease often results from its use. In one instance coming under the notice of this Board, a professional gentleman and his wife, both of whom had suffered months with dyspepsia, headaches, backaches, muscular pains, and general languor, immediately regained their health upon abandoning drinking water from the family well, which they supposed to be of excellent quality, but which was found upon examination to be badly polluted by drainage from an adjacent farmyard. It is not improbable that many persons, especially at farmhouses, suffer from similar symptoms produced through a like agency. They are not warned by any unusual taste or smell that the water contains the poisonous products of sewage in a form recognized only by a careful analysis or microscopic examination. This fact we wish to distinctly and forcibly impress upon the minds of all, especially those who rely upon wells for their supply of drinking-water.

But why are so many of the wells which we have examined found to be polluted to an extent that renders them unhealthful? With a view of ascertaining the history of some of the wells which were examined by the Board, and the effect of the water upon the health of those using it, a blank containing certain questions was sent to the family using the water, which was generally well filled and immediately returned. The examination of the samples was made by Prof. E. R. Angell, Derry, N. H., and in most instances he had no knowledge whatever of the history of the samples examined. The few cases given below are taken from many on file :

CASE I., HISTORY.

Well, perhaps 10 feet from house and 25 or 30 feet from livery stable with cellar, where 15 or 20 horses are kept; about 14 feet deep, with 4 or 5 feet of water. Distance from sink-drain and privy, 30 to 40 feet. The sink used to empty on the ground within a few feet of the well; at present discharges into a cesspool under ground 40 feet from well. Family have had diphtheria and are troubled with rheumatism. The soil is a coarse gravel.

PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Color, slightly yellowish; odorless; evaporation, quiet; residue, gray color; ignition of residue, it darkens little; reaction, alkaline; chlorine, grains per

gallon, 2.6; ammonia, parts per million — free ammonia, .912; albuminoid ammonia, .120; nitric acid, considerable; nitrous acid, much; lead, none; iron, trace; sediment, little; microscopic examination, infusoria, fungi, spores, vegetable fiber, disintegrated matter; very bad water, polluted with urea and other excrementitious matter.

It seems from the history of this well that the owner had at some prior period become suspicious that it was not just the thing for the sink to discharge "on the ground within a few feet of the well," so a change was made by constructing a "cesspool under ground 40 feet from the well." Unless this cesspool was constructed upon a lower level than the bottom of the well, which is not at all probable, it could be only a question of time, most likely short at that, before the contents of the cesspool would find their way through the "coarse gravel" to the well. The analysis reveals the fact that drainage of a very bad character has rendered the water of this well unfit to use, and even dangerous.

CASE II., HISTORY.

A case of typhoid fever in the house. Well, about 20 feet deep, laid in stone and cement, is back of the house; sink-water runs out on top of the ground within 4 to 6 feet of the edge of the well; also a place where the washing-water is poured out. Privy 12 feet distant; hogpen 40 feet away. Family subject to stomach troubles.

PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Odor, little pungent and vinous or alcoholic; color, milky and turbid; evaporation, very foamy; residue, in patches; ignition of residue, it blackens intensely and persists and emits some smoke; reaction, alkaline; the alkalinity is equivalent to 1 grain of carbonate of lime per gallon; chlorine, grains per gallon, .3; ammonia, parts per million — free ammonia, .06; albuminoid ammonia, .24; nitric acid, none; nitrous acid, none; lead, none; iron, strong trace; sediment, large amount; microscopic examination, fronds full of bacteria, fungi, the supposed bacillus of typhoid fever.

This water foams much when shaken. It contains cane sugar and little alcohol. Sink-water and wash-water have access to well. The low amount of free ammonia and the complete absence of nitric acid may be due to the vegetable growth in the water. The iron might also keep down the ammonia. This water is very bad.

The history of this well and the analysis of its water condemn it absolutely. No well can long remain unpolluted with such sur-

roundings, and one need look no further for a cause of the case of typhoid fever in the family using this water.

CASE III., HISTORY.

Well, 10 feet from house; land slopes away on every side; know of no source of pollution; depth, 21 feet, with 3 feet of water. Distance from sink-drain, 47 feet; privy, 60 feet; barnyard and pigpen, 67 feet. Sandy loam with a sandy subsoil. Water from sink runs into a barrel and is emptied every day. The water smells bad, tastes bad, but in appearance is very clear. Have at times noticed small white objects (living organisms) so small that it was difficult to see them with the unaided eye; might have been twenty in a pail of water; do not see them at present time, and never have noticed them only in cold weather. We have lived here seven years. The place has been occupied for many years. Think we have been in better health since we came here. We have considered the water very nice and clear in the winter season, but have used but little of it in the summer. Last winter we tested it by placing a bottle of the water near the stove for one week. The bottle was tightly corked and at the end of the week it was as pure as when bottled. Have filtered it without any good result.

PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Odor, very foul, strong of hydrogen sulphide; color, yellowish and dark tint; evaporation, foamy; residue, yellowish and in patches; ignition of residue, it darkens considerably; reaction, very strongly alkaline; chlorine, grains per gallon, 1.4; ammonia, parts per million—free ammonia, 1.268; albuminoid ammonia, .228; nitric acid, none; nitrous acid, none; lead, none; iron, grains per gallon, about .2; hydrogen sulphide, grains per gallon, about .046; sediment, too much; microscopic examination, many fungi and spores, dead cyclops quadricornis, bacteria; spirilla very abundant. This water is badly polluted.

In Case III. the owner of the well had evidently taken such precautions as he deemed necessary to protect it from pollution. He says the ground sloped away from it in every direction and the sink-water was taken from the barrel every day. The water was very clear, and if it had not been for the bad taste and smell he would not have had a suspicion that the water was in the least danger of pollution. The instance well illustrates the fact that subsoil drainage is as much to be guarded against as surface drainage. Another fact is prominently brought out in this case, and that is the good health of the family, thus showing that under some circumstances bad results do not immediately follow the use of

contaminated water. In this instance it is probable that some other factor was needed to produce illness, or some degree of organic decomposition that did not exist. Perhaps the system is able for a certain length of time to eliminate, without serious results, the poisonous principle which existed in the water. Be that as it may, such water is unfit to drink, and if drunk would sooner or later produce ill effects.

CASE IV., HISTORY.

Well on elevation sloping in all directions; house 16 feet from well; road 23 feet distant; road is 10 feet lower than top of well; depth 20 feet and is about 80 years old. At the time of taking the sample, September, there were 10 feet of water in the well. In May and June there is a small worm in the water, varying in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and about 1-32 to 1-50 of an inch in diameter. The well is 65 feet from sink-drain, and 80 feet from privy. The cellar-drain is about 20 feet from well. The soil is a heavy clay, with a clay and gravel subsoil. The site is old, having had a house upon it nearly a hundred years. The sink-water is discharged into a cesspool. There are 50 or 60 pails of water carried from the well daily, and it is called the best in town. Know of no bad effects from the use of the water.

EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Odor, not marked; color, yellowish; evaporation, quiet; residue, white; ignition of residue, it darkens; reaction, alkaline; chlorine, grains per gallon, 4.2; free ammonia, parts per million, above .3; nitric acid, much; nitrous acid, some; lead, none; iron, trace; sediment, little; microscopic examination, fungi, infusoria, vegetable fiber; this water is badly polluted.

In this instance we have a badly contaminated water from a well called the "best in town," and no impairment of health, so far as known, from its use. The discovery of snake-like worms in it during two months of the year was the only thing that cast any suspicion upon the character of the water. It is not unreasonable to presume that this well has been polluted for years, but because such pollution has not been recognized by the senses, and has not resulted in producing some specific disease, no one has regarded it as unfit for use, but, on the other hand, it has been considered most excellent. A site that has been occupied for a dwelling-house for a hundred years, with no more care as to soil pollution than has probably been exercised in this

instance, would be so saturated with organic impurities that a well upon it could not exist without becoming polluted. What changes or additions to this water are necessary to produce specific disease, it is not easy to say, but it is certain that water showing less organic matter, as determined by chemical analysis, has often produced very serious results. The introduction of the typhoid fever germ into such water as this would be followed by most disastrous results, while it is probable that simple chemical changes might produce a condition analogous to typhoid, and equally as dangerous to health. Such a water cannot be drunk with safety.

CASE V., HISTORY.

A well 20 feet in depth, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, situated under a large L, which is used as a woodshed. It is a nicely stoned well with sills and a plank bottom. It has been pretty tightly covered till recently, when a box bored with large holes has been set on top of the well. The buildings are on moderately elevated land, and the well has probably been in use from 50 to 75 years. The water has an unpleasant odor and taste; sometimes, and generally, it smells like a sink-drain, and appears to be growing worse instead of better. The outlet of the sink is in an open ditch, 100 feet from the well, which is shoveled out frequently. The privy is 30 feet distant. A water-tight wooden receptacle is used, which is cleaned out once in two weeks in warm weather, but in the winter it is left to itself, when it overflows some and freezes.

Five persons in the family, two of them about seventy years of age, two forty-six years, and one fourteen years old. The health of one, aged seventy, has been very poor; has been troubled with nervous prostration and melancholia, and his digestion was greatly impaired. Three years ago another person in the same family, female, aged forty-six, had a terrible sickness, lasting many months; it was inflammation of the bowels. She has been recovering from that about a year, but now has pain in the bowels and headache a great deal. Two of the family are troubled with headaches; one, sore throat occasionally; irregularity of bowels by two or more of the family; one especially subject to a depressed state of mind; one inclined to general debility.

The water in the well was thought to be of the best quality, and very cold. The family have always taken pride in keeping the premises clean, and have had the well in view constantly, to keep it pure.

PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Odor, not perceptible; color, yellowish and turbid; evaporation, little foamy; residue, white and in patches; ignition of residue, it darkens strongly; reaction, alkaline; chlorine, grains per gallon, 2.4; ammonia, parts per million —

free ammonia, .0132; albuminoid ammonia, .25; nitric acid, trace; nitrous acid, none; lead, none; iron, grains per gallon, .09; sediment, large amount; microscopic examination, fungi, many infusoria, bacterium termo in abundance. Bacterium termo is associated with putrefaction, and always appears in decomposing albuminous substances and liquids. This water is badly polluted.

The history of Case V. is not wholly unlike that of Case III. A constant oversight was exercised to keep the premises neat and clean, and especially to guard against any occurrence or condition that would pollute the water in the well. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken, the well became so badly contaminated that the change in taste called the attention of the family to the fact. The analysis shows that the water was dangerously polluted.

The above cases have been taken from a large number on file in the office of the State Board of Health to illustrate the dangers that surround the family well even when such results as were found were not suspected. They show that a well located within or near the dwelling-house and outbuildings is liable to become polluted, even with the exercise of great care to prevent such a result. If the water in our wells becomes polluted under the best sanitary care that the owner can exercise, what condition shall we find where all oversight is wanting? The well becomes a cesspool of dilute sewage, so diluted and modified by chemical action as to be tasteless oftentimes, and the family daily take the poisonous drink, and suffer therefor, in varying degree, all the ills that flesh is heir to, from a not very uncomfortable headache to a malignant fever. We have repeatedly said, and we desire to repeat it till the warning shall reach the ear of every family, that the average well is a source of great danger to health. Look at the situation at our farmhouses: A piece of land, five or six rods square, upon which are the farm-buildings, with the sink-waste, the privy, the barnyard, the hogpen, the hennery, the manure heaps, and all the waste products incident to such a home, all upon a small piece of ground that has at some convenient point a walled-up hole called a well, from which the family drink—what? It would be almost a miracle to pump from this hole nothing but water. The ground is saturated with poisonous waste and the well gets its proportion. It cannot be

otherwise; the result is from the operation of a simple and natural law.

In considering the quality of a water supply, the character of the organic matter which it contains is of much more moment than the amount. A water contaminated with sewage cannot be safely used for drinking purposes. It is believed by many that such water produces typhoid fever without the intervention of a specific poison from a previous case. Be that as it may, we do know that wells are often impregnated with the germs of disease directly from the discharges of the sickroom, and in this way the infection is communicated to several members of a family, or to other families using the water.

THE PROTECTION OF WELLS.

The question arises, how can the household well be protected from the dangers of pollution that so often surround it? The problem is, indeed, in many instances, a serious one to solve. If the site is an old one, that is, if it has been occupied by a dwelling for many years, until the soil has become supersaturated by drainage from the sink, stable, vaults, and other common sources of soil-pollution, there need be little or no hope of obtaining wholesome water from a well in a soil so circumstanced. If, however, scrupulous care was exercised to prevent any further contamination of the soil the water might perhaps remain without an increase of the degree of pollution, and after a few years again become good. This would certainly take place if the soil is not saturated beyond its power to neutralize the sewage contained in it. Accumulations beneath the soil, like an abandoned cesspool or a leaky one in use, might indefinitely defeat all other attempts to protect the well or better the quality of its water.

Upon a new site, or one with a clean soil, it is only necessary to keep it so to be insured of good water, if such naturally exists below the surface of the ground. *Keep the soil clean* is the only rule that will insure the sanitary protection of the well. But what will this demand at the average farmhouse?

1. A reconstruction of the old privy, which, from other sanitary standpoints, ought to be remodeled. On this subject, a physician* says: "Let every hole, vault, and receptacle be

* John McCurdy, M. D., Youngstown, Ohio.

cleansed and filled with clean fresh earth, or ashes, and place the privy upon a solid and well-aired foundation convenient to the house, but sufficiently secluded; and if said privy is six by four feet, place under it a box seven by four, this same being kept off the ground by substantial stone corners, and this whole problem is solved, while purity, health, decency, and comfort are secured. This box can be furnished water-tight, thoroughly coated inside with hot coal-tar, and placed in position for \$2.25. The projecting part is covered with a neatly fitting plank, which is all that is displaced and set aside in the removal of contents."

2. The waste from sinks should be conducted in a perfectly tight pipe to a safe distance. The discharge, if possible, should be upon a lower level than the bottom of the well. If this is impossible, a *cemented* cesspool may be used, located at least seventy-five or one hundred feet from the well. The cesspool should be frost-proof, that is, so built that the frost will not crack it and allow the contents to leak into the soil. It should be frequently emptied of its accumulation, which may be carted away to be used as a fertilizer, or otherwise disposed of. A better way still is to collect the waste in a tub or barrel and cart it away daily. The sink-waste is the most dangerous, obnoxious, and difficult form of sewage that a farmhouse has to deal with. Wells are polluted from the sink more often than from any other source. Sink-water contains such a heterogeneous variety of compounds that its decomposition produces active kinds of poison, both gaseous, liquid, and solid.

3. Stables, hogpens, henneries, barnyards, etc., should be located several rods distant from the well, and where the drainage from them will be in an opposite direction. We have found wells polluted from such sources that were located several hundred feet away, because the natural underground drainage, or flowage of water, was towards the well.

4. Allow no refuse heaps or organic waste of any kind to be placed upon the ground in the vicinity of a well.

With the exercise of such careful sanitary supervision of the soil the danger under consideration will be removed or reduced to a minimum. We are not unmindful of the fact that at many homes such conditions cannot be secured. The well is already

surrounded by the privy, the sink cesspool, the hogpen, the barnyard, and perhaps other unsanitary structures or conditions, all built or located long before any thought or suspicion of danger to the water supply arose. In such a case, there is but one safe rule to follow, and that is, to abandon the well, and obtain water elsewhere — from some source beyond the reach of pollution.

REPORT OF LEAD POISONING FROM DRINKING-WATER.

A family consisting of five members were all more or less ill at times for a period of a year or more.

The house and all the buildings were new; the drainage system apparently perfect, for the buildings were located upon elevated land. The water used for cooking and drinking purposes was supplied from a driven well by means of a lead pipe. Two other lead pipes conveyed water from the same source, in one instance to a house located a little distance down street, one of the occupants of which had complained of illness, and stated his symptoms to the writer of this article.

A sample of the water was secured and analyzed. It was found to contain lead in solution, which was naturally expected. In the second instance, water was conveyed to a watering tub for horses. The gentleman who owned the premises lost several horses suddenly. The question arises whether they were affected by lead poisoning or not. This subject of the poisoning of animals from drinking water conveyed in a lead pipe, as I understand, has not been generally investigated.

After a severe illness of the oldest member of the family, suspicions were accordingly aroused that the drinking-water might be contaminated with lead, and a chronic lead poisoning explain the mysterious sickness. An expert made an analysis of the water, and reported that it did contain lead in solution, much to the surprise of the proprietor. The family ceased using the water for drinking and cooking purposes, and no special illness has since resulted. The persons comprising the family were subject to affections of the stomach and bowels, and also to neuralgia, before they ceased drinking the water.

Several skillful physicians had not investigated fully the true source of these obscure affections, and unless the correct diagnosis had been made, some member, in all probability, would have soon died of chronic lead poison.

From a casual glance at the water, no one could see anything visible, for it was clear and sparkling, unlike much drinking-water that the physician meets with, teeming with bacteria and loaded with the products of sewerage from several contaminating foci.

The water obtained from wells in many of our old-settled towns is of the vilest nature, as the report of any reliable chemist will truthfully show. But still this water is used, and only now and then is the subject fully and carefully

ventilated, until disease rides rampant, and some of the victims are near death's door. We, as physicians, call upon our patients and their friends to co-operate with us in these matters, so vital to the health of the community, and be ever vigilant and persistent in making what inspections are necessary about the dwellings, in order to discover any disease germs that may suddenly propagate and prove as formidable as the evils issuing from Pandora's box.

FREDERIC W. JONES, M. D.

NEW IPSWICH, N. H., April 19, 1888.

In the examinations of drinking-water made by the Board, lead is not unfrequently found. Sometimes it exists in quantities that render the water harmful to drink. In some of these instances its presence was not suspected until found by the chemist; in other cases the examination was made directly to ascertain if it were present.

Some waters act with great energy upon lead pipe, and others apparently do not affect it in the least.

The use of lead pipe should be discarded whenever possible. If it is desired to use it, a piece should be submitted to the action of the water which is to pass through it before putting it in permanent use. If it is found that the water exerts a rapid action upon it, the pipe is inadmissible, if the water is for domestic use.

It is probable that the ill effects of lead are more common than is generally supposed.

IMPURE ICE.

Ice may be as badly polluted as water, and even contain the germs of disease. Water is not purified by freezing, except in a limited degree. Epidemics have occurred from the use of impure ice. The one which was experienced at Rye Beach several years ago was given in the first annual report of this Board, together with an analysis of the ice that caused the outbreak.

James T. Gardiner, consulting engineer to the New York Board of Health, after a long study of the subject, says:

"1. Ice frozen from impure water has caused illness.

"2. Ice may contain from eight to ten per cent of the organic matter *dissolved* in the water from which it was frozen.

"3. Ice may contain, in addition to the dissolved impu-

rities, a very large amount of organic matter which had been *suspended* or floating in the water before freezing.

“4. Ice may contain living animals and plants from the size of a visible worm down to the minutest spores of bacteria, and the vitality of these organisms be unaffected by freezing.”

Repeated investigations have been made showing that ice contains large quantities of organic matter when taken from a pond or river that is badly polluted. Microscopic examinations have also revealed in ice the germs of disease. It therefore follows that ice to be pure must be taken from an uncontaminated source.

PROVISIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF WATER.

So important was the subject of water pollution regarded by the last Legislature that an act was passed enabling town authorities to cause an examination to be made of any water supply suspected of being contaminated to an extent dangerous to health.

Soon after the passage of this law the following circular was issued by the Board, and a copy sent to the local boards of health and physicians throughout the State :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ANALYSIS OF WATER. PROVISIONS FOR AND OTHER FACTS RELATING TO.

During the past three years the State Board of Health has analyzed water from a large number of wells and other sources of water supply, and has clearly shown to the public the great danger to the health of the people from polluted water. So well is this fact now realized by the public that requests to have water which is used for domestic purposes analyzed come almost daily to this Board. The work done thus far in this direction has been from the appropriation of this Board, without special authorization by law, for the good of the public. The Legislature has just enacted a law which provides that towns may carry on such

work, relieving this Board of the expense of this special labor, and thereby allowing the money used in this manner to be applied to other equally important investigations. The law referred to is an amendment to chapter 111 of the General Laws, and reads as follows :

SECTION 13. Whenever any well, spring, or other water supply is suspected of being polluted by sewage or other matters dangerous to health, the health officer or officers * in any town or city where such water supply exists may cause an analysis of the suspected water to be made by a competent chemist, without expense to the owner; and if the analysis shows the water to be unfit for drinking purposes said health officer or officers, upon obtaining the indorsement of the State Board of Health, may prohibit its use; and if it be from a well, may cause the same to be closed, if in the judgment of said State Board of Health such action is necessary. The State Board of Health shall authorize such investigations whenever deemed necessary for the public good.

So important does this matter prove to be, after several years of investigation and observation, that this Board recommends an analysis of all sources of water supply, especially wells, suspected of being the cause of illness. Local boards of health are recommended to have an examination of the drinking-water, under the following circumstances :

1. Whenever any physician requests an analysis on the ground that he believes the water to be dangerous to health.

2. Upon the request of any householder or tenant in whose family ill health leads any physician to believe polluted water to be the cause.

3. Local boards of health are advised to cause the water supplies to be examined in families where typhoid fever, diphtheria, or sore throats in general exist, as a matter of public duty, without waiting for a request for such analysis.

In order to carry out the provisions of this law efficiently and at a minimum expense, this Board has made arrangements with Prof. Edmund R. Angell, Derry, who will make analyses at the very low rates given below. When the analysis is to be at the expense of the town, a letter or note from one of the health officers authorizing the same should accompany the sample.

* The selectmen of any town are the health officers, in case no board of health or health officer has been appointed or elected.

The same rates will be made to individuals desiring an analysis at their own expense.

Sanitary Analysis of Water.— This includes everything pertaining to its sanitary condition: Odor, color, behavior during evaporation, appearance of residue, total solids, ignition of residue, volatile and combustible matter, degree of hardness, degree of alkalinity, chlorine, phosphates, sulphates, hydrogen sulphide, free and albuminoid ammonia, nitric acid, nitrous acid, lead, other poisonous metals, iron, sediment, and microscopic examination, together with explanation of results and opinion. \$3.00.

Partial Analysis of Water.— This includes odor, color, behavior during evaporation, appearance of residue before and during ignition, reaction, chlorine, free and albuminoid ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, nitric acid, nitrous acid, lead, iron, sediment, microscopic examination, and opinion. \$2.00.

This analysis is generally preferable. It is not expensive and is sufficiently extensive for most cases.

Examination of Water.— This includes odor, color, evaporation, ignition, chlorine, nitric acid, nitrous acid, lead, and approximation of the amount of free ammonia. \$1.00.

This is all that is necessary in some cases; but it is not so satisfactory as the "partial analysis."

Determination of Lead in Water. 50 cents.

Directions.— Send at least one quart of water; be sure that the bottle is *absolutely clean*. Cork the bottle with a new stopper; never take one that has been used; seal the stopper. State how the water was collected, and whether it was taken from the top or bottom of water in well, or other water supply. Place date of collection on bottle as well as name or mark to designate sample. Send all samples to Prof. Edmund R. Angell, Derry, N. H.

Many cases of illness from the use of polluted water have been reported to this Board. Water is often dangerously contaminated without discoloration, odor, or difference of taste, hence an analysis or examination is frequently the only means of determining whether or not certain sources of supply are dangerous; therefore we hope that physicians will ask for an examination in all cases where a polluted water supply is suspected of causing ill health, and that local boards of health will without hesitation authorize such work.

Per order.

IRVING A. WATSON,

Secretary.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

An inspection of the Rockingham county almshouse was made by the secretary, September 26, for the purpose of advising the county commissioners in regard to contemplated changes in the sewer system of that institution. In a report upon the sanitary condition of this almshouse in 1883, published in the Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health, the following occurs: . . . "The ventilation and drainage are very defective and should demand the attention of the county." . . . "The drainage of the institution is positively bad and should not be allowed to remain in the present condition. The main sewer is a wooden box which runs nearly or quite the whole length of the passageway in the basement a foot or two below the brick floor of the same. This sometimes becomes obstructed so as to require the taking up of the brick floor and the clearing out of the obstructions. The pipes from the various sinks, bath-rooms, etc., connect with this wooden sewer without any traps. The whole thing should be immediately overhauled and reconstructed upon correct principles, as at present it is dangerous to the health of the inmates and all others residing in the building." . . . "The defects which have been alluded to as regards ventilation and drainage should receive the early attention of the county."

In the report of the following year, it was mentioned that some of these faults had been remedied, but this was of a character that gave only temporary relief. For some reason, possibly an insufficient appropriation for the necessary changes, the work recommended by this Board has never been carried out.

The sanitary conditions of the main building are exceedingly bad in several respects. The bathroom in the front part of the house, used by the superintendent and family, was found to be in a very dangerous condition. Neither the bathtub nor the washbowl had any trap, but were connected with the sewer and cesspool by open and unobstructed pipes, so that the sewer-gas and odors of the cesspools readily enter this room. The water-

closet was in a broken-down and dilapidated condition, and the washbowl badly fractured. The odor of the room was almost intolerable, and the superintendent states that it is constant. The pipes from this room lead directly to the ten-inch sewer in the basement.

Connected with the sewer are several sinks and a bathroom in the basement, all of which fixtures are untrapped, and the connections with the sewer are of the most faulty kind. There is nothing whatever to prevent the building from being constantly filled with sewer-gas and the odors from the cesspools.

Adjoining the west end of this building, connected by a narrow passageway, is a small structure containing the privies used by the female inmates. These are not connected with the sewer, but are simply vaulted. Slops of various kinds are thrown into these vaults. They were constructed without any reference to ventilation, and are a permanent nuisance. The vaults are not impervious, consequently all the slops and fluids penetrate the surrounding soil, and it is only a question of time when the cellar of this building and the well will be polluted from this source if it is allowed to remain. The structure is old and filthy.

The men's privies are at the opposite end of the building, adjacent to the jail building. They are in a brick annex, with vaults on a level with the floor of the jail, and the brick wall of the latter constitutes *one of the walls of the privy-vaults*. In this connection, a most disgusting and revolting condition of affairs exists. The fluid contents of the vaults have, after a lapse of time, penetrated this brick wall, and now ooze through into the jail, so that a terrible odor is constantly noticeable in the latter building. A more disgusting condition could not be imagined, or one more dangerous to the health of the inmates and inimical to their comfort. On an average, about thirty prisoners are confined in this filthy atmosphere. In its present condition the jail is totally unfit for human habitation, and the commissioners were notified that unless an immediate change was made in its sanitary condition, the State Board of Health might prohibit the confining of persons therein.

In addition to the above, there are two openings directly into the sewer, in the brick pavement of the jail. There is a barrel

under a fauces which is kept filled or partially filled with water, from which the prisoners obtain water for toilet purposes, and then empty the basin into the outlets in the floor. The sewer is obstructed to that extent that waste water can be seen in these openings. The openings were originally made for the purpose of allowing the water used in washing the pavement to run off, a practice which should be abandoned on account of the excessive dampness resulting therefrom. This sewer is untrapped ; in fact, so far as known, the entire sewer system of the institution does not possess a trap.

Within the last two years a large wing, containing between thirty and forty rooms, has been added to the insane asylum. This wing is built of brick, so that the entire institution is now of the same material, the old wooden wing having been moved several rods to the rear, and being used solely for the purpose of confining the very worst cases.

The new wing contains an ample hall or corridor, which is necessary in all institutions of this character, and is well finished throughout with hard pine. The ventilation of the building is defective ; the ventilating flues were not constructed according to plans submitted to this Board. A ventilating flue was built in the wall of each room, but was not carried down to the floor. It commences about half way up the side of the room, and the ventilating register is placed in the upper part near the ceiling. The only means of ventilating the hall or corridor, as well as heating the rooms, when the doors are closed, is through the transoms over the doors, and the ventilating flues being on a line with the transoms, the heat which should circulate through the rooms is conducted directly up the flue, provided there is any draft at all. The ventilating flue should have commenced on a line with the floor. There should also be a register near the floor, especially for use in cold weather. The registers in use are rather too small.

It was designed to supply this wing with a modern latrine, but so faulty was its construction that it constitutes the filthiest kind of a vault. In order to secure and maintain decent cleanliness, its reconstruction will be necessary. The plumbing is exceedingly faulty and was evidently put in by some one who had no

knowledge of sanitation, as shown by the fact that the overflow pipe from the water-tank in the attic is carried directly into this vault without traps and the odor in the entire attic of the building is as bad as in the vault itself.

In the above remarks only the most unsanitary features of the institution have been mentioned, and they should receive the immediate attention of the county. The institution cannot be placed in a good sanitary condition without resewering, and abandoning the vaults and cesspools now in use. The criticisms which have been made before in relation to ventilation still hold good.

The general appearance of the interior of this institution, including the basement, dining-room, rooms of the inmates, etc., is good, and indicates that the superintendent endeavors to keep it in as cleanly a condition as possible with the facilities furnished. The present condition is the direct result of the original faulty construction of the sewerage system, and of the buildings themselves. It cannot, however, be denied that these faults have existed longer than there is any excuse for, and that somebody is responsible for the present condition.

The institution contained, on the day of inspection, 192 inmates. Between 40 and 50 are classed as insane.

The following recommendations are offered :

1. Improvements in the bathroom used by the superintendent and family, by putting in a new water-closet, a new set washbowl, and properly trapping and ventilating these and the bathtub. The soil-pipe should be extended upward through the roof, and surface ventilation provided for by a pipe extending to a constantly heated chimney.

2. The men's privy adjacent to the jail should be abandoned *at once*, the vault to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the brick wall, which forms a part of the corridor wall of the jail, should be thoroughly cleansed with a hot solution of potash followed by a strong solution of corrosive sublimate.

3. The sewer openings in the floor of the jail should be closed, after the sewer leading therefrom has been properly cleansed and disinfected. These openings are wholly unnecessary, as the surplus water should be carefully removed with mops or cloths so as

not to leave a large quantity to be disposed of by evaporation, thus keeping the jail in a state of constant moisture.

4. Set washbowls should be provided in the jail corridors for the use of the prisoners. A water-closet should also be constructed in the jail.

5. The privy used by the female inmates should be abandoned and a water-carriage system substituted. The vaults should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and filled with fresh earth.

6. Water-closets should be substituted for the privies now in use at the institution, with the possible exception of the wooden building in the rear of the insane asylum.

7. The sinks, slop-hoppers, etc., in the basement of the main building should all be renovated and in some instances new structures substituted. Traps should be placed upon all pipes entering the sewer or soil-pipe. It is recommended that all pipes leading to the sewer in the basement of the building run above the brick or cement floor, and be not buried in or below it, as is now the case with many of the pipes.

8. In the insane asylum proper water carriage for the sewage is recommended. The vault in the new wing (constructed for a latrine) should be supplanted by water-closets or a latrine built upon sanitary principles, as in its present construction it will always be disgustingly filthy.

9. All the cesspools now existing should be cleaned out and filled with earth. There is no occasion for cesspools in any part of the sewer system, except, possibly, at its terminus.

10. One continuous sewer should take all the sewage of the institution to some point sufficiently distant from the buildings to be unobjectionable. There it may be collected in settling-tanks for agricultural purposes, or otherwise disposed of as the county commissioners may determine.

11. The system of plumbing should be carefully examined and its many faults corrected. The absence of traps, the conducting of the overflow pipes from the water tank in the insane asylum to the privy-vault, and many other defects of a similar character should be corrected.

These recommendations are general in character and include only those changes which ought to be carried out immediately.

Improvements in the system of ventilation will be necessary after the work outlined above has been performed. In carrying out these recommendations, exact specifications in respect to sewer-ing and plumbing should be made, whether done by contract or otherwise. Only first-class fixtures should be purchased and nothing but first-class work accepted, as such is invariably the cheapest in the end. The work should be placed under the supervision of some person thoroughly competent to determine whether or not it is being properly executed.

The above report was made to the county commissioners in October, 1887, since which time no inspection of the institution has been made. We understand, however, that a system of sewerage has been put in in accordance with the above suggestions, and other important improvements made, which will be reported upon in the next annual report of this Board.

MERRIMACK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

The following report was made to the county commissioners in July, last :

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request I visited the Merrimack county almshouse July 28, and beg leave to render the following report: The almshouse is a brick building two stories high, and was built about ten years ago upon an elevated site favorable to excellent natural drainage. Two wings extend back from the main building sufficiently distant from each other to leave an ample court between. The north wing contains the male inmates and the south wing the female.

It is evident that the building was not constructed in so thorough a manner as it should have been, as evidenced by the settling of the partitions and numerous cracks in the walls and ceiling. About two years ago all the rooms were thoroughly painted and whitewashed ; but it is necessary to repeat this operation often in an institution of this character. At the present time some painting should be done, the walls repaired where the plaster is off, and the rooms whitewashed.

The rooms and wards presented a generally neat and clean appearance, and the "almshouse odor" was noticeable only in

those rooms in which the inmates had closed the windows and doors, thus shutting off all ventilation.

There are ninety-one inmates in the institution, eighteen of whom are in the insane asylum. Mr. William Tasker, of Pittsfield, is the present superintendent, having been in charge since the 11th of July of the present year.

Most of the rooms are of moderate size and contain one or more windows, a ventilating flue in the bottom of the door, and a transom above the same. Some of the rooms have, in addition, a special ventilating flue. In the upper story there is a large room known as the old ladies' attic, containing ten beds, three windows, a door which is permanently open, and a single ventilating flue. The general condition of this attic, so far as cleanliness is concerned, is good. Adjoining the old ladies' attic and connected therewith is a small room containing a water-closet and sink, in which some changes are necessary, which will be mentioned under another head.

There is an attic for the men, corresponding to the old ladies' attic, in the opposite wing. This room contains several beds, which were found to be neat and clean; is ventilated by three windows, a door, and a ventilating flue. The water-closet adjoining needs ventilating and some repairs. The general condition of the men's rooms is excellent.

The female ward contains five beds, four of which were occupied. One patient was ill with dysentery, one with chronic heart disease and dysentery, one heart disease, and one with a wasting disease resembling marasmus. All the patients were old ladies, evidently above seventy years of age. The ward is very clean and contains no vermin. A water-closet and sink adjoin this ward. The male ward contains five beds, with but one patient confined there, an old man nearly blind and suffering from some chronic disease. Everything about this ward presented the appearance of scrupulous cleanliness.

In the report upon the last inspection of this institution by the State Board of Health, it was stated that "the buildings are fairly ventilated, and the 'almshouse odor' was noticeable in but two or three rooms, in which were congregated old people. With such a class of people — decrepit, some idiotic, diseased, and

partially insane—it is almost or quite impossible to keep them at all times in a perfectly cleanly condition, and no amount of fresh air will make the room inhabited by such odorless.” While this statement is true in respect to this institution, experience has demonstrated that it is necessary to extend somewhat the system of ventilation which now exists. To this end it is suggested that the transoms over the doors of all the rooms be removed or else fastened permanently open, since this is necessary to maintain the circulation of air, as well as to secure sufficient warmth in winter. It seems to be the natural tendency of the class that inhabit similar institutions to close, if possible, ventilating flues, windows, etc., regardless of the weather or temperature.

In the old ladies’ attic, where there are several persons most of the time, the windows are generally found closed, and the ventilating flues also in winter, unless they are carefully watched by some competent attendant. The same is true in the men’s attic. It is therefore recommended that these transoms be removed or fastened open and a large central ventilator placed in each of these rooms. In many of the rooms the transoms have already been removed. The adjoining rooms upon the same floor have but one window and a transom for ventilation; these should have a permanent ventilating flue for use in weather when the windows cannot be kept open. There are three or four such rooms in each wing.

In accordance with recommendations made by this Board to the county commissioner about two years ago, the main sewer has been extended so that all the sewage from the almshouse is carried directly to the river. The water supply is abundant, hence a suitable amount for all flushing purposes is constantly on hand. A large tank in the upper story of the building contains the immediate supply from which water for all parts of the building is taken. This tank is automatically filled from the reservoir on the hillside above. The flushing arrangements for some of the closets are not ample enough.

All the waste from the sinks and laundry goes directly into the sewer. Iron openings connecting with the sewer set in the brick floors, so that the latter may be readily washed with a hose. The sewer facilities seem to be ample, and all the inlets well trapped.

New fixtures are required in some of the closets to take the place of those now broken or cracked, and some additional plumbing is necessary.

The laundry is situated in the basement of the south wing, directly under the schoolroom. In 1883, this Board urged the county to remove it to some other locality, in the following words: "The laundry is situated in the basement of one of the wings, which is not the proper place for it, especially as it is in constant use, for the steam and moisture from it must penetrate the habitable rooms above to a large extent. The subject of building a small structure for laundry purposes is under consideration, and is earnestly recommended." The attention of the county is again called to this subject and the recommendation reiterated, for the good of the building as well as for the comfort of the inmates.

Some parts of the building have become infested with vermin, principally bedbugs. These exist in some of the rooms of the female wards, and some have also been found in the female hospital. The cracks in the walls, caused by the settling of the house, afford a favorable harbor for these insects, from which they can with difficulty be dislodged. In some of the rooms the inmates have pasted cuts from newspapers and other things upon the walls, which have also made hiding-places for these pests. An attempt has recently been made to eradicate them by removing everything from the walls, and washing the same with some germicide. The men's wards are, so far as known, entirely free from vermin of this kind. By washing the walls with a solution containing corrosive sublimate, it is believed that all these pests may be eradicated in a short time. It is not at all strange that institutions of this character should become infested with vermin, since persons affected with them are constantly being brought to the place. Precautions, however, should be taken to prevent their spread.

ALMSHOUSE RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the water-closets throughout the entire building be reconstructed. Many of the fixtures are broken, and immediate repairs are necessary. It will be economy for the county, and

improve the sanitary condition of the building, to take out the present fixtures and put in hoppers placed upon iron supports, thus doing entirely away with woodwork, which, from its absorbent qualities, becomes offensive in a short time.

2. Better ventilation in the closets in the upper story of the building and in those adjoining the hospital.

3. That a bathtub be placed in the closets connected with the male and female hospitals. This seems to be a matter of necessity for the convenience of the hospital inmates. The rooms will not need to be enlarged for this purpose.

4. A large ventilating flue should be placed in the men's and old ladies' attics, and the side-room on the same floor should also have better ventilation.

5. The attending physician recommends that a floor be laid over the brick floors of the sitting-room in both wings, as several epileptics have been injured by falling upon the bricks.

6. It is recommended that a pharmacy be established in this institution. This can be done at a very small expense, and will be a matter of economy to the county, since the attending physician does not furnish the medicines. Glass-stoppered bottles, for fluids, salts, and other chemicals, should be substituted for those now in use, which are improperly stoppered, and many medicines are rapidly destroyed by the action of the air.

7. Freestone or marble sinks are recommended to take the place of the wooden ones, which must soon be abandoned; they would be more cleanly, as well as more durable.

In concluding the report upon the almshouse proper, it is but just to say that the general condition of the institution is good, and with the exception of the defects mentioned, no faults were noticed. It is certainly on a par with similar institutions throughout the State, and with the improvements suggested it will be above the average institution of the kind.

The insane asylum is situated upon the opposite side of the road from the almshouse, and several rods distant. It is a brick building, two stories high, heated with steam, and contains eighteen inmates. It was built nearly twenty years ago, and was constructed in accordance with the prevailing style of architecture for similar institutions at that time. The females are kept

in the lower story and the males in the upper. The rooms are rather small, containing one window, a ventilating flue, and the doors are partially grated to favor ventilation and heating.

The walls of the rooms and corridors are sheathed with narrow strips of hard wood, beaded on the edge, thus affording the best possible shelter for vermin and means for the collection of filth. The ventilating flues in each room are about a foot square; a ventilating grate is placed in the flue at the top and bottom of the rooms. The aggregate space of the grate through which air can pass is very small, not half the capacity of the flue; consequently the ventilation is poor. In some of the rooms a pipe extends from an opening in the floor to some kind of a sewer beneath the building, for the purpose of allowing the escape of water used to wash filthy floors, etc. This arrangement is condemned *in toto*; it is filthy, and dangerous to the health of the inmates. With the exception of this apology for a sewer, the institution possesses no means of drainage. The privies are connected with the main building, and are generally in a very bad condition. The waste-water and the water used in washing dishes is emptied into these vaults. At the time of my visit, the dishes were being washed in the bathroom upon a table improvised by placing a large board across the bathtub.

A small yard is connected with the institution, and a small summer-house has recently been built for the comfort of the inmates.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The building is too small to accommodate the number of persons which the county is likely to have in charge most of the time. An extension or a wing should be built, and the wards rearranged so as to be more convenient. An attendant should be in both the male and female wards constantly, day and night.

2. A sewer system should be constructed for this department, which should run from the building to the river, some forty rods distant. The privies should be abandoned and modern water-closets substituted.

3. Closets should be placed in the rooms of those who are constantly confined.

4. Larger and more convenient bathrooms should be provided.
5. In the reconstruction of the building, the rooms should be enlarged and better ventilation secured.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING A. WATSON,
Secretary.

The county commissioners, with creditable promptness, acted upon the suggestions contained in the above report. The rooms of the almshouse have been repainted and whitewashed, and now present a clean and neat appearance. New bathrooms have been constructed, and the water-closets repaired and put in good condition. Other material improvements have been made in the main building. Some further changes are still needed, among which should be included better ventilation in the attics occupied by the old women and old men.

Very substantial improvements have been made at the asylum for the insane. A new wing has been erected containing twenty rooms 9 x 10 x 9 feet, with a very ample hall between the rooms, which will serve as a sitting-room for patients not confined to their own room. The entire building is heated with steam, from indirect radiation mostly, thus providing for ample ventilation. The old privies have been abandoned for modern water-closets. A sewer has been laid from this building to the river. The structure is divided into two wards, one for each sex, and has bathrooms and other necessary and convenient appointments. The old building will be used for the very bad and semi-idiotic cases.

The action of the county in making such important improvements in these buildings is worthy of great praise, and should be imitated by some other counties in the State.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution contains about two hundred and eighty-seven inmates in the winter, and two hundred and fifty in the summer. This almshouse is kept in a neat and cleanly condition. The rooms show evidence of care, and the beds are clean and good.

The merits of this institution, described in former reports, regarding its supervision and administration, are equally as commendable as heretofore.

The old men's building has been finished since our last report, and it adds a much-needed department. It contains eleven rooms on first floor and twelve on second; several beds are placed in the attic, though occupied by only one person, and he sleeps there because he prefers it on account of being away from noise. The building is clean and neat, and heated with steam.

The insane wards are in good condition, like the other parts of the almshouse.

The drainage of the institution should be improved. The water-carriage system should be introduced, and the privies abandoned. The vaults are at times offensive and objectionable. It is understood that an increase in the water supply is contemplated by enlarging the capacity of the storage reservoir. This is much needed. After it has been accomplished, water-closets should be introduced into all the buildings. This improvement would add much to the comfort of the inmates, as well as better the sanitary condition of this excellent institution.

GRAFTON COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

This institution contained at the time of inspection one hundred and six inmates, twenty-five of whom were classed among the insane.

Several important improvements have been made during the year. A cooler for the milk produced by the twenty cows kept on the farm has been put in, so that the milk is kept in the best possible state. It is all consumed by the inmates. A basement sinkroom has been constructed, and connected with the sewer. The basement has been concreted. The facilities for cooking by steam have been improved and enlarged. A brick building for washroom, and for the two boilers, has been erected. The dry-room is over the boilers and washroom. This building, with all its appointments, cost about \$4,000. A bathtub has been put in the ward for insane females. The general condition of the institution is good. The wards for the insane are to be enlarged by

the erection of a new wing, for which purpose \$3,000 has already been appropriated. Work upon this building will be commenced at an early date.

COÖS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

At the Coös county almshouse several important improvements have been made during the year.

The rooms in the ward for the insane have been considerably bettered by enlarging and repainting, so that they are in a much more comfortable condition than formerly. The entire building, however, is hardly up to the proper requirements of such an institution, and it is probable that a new building for the insane will be seriously considered before many years.

The water supply has been increased, so that now it is believed to be ample for all the requirements of the institution. The elevation from which it is taken is sufficient to give pressure enough for fire purposes, should it be needed. The old privies have been abandoned, and a latrine constructed in their stead. A stream of water is kept running through the latrine most of the time, and a complete and thorough flushing is given as often as necessary. The entire sewage of the institution is now carried to the Connecticut river by a good Akron pipe sewer.

The average number of inmates is about eighty-five.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF SUMMER RESORTS.

The great advantage which New Hampshire possesses as a summer resort is so well recognized that its influx of summer visitors is annually increasing. Places of resort — hotels, boarding-houses, seaside and mountain cottages — are increasing in numbers each year. The great diversity of mountain, lake, and coast scenery, now everywhere easily accessible, insures to the State a constant increase of summer visitors, if the present healthfulness is maintained. To do this, constant care and thoughtful supervision are necessary.

The aggregation of large numbers at a given place during two or three of the warmest months of the year tends to lower its standard of healthfulness, and a danger-point will be reached without constant efforts are made to prevent such a result. The importation into, or the breaking out of a single case of the zymotic diseases, like typhoid fever, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, at such a place, might be disastrous in the extreme, not only to individuals directly, but to the present and future interests of the locality. So well is this understood by some of the proprietors of summer resort hotels that no efforts are spared to prevent such a catastrophe. We insist that constant sanitary supervision shall be exercised by all who invite summer visitors to their houses. The healthfulness of the place is always held up as one of the inducements to visit the locality, and any false pretences in this direction ought to be made a crime by law. The proprietor of every summer resort house should know that the water supply is unpolluted, the drainage perfect, the plumbing faultless, the soil clean and uncontaminated by leaky underground cesspools; in fact, that nothing is neglected or omitted which is necessary to secure the best hygienic conditions.

The Board, as will be seen by its former reports, has given the subject of summer resort sanitation much attention, and has contributed in no small degree towards the sanitary improvements of some of our places of resort. The advice of the Board has been sought in many instances by the proprietors of summer houses in reference to water supply, plumbing, sewerage, etc., and its suggestions, almost without exception, followed. The greatest obstacles which have been met are at the camp-grounds; some of these places have become so popular that many thousand persons visit them each summer, and the sanitary demands at such times equal those of a compact city. A large water supply, sewers, and other necessary adjuncts to a crowded locality are almost indispensable, but it is with great difficulty that such improvements can be secured. Notwithstanding, some improvements are being made from year to year at these places, though the progress is not so rapid in some localities as it ought to be. Improvements are now contemplated by the Board in one or two such places that must be carried out at once. We deem it our

duty to the public to stand between them and the parsimonious policy of any society or corporation, whenever it is necessary for the protection of life and health, even if, in so doing, the reputation of the locality as a place of summer resort suffers.

Quite a number of summer hotels were inspected during the year by the Board; whenever defects were found, they were pointed out, and a subsequent inspection showed that they were remedied.

IMPROVEMENTS AT RYE BEACH.

From year to year sanitary improvements have been made at this popular summer resort, but none have been so marked in recent years as the construction of a sewer since last season from the Sea View House to the ocean. This sewer has long been needed and would not yet have been constructed but for the public spirit of Mr. J. W. F. Hobbs, of North Hampton, who owns property along the line of the new sewer, and who recognizes the value of sanitation. To Mr. Hobbs great credit is due, he bearing the entire expense of its construction, approximating three thousand dollars. The sewer is two thousand feet in length, of Akron pipe ten inches in diameter, excepting its upper end which is of eight-inch pipe. The following houses where summer visitors are received are connected with it: Sea View House, Drake's, Marden's, Sawyer's, Locke's, Spear's, A. R. Philbrick's, J. W. F. Hobbs's (two houses), and others. The sewer is well constructed, with manholes every hundred feet. It should be extended by the town to reach houses too remote to connect with the present sewer. Indeed, the town should bear the entire expense of such necessary sanitary improvements, and not compel individuals to do the work.

We also believe that the town should appoint a competent person for a health officer, at least during the summer months. The town cannot afford to run any danger to its reputation by reason of neglect to sanitary matters. It is a duty it owes the summer guests as well as its own people. This suggestion is applicable to all towns situated in a similar manner.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF RAILWAY STATIONS
AND GROUNDS.

In 1885, the State Board of Health commenced the work of sanitary inspection along our railway lines. The exigencies which called forth such action were speculative to a great degree, being based upon the desire to prevent any misfortune to the railroads, the public, or localities, arising from an oversight or neglect on the part of railroad corporations or their agents in the matter of sanitary administration, rather than from any unfortunate results already brought to the notice of the Board.

In the year above mentioned, Dr. G. P. Conn, president of the Board, read a paper upon this subject (see Report 1885, p. 158) and portrayed in a strong manner the necessities of sanitary supervision of railways, summer hotels, and places of public resort. Similar papers have been read in other sections of the country showing precisely the same dangers. Health departments of other States have also kept a sharp eye upon possible dangers that may arise, and be distributed, through our now complex systems of railroads. So important is every question affecting the development and distribution of disease by railroads that some railroads themselves have established a medical and sanitary department and placed it in charge of a qualified physician.

The manner in which small-pox, cholera, and even typhoid fever have been distributed in some instances by railroad makes it a fact that state supervision over the sanitation of railroad lines is necessary for the protection of the public and the welfare of the roads themselves. The question is one of special importance along the main lines of travel, over which there is a greater liability of disease germs being scattered than on isolated lines.

At the last meeting of the American Public Health Association, the great danger that would follow the introduction of such a disease as cholera, through our railroad system, if infected immigrants should by any means effect a landing at New York or any other port, destined for the Western States, was discussed and preventive measures recommended. The germs of disease

would be scattered along the route so traveled, and the points of infection might become so numerous that health authorities could not prevent a general spread of the disease. The danger of spreading disease in this manner is much greater than one would suppose at first thought. It is an easy matter for a spring or well close by a railroad to become infected in this way, or the trackmen may be victims of a disease contracted from germs thus sown.

The railroad stations also become centers of danger, if not kept in the best sanitary condition; this fact is recognized by most lines to the extent that station agents receive specific orders in regard to the water-closets, etc., and disinfectants are furnished the agent. This is true of most of the railroads in this State; the value of railroad sanitation is recognized by nearly all the lines, and it is but a statement of fact to say that the sanitary condition of our railway stations and grounds was never so good as at the present time.

The first marked movement in this State towards more healthful stations and grounds, was made a few years since by the Boston & Maine Railroad, under the management of James T. Furber, Esq., and the result has been to place the stations and grounds of that line in a better condition, as a whole, than any other large system in the State. The Nashua & Rochester Railroad, now a part of the Boston & Maine, was the first to take into account the sanitary necessities of stations in the original construction of its buildings.

There has been a gradual bettering of stations and an improvement in sanitary administration of railroads throughout the State during the past few years. The uncertainty as to who would operate some of our lines in the future has been an unfortunate circumstance so far as substantial improvements are concerned. Especially is this true of the Boston, Concord & Montreal, and the Northern Railroad; had not this uncertainty existed, improvements long since contemplated would have been carried out.

THE BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

In speaking specifically of this road, including its leased lines in the eastern part of the State, we can do little more than reiter-

ate what we have said in former reports. It has reached a degree of sanitary excellence that is to be commended in the highest terms, and, barring a few exceptions controlled largely by special circumstance, little can be said against its hygienic administration. The stations are clean and neat as a rule, and the grounds about the stations are kept in a cleanly, and in some instances very ornamental, manner. The custom of giving annual prizes to the agents who keep stations and grounds in the best condition is still maintained and is productive of much good; the plan is recommended to all railroads as one that will bring large returns.

Without going into details we would say that the improvements of the past year have been of a substantial kind and in keeping with the spirit of sanitary progress. We regret that we are obliged to again criticise the condition of the station at New-market Junction, the responsibility of which rests equally with this and the Concord Railroad.

We have heretofore referred to the excellent condition in which the closets at the Portsmouth station are always kept, and those who claim that it is impossible to keep water-closets odorless in a station frequented by a large number of people, we would ask to inspect the model condition in which they are always found at this station. A commendable and much-needed improvement has been made in the sanitary appointments of the depot at Dover.

We heartily commend the apparent determination of the management of this road to provide for the protection, convenience, and comfort of the traveling public.

THE CONCORD RAILROAD.

There has been a steady improvement in the sanitary affairs of this road. The station agents recognize better than in former years the importance of cleanliness even to a railroad corporation. Foul vaults and other offensive conditions are found at the railroad stations less often than formerly. The claims of sanitation are recognized by the management of railroads to a degree greater than heretofore.

In numerous instances structural changes have been made along the line of this road that have added to the comfort and

healthfulness of the stations. The most important and long-needed improvements in this respect were made at the Manchester station. The old closets, which were filthy and unsightly, have been removed, and new ones, with every necessary convenience, have been constructed. The changes have wrought a great change in the healthfulness of the depot.

While many satisfactory improvements have been made during the year which reflect credit upon the road, we must again remind the management that the Newmarket Junction depot still remains in as bad a condition as formerly. We emphasize the allusion made to it under the report of the Boston & Maine Railroad, as well as what we have said in former reports concerning it.

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD AND LEASED LINES.

The circumstances which involved several railroads in a bitter legislative controversy during the past year were unfortunate in many respects, not the least of which was a neglect to keep some stations in such a condition as even the management of these lines desired. This fact is especially applicable to the Northern Railroad, and the Boston, Concord & Montreal. The former, however, was returned to the management of its own directors early in the year.

The result of the circumstance to which allusion has been made was that repairs that ought to have been made and changes that are imperatively demanded have received very little attention. There were, therefore, but very few alterations made during the year that materially improved the sanitary condition of the stations under the management of this road. Affairs were in such a state, legally considered, that it was not to be expected that those lines of road would make any change that contemplated the outlay of any considerable sum of money, till certain questions were settled.

Frequent complaints have come from persons along the line of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, where the least was done in the interest of sanitation. The Board has called the attention of the officials of the road to the exceedingly bad state of the station at Laconia, and thus far no relief has been obtained.

It is presumed that until the legal complications respecting the

Solids not fat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.344
Carbonate of soda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Some.

The adulteration is equivalent to at least twenty-six per cent of added water.

EDMUND R. ANGELL.

DERRY, N. H., June 29, 1887.

The law provides that all milk sold must (unless it is sold as skimmed milk) contain not "more than eighty-seven per cent of watery fluid or to contain less than thirteen per cent of milk solids." The law also provides for the appointment of inspectors of milk, or, in other words, provides that inspectors may be appointed in each town and city, and "in any town where no inspector has been appointed complaints may be made to the State Board of Health, and said Board shall proceed with such complaint in the same manner as required of an inspector, whether the town from which the complaint is made has or has not adopted the provisions of this act."

As no inspector had been appointed in the town where the defendant resided, the complaint was brought by this Board and suit instituted.

The evidence in the case showed conclusively that the milk was adulterated, but it did not fasten the act upon the defendant. He, however, being the owner of the cows and the milk, was legally liable to the penalties of the law.

The case was tried in the Rockingham county supreme court, October term, 1887, and the respondent was adjudged guilty, by the jury, from which verdict exception was taken. The following documents show the legal aspect of the case:

ROCKINGHAM, SS. SUPREME COURT.

OCTOBER TERM, 1887.

STATE *v.* SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

Indictment (1) for selling adulterated milk, (2) for selling milk from which part of the cream had been removed, and (3) for selling milk from which all the cream had been removed. Prosecution instituted by the State Board of Health.

The evidence for the State tended to prove all the allegations of the indictment. The respondent offered to show that pure milk frequently does not

come up to the statutory standard (Laws of 1883, chap. 42, sect. 9), and that subsequently to the sales charged in the indictment, the government witness who made the analysis in this case took samples directly from the respondent's cows which show less than thirteen per cent of milk solids required by the statute. The offer was rejected, and respondent excepted. He also offered to show that his cows were properly fed, but as the offer was not made for the purpose of discrediting the analysis put in by the State, it was rejected, subject to exception.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, which the respondent moved to set aside for the alleged errors aforesaid, and because the jury were instructed that sect. 9 of chap. 42 is within the constitutional powers of the Legislature. Motion denied and exception taken.

Reserved.

I. N. BLODGETT, *Presiding Justice*.

C. G. CONNER, *Clerk*.

The supreme court of New Hampshire, in March, 1888, overruled the exceptions, thereby sustaining the verdict of the jury :

SUPREME COURT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCKINGHAM, SS.

MARCH 16, 1888.

STATE *v.* CAMPBELL.

1. *Constitutional Law—Police Power—Adulteration of Milk.*—Laws N. H. 1883, chap. 42, regulating the sale and inspection of milk, which prohibits the sale of adulterated milk, or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, and provides for an analysis of milk by an authorized milk inspector, is not unconstitutional, the object and purpose of the statute being to prevent frauds, and protect the health of all the people.

2. *Same—Due Process of Law.*—Laws N. H. 1883, chap. 42, regulating the sale and inspection of milk, is not unconstitutional in that it authorizes an analysis of the milk taken by sample, since the testimony is not thereby confined to the analysis of the sample, but may be controverted by facts showing the analysis to be incorrect; and the facts shown by such analysis are properly admitted in evidence.

3. *Same.*—Laws N. H. 1883, chap. 42, regulating the sale and inspection of milk, is not unconstitutional in providing that in all prosecutions under the statute, if the milk is shown upon analysis to contain more than eighty-seven per cent of water fluid, or less than thirteen per cent of milk solids, it shall be deemed to be adulterated, the Legislature in the exercise of its police power for the prevention of fraud, and the protection of the public health, having the right to prohibit the sale of milk below a certain standard.*

4. *Same—Evidence.*—In a prosecution under Laws N. H. 1883, chap. 42, regulating the sale and inspection of milk, evidence that respondent's cows

* See note at end of case.

were properly fed, not being offered for the purpose of discrediting the analysis of the milk put in by the State, is properly rejected.

Exceptions from Rockingham county.

D. Barnard, attorney-general, and S. W. Emery, for the State. C. H. Burns, for respondent.

SMITH, J. The offence for which the respondent is indicted is — First, selling adulterated milk; second, selling milk from which part of the cream had been removed; third, selling milk from which all the cream had been removed, in violation of chap. 42, Laws 1883, entitled “An act to regulate the sale and inspection of milk.” Sect. 5 prohibits the sale of adulterated milk, or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added. Sect. 6 prohibits the sale of milk from which the cream, or a part thereof, has been removed, as pure milk. Sect. 7 regulates the sale of skimmed milk. Sect. 2 authorizes inspectors of milk, when they have reason to believe that any milk found by them is adulterated, to take samples thereof, and cause the same to be analyzed. Sect. 9 provides that, in all prosecutions under the statute, if the milk is shown upon analysis to contain more than 87 per cent of watery fluid, or less than 13 per cent of milk solids, it shall be deemed, for the purposes of the statute, to be adulterated. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, which the respondent moved to set aside because the jury were instructed that section 9 is within the constitutional powers of the Legislature, and for the rejection of certain evidence offered by him.

Under what is generally called the “police power” of the State, the Legislature may protect the public health, comfort, and safety by prohibiting the adulteration of articles of food, and may legislate for the prevention of imposition or fraud in the sale of such articles. *Pierce v. State*, 13 N. H. 536; *State v. Clark*, 28 N. H. 176; *State v. Freeman*, 38 N. H. 426; *Gage v. Censors*, 63 N. H. 92. The sale of bread, the inspection of flour, beef, pork, and other provisions, the practice of medicine, surgery, and dentistry, the licensing of druggists, and the sale of drugs and medicines are regulated, and the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor prohibited, by statute. General Laws, chaps. 109, 122, 125, 129, 132, 133. Such legislation is not open to the objection that it transcends the limits of legislative authority, the purpose and object of such legislation being the protection of the lives, health, comfort, and safety of all persons, and for securing this purpose, persons and property are subjected to many restraints and burdens. They are presumed to be rewarded by the common benefits secured. The statute of 1883 regulating the sale of milk was designed to insure the purity of an article of food of universal consumption, and very largely an article of trade and commerce, — many families being dependent upon the dealer for their daily supply. Of the necessity for the statute the Legislature is the sole judge. It clearly belongs to the class of police regulations designed to prevent frauds, and to protect the health of the people. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions have been held constitutional. *Com. v. Farren*, 9 Allen 489; *Com. v. Waite*, 11 Allen 264; *Com. v. Luscomb*, 130

Mass. 42; *Com. v. Evans*, 132 Mass. 11; *State v. Smyth*, 14 R. I. 100; *People v. Cipperly*, 101 N. Y. 634, 4 N. E. Rep. 107; *People v. West*, 106 N. Y. 293, 12 N. E. Rep. 610; *State v. Newton*, 45 N. J. Law 469.

The analyst was called by the government, and testified to the same facts as shown by his record or certificate. The calling of the analyst therefore destroyed the force of any constitutional objection to the admission of his record or certificate as evidence, if any such objection could be raised. *Com. v. Waite*, 11 Allen 264.

If the respondent's objection is to the admission of evidence as to the facts shown by the analysis, it is untenable. In *State v. Groves*, 2 Atl. Rep. 384, it was objected that section 3 of the Rhode Island statute, similar to section 9 of our statute, was unconstitutional because it virtually confined the testimony to the analysis of the samples taken by the inspector, which were necessarily destroyed in the making of the analysis, so that the testimony could not be controverted. But it was held that the testimony, though it might not always be practicable to controvert it directly by another analysis, could be controverted by evidence of collateral facts going to prove that the analysis was incorrect, and therefore that the statute was not unconstitutional for the reason alleged. The same objection, if well founded, might exclude evidence of analysis made in post-mortem examinations. See, also, *State v. Newton*, 45 N. J. Law 469; *People v. Cipperly*, 101 N. Y. 634, 4 N. E. Rep. 107; *Com. v. Waite*, 11 Allen 264.

The fixing of an arbitrary standard, in sect. 9, for pure or unadulterated milk does not render the statute unconstitutional. In *People v. Cipperly*, 37 Hun 324, a similar statute of New York was pronounced unconstitutional upon the ground that it deprived the defendant of his liberty and property, without due process of law, in that it deprived him of the right upon the trial to have the issue determined according to the evidence of the fact, and compelled him to submit to the statutory declaration of the fact without having the truth ascertained. This decision was reversed in the court of appeals (101 N. Y. 634, 4 N. E. Rep. 107) and the constitutionality of the statute sustained on the grounds stated in the dissenting opinion in the court below, where the object of the statute was declared to be to regulate and control the quality of an article of food in the interest of the health of the people. LEARNED, P. J., said: "But the defendant takes the broader ground that the Legislature cannot, under the constitution, prohibit the sale of milk drawn from healthy cows which in its natural state falls below the standard fixed by the acts, unless such milk, or the article made from it, is in fact unwholesome, or dangerous to public health. How is that question of fact to be determined? The court cannot take judicial notice whether milk below the standard is, or is not, unwholesome or dangerous to the public health. Is that to be a question for the jury? If so, the court must charge a jury in each case that, if they find milk below that standard to be unwholesome, then the statute is constitutional; if they find it to be wholesome, then the statute is unconstitutional. Evidently a constitutional question cannot be settled, or rather unsettled, in that way.

The constitutionality would vary with the varying judgments of juries. Either, then, the Legislature can, under the constitution, forbid the sale of milk below a certain standard, whether such milk be in fact wholesome or not, or else they cannot do this whether such milk be, in fact, wholesome or not. If they may fix a standard, they must judge whether or not milk below that standard is wholesome. The courts cannot review that judgment." The statute tends to discourage the breeding of a certain class of cattle for the supply of the milk market. The difficulty of guarding against the adulteration of milk may have influenced the Legislature in fixing a standard of richness. Practically it makes no difference whether milk is diluted after it is drawn from the cow, or whether it is made watery by giving her such food as will produce milk of an inferior quality, or whether the dilution, regarded by the Legislature as excessive, arises from the nature of a particular animal, or a particular breed of cattle. The sale of such milk to unsuspecting consumers for a price in excess of its value is a fraud which the statute was designed to suppress. It is a valid exercise by the Legislature of the police power for the prevention of fraud, and the protection of the public health, and as such is constitutional. These remarks dispose of the respondent's offer to show that an analysis of samples of milk from his cows, made by the same person who analyzed the samples taken by the milk inspector, show less than thirteen per cent of milk solids.

The offer to show that the respondent's cows were properly fed, not having been made for the purpose of discrediting the analysis put in by the State, was properly rejected. The evidence was immaterial. Exceptions overruled.

BLODGETT, J., did not sit; the others concurred.

NOTE.

Constitutional Law—Police Power. Whenever any business, occupation, rights, franchises, or privileges become obnoxious to the public health, manners, or morals, they may be regulated even to suppression, individual rights being compelled to give way for the benefit of the whole body politic. *Water-Works Co. v. Water-Works Co.*, 14 Fed. Rep. 194. Class legislation discriminating against some, and favoring others, is prohibited; but neither the fourteenth amendment, nor any other amendment, to the constitution of the United States, was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its "police power," to prescribe regulations for the promotion of the health, peace, morals, education, and good order of the people. *Barbier v. Connolly*, 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 357. A Legislature in regard to public health and public morals cannot, by any contract, limit the exercise of its police power to the prejudice of the general welfare. *Butchers' Co. v. Crescent City Co.*, 4 Sud. Ct. Rep. 652. The Legislature of a State has authority, under its police power, to pronounce certain things or certain acts nuisances in themselves, and such laws are not obnoxious to any constitutional provision because they do not pro-

vide compensation to the individual whose liberty to keep or do them is restrained; and where anything is declared a nuisance by legislation, it is not competent for a party to show that it is not one in fact. *Train v. Disinfecting Co.* (Mass.), 11 N. E. Rep. 929. Statutes prohibiting the manufacture and sale "out of any oleaginous substance, or any compound of the same, other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or of cream from the same, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese, etc., or from selling or offering to sell the same as an article of food," have been held to be constitutional by the supreme court of the United States in *Powell v. Com.*, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 992, affirming 7 Atl. Rep. 913. See, also, *Butler v. Chambers* (Minn.), 30 N. W. Rep. 308; *Walker v. Com.* (Pa.), 11 Atl. Rep. 623; *In re Brosnahan*, 18 Fed. Rep. 62. But in *People v. Marx* (N. Y.), 2 N. E. Rep. 29, such a statute was held to be unconstitutional for the reason that simulation of butter was not the act prohibited, and that the object and effect of the statute were to absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of any article which could be used as a substitute for dairy butter, however openly and fairly the character of the substitute might be avowed and published, or however wholesome it might be, and by so doing to protect those engaged in the manufacture of dairy products against the manufacture of cheaper substances capable of being applied to the same uses as articles of food. In *People v. Arensberg* (N. Y.), 11 N. E. Rep. 277, the court distinguishes *People v. Marx*, *supra*, and holds legislation designed to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products, and forbidding the manufacture or sale of products not made from unadulterated milk, "in imitation or semblance, or designed to take the place of natural butter," etc., to be constitutional.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Early in 1887, owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in Massachusetts, New York, and elsewhere, the Governor and Council appointed a Board of Cattle Commissioners, with full authority to take such action for the prevention and restriction of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals as the Board should deem best for the public good. As the healthfulness of food-producing animals is inseparably connected with the public health, we deem it proper to herewith insert the doings of said commissioners, since no provision is made for a separate publication of their report.

No serious outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease has occurred in this State during the year, yet the attention of the

commissioners has been called to several cases of diseased animals, and such measures taken as the emergency seemed to demand. Owing to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the States of New York and Massachusetts, and in view of the large number of cattle annually brought from the latter State to New Hampshire for pasturage, it was deemed expedient to issue quarantine orders against the above-mentioned States.

On April 27, 1887, the following order was sent to the selectmen of each town in the State :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS,

CONCORD, April 27, 1887.

To Boards of Selectmen :

You are hereby notified by the Board of Cattle Commissioners of the State of New Hampshire that a cattle quarantine against the States of Massachusetts and New York is this day ordered. You are directed to seize and hold in quarantine all cattle not intended for immediate slaughter coming into this State from Massachusetts or New York after this date, and to notify the Board at once of such action.

Cattle from these States intended for immediate slaughter will be subject to quarantine regulations if any contagious or infectious disease is found among them ; otherwise they will be allowed to proceed to their destination. All other cattle brought into the State without a permit from this Board must be held by you, as above directed, until this order is cancelled.

Any violation of this order coming to our knowledge will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 116 of the General Laws of New Hampshire.

IRVING A. WATSON,
W. H. H. MASON,
N. J. BACHELDER,

Cattle Commissioners.

The following explanatory letter was forwarded with the order :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS,

CONCORD, April 27, 1887.

To the Board of Selectmen :

The cattle quarantine this day ordered by the Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire we believe to be necessary for the protection of the farmers,

dairymen, and stock-raisers of the State. Two fatal cases of pleuro-pneumonia have just occurred in Massachusetts, in unsuspected herds. The Massachusetts cattle commissioners have now in quarantine nine herds of cattle in their own State. They have also quarantined against New York.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the cattle commissioners that several carloads of cattle not intended for immediate slaughter have been shipped to Massachusetts weekly from infected districts in New York. It is, therefore, possible that cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia may be scattered throughout the entire State of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts commissioners regard the situation as an exceedingly grave one, and that the stock interests of that State are in great jeopardy.

Large numbers of milch cows are sent into the border towns of New Hampshire for pasturage each year, and it is with a view to restricting the importation of infected animals into this State that quarantine is declared against Massachusetts and New York. In the latter State the infection is extensive and widespread.

A fatal and malignant form of anthrax exists in Bennington county, Vermont, but the district is in quarantine, by order of the Vermont cattle commissioners.

The great difficulty which attends the stamping out of the infection of contagious pleuro-pneumonia makes it the duty of all to use every endeavor to prevent its gaining a foothold in the State. A permit to bring cattle from Massachusetts into New Hampshire may be obtained by furnishing to this Board satisfactory evidence of non-infection. Application must be made upon blanks which will be provided by this Board.

IRVING A. WATSON,

W. H. H. MASON,

N. J. BACHELDER,

Cattle Commissioners.

Following is the form of application required for a transportation permit :

APPLICATION FOR TRANSPORTATION PERMIT.

To the Board of Cattle Commissioners of New Hampshire :

I, ———, of ———, desire to transfer ——— head of cattle from ——— to ———, N. H.

I hereby certify that the said cattle have been in New England more than ninety days prior to this date, and that they have not within the said ninety days been in contact with any cattle brought from outside of New England within the time stated, and that no disease exists among them now or has existed during the said period.

————, 1887.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

_____, ss.

_____, 1887.

Personally appeared the above-named _____ and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me,

_____ *

CERTIFICATE OF SELECTMEN.

This is to certify, that the above-named applicant, _____, is a resident of the town of _____, Mass., and that we believe the statement above made by him to be true.

_____*Selectmen of* _____

_____, 1887.

The form of permit issued was as follows :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS.

TRANSPORTATION PERMIT.

No. _____

Permission is hereby given _____ of _____ to bring _____ head of cattle from _____ into New Hampshire. The said person above named has filed with the Board of Cattle Commissioners an affidavit setting forth that the cattle moved under this permit, and the herd from which they are taken, have been continually isolated from all other cattle for a period exceeding ninety days prior to the date of this permit, and that during that length of time no disease has existed among his stock of cattle.

This permit must accompany the cattle, and after they have reached their destination it must, within two days, be placed on file with the clerk of the town where the said cattle are to remain.

Per order of Board.

_____ *Secretary.*

CONCORD, N. H., _____ 1887.

I have taken the above-mentioned cattle to the town of _____, N. H., and left them upon the premises of _____

_____, 1887.

* Insert here your official designation.

On May 14, the following order was issued to transportation companies :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS,

CONCORD, May 14, 1887.

To Transportation Companies :

By virtue of the authority vested in this Board, you are hereby directed not to bring into and leave or allow to be unloaded within the State of New Hampshire, after this date, any cattle from the State of New York not designed for immediate slaughter, unless they are accompanied by a permit from this Board, until this order is revoked. Cattle from the State of New York designed for immediate slaughter will be subject to quarantine regulations if any contagious or infectious disease is found among them ; otherwise they will be allowed to proceed to their destination.

Station agents must notify the town authorities and also this Board immediately upon the arrival of any such cattle at their station.

This order is issued for the purpose of preventing the introduction of diseased animals into the State, and all violations will be dealt with according to the provisions of the General Laws.

IRVING A. WATSON,
W. H. H. MASON,
N. J. BACHELDER,

Cattle Commissioners.

It being determined that pleuro-pneumonia in the State of New York existed only in the counties of Westchester, New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, the following order was issued July 19 :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS,

CONCORD, July 19, 1887.

The cattle quarantine ordered against the State of New York by this Board May 14, 1887, is hereby modified as follows : On and after this date no restriction will be placed upon the shipment of cattle from the State of New York into this State, excepting from the counties of Westchester, New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. Cattle from these counties will not be allowed to enter the State of New Hampshire without a special permit from this Board, and the quarantine order of May 14 is still continued in force against these counties.

Transportation companies, their agents, and all local authorities will be required to comply with this order, according to the provisions of the General Laws of the State of New Hampshire.

IRVING A. WATSON,
W. H. H. MASON,
N. J. BACHELDER,

Cattle Commissioners.

Between the 5th day of May and the 18th day of August, transportation permits were issued to 802 persons, admitting 6,554 head of cattle into the State. By the above precaution required and enforced by the Board, no diseased cattle were admitted to the State, and the disease having come under control in the States against which the quarantine order was issued, the quarantine was raised by the following order :

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF CATTLE COMMISSIONERS,

CONCORD, September 27, 1887.

To Boards of Selectmen :

You are hereby notified that the cattle quarantine established on the 27th day of April, 1887, by this Board, is revoked and discontinued.

You are, however, authorized to report to us the appearance of any disease among the cattle of your town that may seem to be of a contagious or infectious character, that such action may be taken as shall be necessary to suppress it.

IRVING A. WATSON,
W. H. H. MASON,
N. J. BACHELDER,

Cattle Commissioners.

Disease broke out among the cattle owned by David Whitcher in Center Harbor, and on July 19, Dr. Mason made an investigation. He found that Mr. Whitcher had put eight young cattle in a pasture near his house in good condition. One was found dead about three weeks previous to the visit, and no apprehension was felt at that time for the safety of the others ; but about three days previous four were found dead and two missing, leaving only one alive and apparently well. Nothing unusual was discovered about the character of the pasture. Two creatures lay about twenty-five rods apart, dead and putrid, throwing off a

very offensive stench. Poison was first looked for, but no evidence of it was discovered. The bodies became very dark from the first, and swelling of the neck, protrusion of the eyes and tongue were observed. The twigs and brakes were bitten off as far as the animals could reach after falling. It appeared they lost the use of limbs before the appetite. It was considered to be a bad case of malignant anthrax, one of the worst seen in years of practice. Burial was ordered at once, and search for the other bodies for the same purpose. The only animal living was put in a barn, and isolated from all other cattle. Orders were given to put no other cattle in the pasture, and to report any new cases that might appear. Nothing further was heard, and there fortunately was no spread of the disease.

About July 25, a cattle disease was reported to the Board in the stock of Lyndeborough and vicinity. At the request of the Board, Dr. Austin Peters, of Boston, made an investigation of the cases, and the following is the report made :

BOSTON, August 3, 1887.

To the New Hampshire State Board of Cattle Commissioners :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report of my investigations concerning cattle disease in your State. I left Boston Friday morning, July 29, for South Lyndeborough, proceeding at once to the farm of Mr. Levi Spalding, where you instructed me to commence work, remaining there for two days. Mr. Spalding manages a large tract of land, comprising what was formerly a number of farms. During this summer and spring, a number of deaths have occurred among the cattle pastured on Lyndeborough mountain from what I should say was an infectious pneumonia, attacking yearlings chiefly. The disease appeared early last spring, before the cattle were turned out to pasture, among some cows which came up from Concord, Mass.; one died then, and another soon after they were turned out; three others which were sick recovered. I have heard of no similar disease in Massachusetts during the summer. Since then the deaths have been confined to yearlings, I believe, seven of which have died; there are also in this pasture three yearlings which are sick at the present time, but they seem to be recovering. I examined two of these: No. 1, red heifer, temperature 102°, moist rales on the right side, no marked dullness on percussion; No. 2, red steer with white face, temperature 103°, other symptoms similar to No. 1; No. 3, black heifer, was too wild to approach, but seemed to be convalescing. Mr. Spalding said she had lost a good deal of flesh within three or four weeks.

In addition to these creatures, Mr. Spalding has a cow five years old at a

farm at the easterly side of the mountain, which presents similar symptoms to those manifested by the young cattle on the mountain. Her temperature last Saturday morning was 102.35° , breathing rapid and jerky, no marked dullness on percussion, but on auscultation moist rales could be heard over both lungs, husky cough, conjunctivitis, sore throat, skin dry and scaly, and cow somewhat emaciated. The milk was said to have a bitter taste, and that morning it had to be thrown away. I advised throwing it away until the cow was better or dead, the prognosis being guarded.

In a pasture at the Dunckley farm, on the north side of the mountain, there was another cow which had been sick, but was evidently convalescing, belonging to Andrew Holt, brother of Dr. Holt, surgeon-general of Massachusetts. Sunday morning, Dr. Holt and myself examined the cow carefully. Her temperature was $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ (which is nearly normal, the temperature of a cow in pasture being about 101°), breathing rapid and jerky, no marked dullness on percussion, moist rales on auscultation. She had aborted a few weeks ago. At that time she was probably in a high state of fever, and abortion is not uncommon in cows when the temperature runs very high. After finishing our physical examination the animal was destroyed and a post-mortem examination held. Autopsy revealed disease of both lungs, the small bronchi being full of a frothy material, the lungs not collapsing to the same extent as in a state of health. After opening the thorax they presented an appearance of a case of pneumonia undergoing resolution. The posterior inferior portion of the right lung still had a somewhat hepatized appearance. There was a slight lymphoid deposit on the costal pleura, but it resembled the deposit seen on the ribs in the early stages of tuberculosis. The peritoneum showed patches of inflammation which appeared thickened and congested, slightly ulcerated in a few spots. The other organs, as far as a hasty post-mortem would allow, appeared healthy.

The animals attacked with this disease die in the course of the first four or five days, during the congestive stage. If they live beyond this period, they slowly recover, but lose a good deal of flesh in consequence. Yearlings, on account of their youth, suffer most seriously; milch cows are occasionally attacked, owing to the depleting influences of lactation; other cattle appear to have a resisting power to the influence of the infectious principle.

From Lyndeborough I went to South Stoddard, Nelson, a portion of Harrisville, and Hancock. Inquiry among the farmers there showed that there had been very little disease among the cattle this season. There were two pastures in Nelson where disease has been said to exist,—the “Island pasture,” where six yearlings died out of fifty-five head, a few weeks ago, but those which remain, I believe, are healthy. Those which died may or may not have had this infectious pneumonia. I also visited the “Appleton pasture,” in Nelson. It was reported that there had been a sick cow there, but she was killed and buried several days before my arrival. The rest of stock in this pasture appear to be healthy. I think the reports of contagious cattle disease in the vicinity of Nelson have been exaggerated. My work at Nelson was greatly facilitated

by Mr. Marcus M. Bailey, of the board of selectmen, who devoted Monday, August 1, to driving me around among the farmers and pastures in his neighborhood.

I would suggest in cases similar to the outbreak at South Lyndeborough that the following precautions be taken, and I think that they will limit the disease to a great extent. Isolate the sick animals from the herd as soon as they show symptoms of disease. Bury all dead animals, sprinkling a little quicklime over them before filling up the grave. In the Lyndeborough pasture most of the cattle were allowed to lie where they died. If isolated animals have an old barn to run under in stormy weather their chance of recovery is better. Barns used for sick animals should be disinfected before putting healthy animals in them again. Animals which are recovering from the disease should not be returned to the herd until perfectly well. Animals sufficiently valuable to be worth treatment should receive small doses of stimulants and nursing. Two ounces of alcohol in a pint of water three or four times daily, or two or three ounces of whisky with a gruel of ground oats would be of benefit. I have some pathological specimens and some cultivations on agar from the lung of the Holt cow on which I will report later if I discover anything more than what I have already informed you. If you hear any reports of disease among the cattle in other sections of the State, and wish to have them investigated, I hope to be able to do so should you desire it.

Respectfully submitted.

AUSTIN PETERS, M. R. C. V. S.

In September the Board received notice that a serious outbreak of disease had occurred among a herd of cattle at Cornish, and it was thought to be pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Peters, of Boston, was directed to investigate the disease, which he did, as the following report from him will show :

BOSTON, September 15, 1887.

To the Cattle Commissioners of the State of New Hampshire :

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the outbreak of a cattle disease at Cornish, N. H. Upon the receipt of a telegram from your president September 13, to proceed at once to Cornish and investigate an outbreak supposed to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia, I took the one-o'clock express for Claremont, arriving there that evening about 6 o'clock. At this point I was met by Mr. A. E. Wellman, chairman of the Cornish board of selectmen, and was driven to his house, where I passed the night. On my way from Boston to Claremont I met your president, Dr. Watson, at the Concord station, who kindly furnished me with what correspondence and information he possessed concerning the trouble.

September 14, Mr. Wellman and myself went to the pasture where the disease existed, and there met Mr. Jackson and Mr. Beal, of the board of selectmen of Cornish, the owners of the diseased cattle, Henry Britton, of Hartland, Vt., and Charles Rossiter, of Claremont, besides a number of the farmers in the neighborhood. The facts in the case are these: Two or three weeks ago Mr Britton and Mr. Rossiter brought one hundred and ten head of steers (chiefly two-year-olds) from the West and turned them out in their pasture at Cornish. They sold various small lots to Vermont and New Hampshire parties until they had but forty-four left. Last week some of these animals were observed to be sick, and the farmers in the vicinity, knowing that they had come through Chicago, where there was an outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia last year, were naturally very much alarmed. Four of these animals died, and one was so sick he had to be killed; Dr. F. C. Wilkinson, of Claremont, and Dr. Geo. H. Farnsworth, of Rutland, Vt., two local veterinarians, made a post-mortem examination on one of these steers and gave it as their opinion that the disease was contagious pleuro-pneumonia; this of course greatly increased the public excitement.

At the time of my visit the pasture contained thirty-nine steers; five of them were sick, four of these were convalescing and one was still in the acute stage of the disease, his temperature being then $105\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fr. The sick animals were driven into a barn for further examination; they presented the same physical symptoms as the cattle that I examined on Lyndeborough mountain earlier in the season, and I made up my mind they were suffering from the same disease. In order to be doubly sure, however, I had the animal that died most recently exhumed for an autopsy. This steer died Sunday night and was buried Monday morning, consequently Wednesday morning he was still in quite a good state of preservation; I opened the thoracic cavity and examined the lungs; they were both very much congested, but hepatization had not commenced; they did not exhibit the slightest sign of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

I look upon this outbreak as a local affair, and think that the worst is over, and that the danger to other cattle in the community is very slight. Other lots of these steers, sold before any were taken sick, I was told, are doing well. One lot sold since they were attacked I hear has one or two sick among their number. This disease is identical with the infectious pneumonia which existed in Hillsborough and Cheshire counties early in the summer, and I think this outbreak is mainly due to the fact that these young cattle coming from a distant part of the country, after a long fatiguing journey, were more susceptible than cattle that had been in the locality all summer.

If any safeguard were to be suggested I should advise the owners to yard the sick animals until fully recovered, and to carefully bury any that die. All that have died so far I believe have been buried.

Respectfully submitted.

AUSTIN PETERS, M. R. C. V. S.

The attention of the Board was called to illness among a herd of swine owned by Edson & Chadwick, at West Lebanon, early in September. The herd consisted of about forty hogs fed largely upon the waste products of a slaughter-house. The disease proved upon examination to be hog cholera, and was communicated to nearly the entire herd, with many fatal cases. It was learned that the disease prevailed upon the Vermont side of the river also. Messrs. Edson & Chadwick were recommended to keep the herd isolated from all other swine and not to make any accessions to it. They were advised, if they still desired to keep swine, to make a new yard and house upon a non-infected lot, and to obtain hogs known to be free from disease. In undertaking to carry out this suggestion they met with failure, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter received from the firm the last of October :

We are in trouble again with our hogs. Soon after you came to West Lebanon to see our hogs, we began to make preparations for a new lot. We rented a strip of land north of our slaughter-house, fenced it, and built a good shed or lean-to against our house, and put into this inclosure fifteen good healthy shoats which never had been with our sick hogs or in the infected pens or grounds. We took great pains to avoid trucking from the old pens to the new ones, and every other precaution that we could think of, but to no purpose. Within a week from the time we put the hogs into the new yard, one was taken sick and lived about a week ; since then two more have been taken and we have removed these from the others. At first we did not think it was the cholera, for the hog did not act like the others that died ; it had no passage from the bowels from the time that we discovered it was sick to the time of its death. We opened it and found the intestines badly impacted and very green. We thought it was a case of stoppage and not the cholera, but have changed our minds since, for others are sick and have the same old symptoms.

Hog cholera is a germ disease, and in some way, perhaps not readily explained, the infection was communicated to the herd in the new yard. Until the infection is completely destroyed swine cannot be kept upon the premises without being liable to contract the disease.

A member of the Board was called to Loudon, November 7, and made an examination of a steer owned by Mr. Coleman, who had previously lost two cattle from some unknown disease.

The steer was thin in flesh, had swollen legs, poor appetite, and had been sick about a month, having been taken with the disease previous to finding two others dead in the pasture. The symptoms indicated malignant anthrax, and as he had already been confined to the stable of the owner and in connection with his other stock, no stringent measures were recommended other than to keep the herd isolated from other cattle and to notify the Board of any marked change in his condition or of the death of any other animals in the town.

On November 12, a member of the Board was called to Bath by a letter from S. W. Plimpton, one of the selectmen of that town, to examine a cattle disease which had made its appearance in the herd of H. Whitcomb & Son. On arriving at the farm of Mr. Whitcomb it was found that two valuable cows had already died and one other was sick, although improving. The dead animals had been disposed of and no examination could be made. After examination of the sick animal, and obtaining full information in regard to the symptoms and actions of the animals that had died, from Mr. Whitcomb, it was very evident that death had resulted from poison in some unknown manner. The sick animal had so far improved that no action was recommended, but instructions were given to communicate with the Board if any new outbreak was discovered.

At the session of the Legislature in 1887, the following law was enacted in regard to the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases:

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to accept in behalf of the State the Rules and Regulations prepared by the Commissioner of Agriculture under and in pursuance of section 3 of an act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, for Extirpation of Pleuro-Pneumonia, and other Contagious Diseases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the State the rules and regulations prepared by the commissioner of agriculture under and in pursuance of section 3 of an act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious dis-

eases among domestic animals"; and to co-operate with the authorities of the United States in the enforcement of the provisions of said act.

SECT. 2. The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of the United States shall have the right of inspection, quarantine, and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected, or that have been exposed to any such disease, and for these purposes are hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon any ground or premises. Said inspectors shall have the power to call on sheriffs, constables, and peace officers to assist them in the discharge of their duties in carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, establishing the bureau of animal industry, and it is hereby made the duty of sheriffs, constables, and peace officers to assist said inspectors when so requested; and said inspectors shall have the same powers and protection as peace officers while engaged in the discharge of their duties.

SECT. 3. All expenses of quarantine, condemnation of animals exposed to disease, and the expenses of any and all measures that may be used to suppress and extirpate pleuro-pneumonia, shall be paid by the United States, and in no case shall this State be liable for any damages or expenses of any kind under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[Approved August 24, 1887.]

By the provisions of this act the suppression of that much-dreaded disease, pleuro-pneumonia, should it appear in the State, is placed under the control of the bureau of animal industry, in which the most skilled experts of the country are employed.

IRVING A. WATSON,

W. H. H. MASON,

N. J. BACHELDER,

Cattle Commissioners.

OUR SCHOOLHOUSES.

In the last annual report of this Board we gave, in a general way, a statement of the sanitary condition of nearly thirteen hundred schoolhouses in the State. The defects were shown in the aggregate by counties. The surveys revealed the fact that there was no system used in the construction of these houses, and that in a great majority of instances they were built upon such a plan as might be devised by a carpenter without any knowledge of architecture or the requirements of pupils and teachers. We have, therefore, a large number of schoolhouses that are not suitable for school purposes — not ventilated, inadequately heated, wrongly lighted, a questionable water supply, foul privies, etc.

We have in some instances shown these dangerous defects, in individual houses, to the school board, and they have applied a remedy. In other instances school boards have applied for knowledge upon these points in regard to buildings under construction, or contemplated. The attention that has been called to this subject through the investigations of this Board has been apparent in many localities by the improvements that have been introduced, and the demand that has come for more exact information upon the subject of schoolhouse sanitation and hygiene.

In this report we propose to be more specific as relates to individual schoolrooms, and to that end present a sanitary survey of the schoolhouses of Portsmouth and Concord.

THE SCHOOLHOUSES OF PORTSMOUTH.

There are many factors to be taken into consideration in determining what constitutes a healthful schoolroom, but there are certain definite conditions without which such a room cannot be had. In the first place location is all-important, and, secondly, structural requirements; then come questions of minor magnitude, though no less essential to the welfare of the pupil.

In the following tables we have attempted to show the exact condition of each schoolroom in Portsmouth as accurately as the data in our possession will admit :

TABLE NO. I.

RELATING TO SEATING CAPACITY AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	Seating capacity.	Average attendance.	Per cent of average attendance to seating capacity.
Bartlett	55	37	67
Bartlett	49	40	81
Cabot St., No. 1	46	29	63
Cabot St., No. 2	49	44	89
Cabot St., No. 3	54	49	90
Cabot St., No. 4	46	41	89
Franklin, 1st floor	48	36	75
Franklin, 2d floor	48	32	66
Haven, No. 1	46	32	69
Haven, No. 2	47	33	70
Haven, No. 3	44		
Haven, No. 4		36	
Haven, No. 5		30	
Haven, No. 6		91	
Haven, No. 7	41	33	80
High, 1st floor	93	55	59
High, 2d floor	96	55	57
Jones, No. 1	50	53	106
Jones, No. 2	52	43	82
Jones, No. 3	52	42	80
Jones, No. 4	55	44	80
Lafayette	39	10	25
Peabody	50	35	70
Peabody		36	
Spalding	40	33	82
Spalding	40	34	85
Walker, No. 1	40	48	120
Walker, No. 2	48		
Walker, No. 3	50	45	90
Walker, No. 4	49	43	87
District No. 1	47	32	68
District No. 2	42	9	21

Table No. 1 exhibits the seating capacity of each schoolroom ; also the average attendance, and the percentage of the average attendance to the seating capacity. This table does not show whether the rooms are overcrowded or not, but simply shows the relation of the number of pupils to the number of seats. While

most of the seats are taken in several rooms, the only one crowded beyond its regular seating capacity is room No. 1 in the Walker school.

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF AIR IN CUBIC FEET TO EACH SEAT
AND ATTENDANT.

	Cubic feet to each seat.	Cubic feet to each attend- ant.
Bartlett	188	279
Bartlett	223	274
Cabot St., No. 1	259	411
Cabot St., No. 2	282	315
Cabot St., No. 3	238	282
Cabot St., No. 4	301	338
Franklin, 1st floor	374	498
Franklin, 2d floor	387	580
Haven, No. 1	245	352
Haven, No. 2	170	242
Haven, No. 3	177	
Haven, No. 4		299
Haven, No. 5		543
Haven, No. 6		180
Haven, No. 7	418	519
High, 1st floor	369	624
High, 2d floor	476	832
Jones, No. 1	303	286
Jones, No. 2	210	254
Jones, No. 3	223	279
Jones, No. 4	211	264
Lafayette	194	759
Peabody	297	425
Peabody		454
Spalding	225	273
Spalding	228	268
Walker, No. 1	320	267
Walker, No. 2	256	
Walker, No. 3	207	230
Walker, No. 4	230	264
District No. 1	287	421
District No. 2	260	1213

The above table shows the amount of air in cubic feet allowed by construction to each seat, and the amount per pupil according to the average attendance. According to a standard of not less

than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of space per pupil, it will be seen that a few of the schoolrooms contain too many seats, or in other words all the seats ought not to be occupied. Such, indeed, is the case, with the single exception of one room in the Walker school, and even in this the cubic space is not crowded. In only three rooms out of the thirty-two included in the table does the cubic space per pupil, based upon the average attendance, fall below two hundred and fifty cubic feet per attendant, and in only one of these (room No. 6, Haven school) does it fall much below the allowable minimum standard. With these limited exceptions the space is ample, provided it was accompanied with a system of ventilation that would change the air as often as necessary to maintain in it a healthful degree of purity.

TABLE NO. 3.

SHOWING THE TIME THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE WOULD RENDER
THE AIR UNFIT FOR RESPIRATION, WITHOUT VENTILATION.

	min. sec.		min. sec.
Bartlett	9 18	High, 2d floor	27 44
Bartlett	9 8	Jones, No. 1	9 32
Cabot St., No. 1	13 42	Jones, No. 2	8 28
Cabot St., No. 2	10 30	Jones, No. 3	9 18
Cabot St., No. 3	9 24	Jones, No. 4	8 48
Cabot St., No. 4	11 16	Lafayette	25 18
Franklin, 1st floor	16 36	Peabody	14 10
Franklin, 2d floor	19 20	Peabody	15 8
Haven, No. 1	11 44	Spalding	9 6
Haven, No. 2	8 4	Spalding	8 56
Haven, No. 3		Walker, No. 1	8 54
Haven, No. 4	7 58	Walker, No. 2	
Haven, No. 5	18 6	Walker, No. 3	7 40
Haven, No. 6	6	Walker, No. 4	8 48
Haven, No. 7	17 18	District No. 1	14 2
High, 1st floor	20 48	District No. 2	40 26

Table 3 shows the time it would take to render the air too impure to be healthful, with no ventilation. This condition could not be attained excepting in the winter when the rooms

were closed and where no means had been provided for ventilation. Even then the period would be a trifle longer than the figures given in the table, because of the slight circulation of air that would be produced by reason of an occasional opening of a door, and from the oftentimes not close-fitting window sash, casings, etc. ; but with this additional aid to ventilation the time would not be greatly lengthened in which a healthful atmosphere would be assured.

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING MEANS OF VENTILATION.

- Bartlett, register in ceiling and window boards.
 Bartlett, flues on either side of the room at the top and bottom.
 Cabot St., No. 1, window boards.
 Cabot St., No. 2, registers in top and bottom of ventilating flue; window boards.
 Cabot St., No. 3, window boards.
 Cabot St., No. 4, registers in top and bottom of ventilating flue; window boards.
 Franklin, 1st floor, flues at top of room; window boards.
 Franklin, 2d floor, four ventilators in flues near top of room; four window boards.
 Haven, No. 1, registers at top and bottom of room and indirectly by radiators.
 Haven, No. 2, registers in flue; fresh air admitted at the bottom of the radiator.
 Haven, No. 3, ventilating register near the ceiling and slides behind the radiators.
 Haven, No. 4, flues at top and bottom of room; window boards and through radiators.
 Haven, No. 5, flues at top and bottom of room and through the radiators.
 Haven, No. 6, not stated.
 Haven, No. 7, flues at top of room and through the radiators.
 High, 1st floor, two ventilators near floor in flue and two three fourths up the wall.
 High, 2d floor, two ventilators near floor in flue and two three fourths up the wall.
 Jones, No. 1, one flue, 10 by 14 inches, at top of room.
 Jones, No. 2, one flue at top of room.
 Jones, No. 3, one ventilator in chimney near top of room.
 Jones, No. 4, one ventilator near top of room, no way of reaching it.
 Lafayette, no provision for ventilation.
 Peabody, one ventilating register in ceiling; two registers in flues at top and bottom of room, cold air entering through these at the bottom of the room and blowing directly on teacher and pupils.

Peabody, no means of ventilation.

Spalding, no means of ventilation.

Spalding, registers at top and bottom of flue.

Walker, No. 1, four ventilating flues, but of no use.

Walker, No. 2, four ventilating flues, but of no use.

Walker, No. 3, three registers, two in flues at top of room, one back of stove at bottom of room, of very little use.

Walker, No. 4, one ventilator of little use.

District No. 1, one register at back of room.

District No. 2, ventilating registers in flues.

The above table shows the means used to ventilate the several schoolrooms of the city, and so far as they serve any purpose whatever should be credited against the charges contained in Table No. 3. To any one unfamiliar with the structural requirements of good ventilation, it might seem that ample provision in this direction had been made, upon glancing at Table No. 4. Such, however, is not the fact. Not unfrequently ventilating flues and registers are of no account whatever, because the other conditions requisite to maintaining a circulation are wanting. Again, the registers are often closed when most needed, in order to save heat enough to keep the rooms warm on a cold day. In some instances the ventilating flues open into the attic, from which there is no ventilation. Thus in many ways the purposes of registers and flues are thwarted, and the only thing remaining in connection therewith is the structures themselves, and a belief that good ventilation has been secured.

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING PER CENT OF LIGHTING SPACE TO FLOOR SPACE ; ALSO
HOW WINDOWS ARE SHADED.

Bartlett, ten per cent ; has blinds.

Bartlett, eight per cent ; has none.

Cabot St., No. 1, eleven per cent ; has shutters.

Cabot St., No. 2, fourteen per cent ; has shutters.

Cabot St., No. 3, twenty per cent ; has shutters.

Cabot St., No. 4, fourteen per cent ; has shutters.

Franklin, 1st floor, seven per cent ; has curtains.

Franklin, 2d floor, ten per cent ; has curtains.

Haven, No. 1, nine per cent ; has blinds.

- Haven, No. 2, nine per cent ; has blinds to two or three windows.
Haven, No. 3, seven per cent ; has blinds.
Haven, No. 4, eight per cent ; has blinds.
Haven, No. 5, seven per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Haven, No. 6, six per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Haven, No. 7, ten per cent ; has curtains.
High, 1st floor, eleven per cent ; has blinds.
High, 2d floor, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Jones, No. 1, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Jones, No. 2, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Jones, No. 3, twelve per cent ; has blinds.
Jones, No. 4, fifteen per cent ; has blinds.
Lafayette, sixteen per cent ; has curtains.
Peabody, seven per cent ; has blinds.
Peabody, eight per cent ; has none.
Spalding, thirteen per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Spalding, twelve per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Walker, No. 1, nineteen per cent ; has curtains on one side of room.
Walker, No. 2, thirteen per cent ; has curtains on one side of room.
Walker, No. 3, nineteen per cent ; has curtains on one side of room.
Walker, No. 4, eleven per cent ; has curtains.
District No. 1, eighteen per cent ; has either blinds or curtains.
District No. 2, nine per cent ; has blinds.

The amount of lighting space required depends upon location with reference to other buildings, trees, etc., that may shade the windows of a room. Many authorities agree that all school-rooms should have lighting space equal to twenty-five per cent of the floor space, while under the most favored situations in reference to light the space should not be less than sixteen and two thirds per cent.

It will be seen that in twenty-seven out of the thirty-two rooms above given the area of lighting space is below the lower figures above given, while in several rooms the light is sadly deficient.

The direction from which the light is received is shown in Table No. 6.

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING LOCATION OF WINDOWS.

Bartlett, right, left, and back.	High, 2d floor, right, left, and back.
Bartlett, right, left, and back.	Jones, No. 1, right, left, and back.
Cabot St., No. 1, right and left.	Jones, No. 2, right, left, and back.
Cabot St., No. 2, right, left, and front.	Jones, No. 3, right, left, and back.
Cabot St., No. 3, right, left, and front.	Jones, No. 4, right, left, and back.
Cabot St., No. 4, right, left, and front.	Lafayette, on all sides.
Franklin, 1st floor, right, left, and back.	Peabody, on all sides.
Franklin, 2d floor, on all sides.	Peabody, on all sides.
Haven, No. 1, left and back.	Spalding, right, left, and back.
Haven, No. 2, left and back.	Spalding, right and left.
Haven, No. 3, left and back.	Walker, No. 1, right and left.
Haven, No. 4, right and back.	Walker, No. 2, right and left.
Haven, No. 5, right and back.	Walker, No. 3, right and left.
Haven, No. 6, left and back.	Walker, No. 4, right and left.
Haven, No. 7, right and back.	District No. 1, right, left, and back.
High, 1st floor, right, left, and back.	District No. 2, on all sides.

Schoolrooms should be lighted from not more than two sides in order to avoid crosslights that are injurious to the eyes. In no instance should light be allowed to enter in front of the pupil.

TABLE NO. 7.

SHOWING WATER SUPPLY.

Bartlett, city aqueduct.	Peabody, none.
Cabot St., city aqueduct.	Spalding, neighbor's well, from high source.
Franklin, well from low source.	Walker, city aqueduct.
Haven, well from low source, forty feet from vaults.	District No. 1, neighbor's well, from low source.
High, city aqueduct.	District No. 2, spring, from low source.
Jones, city aqueduct.	
Lafayette, neighbor's house.	

Nothing in connection with the schoolroom is of more importance than the water supply. The city supply is unquestionably good, but the wells from which five of the schoolhouses are supplied should be looked upon with suspicion, unless an analysis and microscopic examination have shown the water from these sources to be suitable for drinking purposes. No presumption should be made upon taste or looks that such wells contain healthful water. Positive knowledge should be had.

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING FACTS RELATING TO PRIVIES.

Bartlett, each house has two or more; separate for the sexes; two feet and eight feet from the house; in good condition.

Cabot Street, thirty-five feet from house; in bad condition.

Franklin, twenty-four feet from house; in good condition.

Haven, thirty-six feet from house; in fair condition.

High, connected with house; in good condition.

Jones, fourteen feet from house; in bad condition.

Lafayette, twenty-eight feet from house; in fair condition.

Peabody, twenty-four feet from house; in bad condition.

Spalding, twenty-three feet from house; in fair condition.

Walker, sixteen and one half feet from house; in fair condition.

District No. 1, twenty feet from house; in good condition.

District No. 2, forty feet from house; in good condition.

Only five privies out of the twelve were classed as in good condition. "Fair" is only a degree of "bad" in such cases.

TABLE NO. 9.

	Near-sighted pupils.	Pupils studying physiology and hygiene.
Bartlett	I	None
Bartlett	I	"
Cabot St., No. 1	None	All orally
Cabot St., No. 2	3	"
Cabot St., No. 3	None	"
Cabot St., No. 4	3	"
Franklin, 1st floor	I	None
Franklin, 2d floor	I	"
Haven, No. 1	None	"
Haven, No. 2	I	
Haven, No. 3	None	All orally
Haven, No. 4	3	None
Haven, No. 5	None	"
Haven, No. 6	"	"
Haven, No. 7	I	17
High, 1st floor	II	None
High, 2d floor	10	"
Jones, No. 1		26
Jones, No. 2	4	None
Jones, No. 3	3	"
Jones, No. 4	8	
Lafayette	None	3
Peabody	"	None
Peabody	"	"
Spalding	I	"
Spalding	I	"
Walker, No. 1	4	All
Walker, No. 2	None	None
Walker, No. 3	2	"
Walker, No. 4		"
District No. 1	2	6
District No. 2	I	4

Table No. 9 may not strictly relate to the sanitary condition of the schoolhouses, but indirectly it has a bearing. Near-sightedness is a trouble acquired to a very great extent in the school-room. It is doubtless one of the sequels of bad lighting, poor ventilation, position of desks, kind of type used in text-books, and other preventable causes, hence it properly has a place in the consideration of the hygiene of the schoolroom.

The number of pupils studying physiology and hygiene is interesting in showing the extent to which the law making these studies obligatory is carried out in the city of Portsmouth.

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING FACTS RELATING TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Bartlett, on high and well-drained land; cellar dark but dry; doors swing inward; built in 1839.

Cabot Street, on low but drained land; cellar faintly lighted, dry, warm, and clean; doors swing inward.

Franklin, on high and well-drained land; cellar in good condition; doors swing inward; built in 1847.

Haven, on high and well-drained land; cellar in very good condition; doors swing inward; built in 1846.

High, on high and well-drained land; cellar in excellent condition, dry, well ventilated, clean, and light; doors swing inward; built about 1863.

Jones, on level land, yards not drained; cellar wet, dark, and illy ventilated; doors swing inward; built in 1809.

Lafayette, on high and well-drained land; no cellar; doors swing inward; built in 1842.

Peabody, on high but undrained land; hole dug in the ground is called a cellar; no way of entrance except by a window, damp and unventilated; doors swing inward.

Spalding, on high and well-drained land; cellar dry and well ventilated; doors swing inward; built in 1870.

Walker, on low and undrained land; cellar dark and damp, accessible only by closed manhole; some doors swing in and some out; built previous to law of 1885.

District No. 1, on high and well-drained land; cellar in very good condition, well ventilated, light and dry; some doors swing inward and some outward; built in 1853.

District No. 2, on a low plain; no cellar; doors swing inward; built in 1858.

The tables above given point out the more prominent sanitary defects of the Portsmouth schoolhouses. Obviously some of the deficiencies should be remedied at once, even though perhaps no trouble has come from them.

Several complaints have been made to this Board regarding the condition of the schoolhouses of Portsmouth, particularly that of the Jones and Walker schools. The subject was investigated by Dr. H. F. Clark, chairman of the local board of health, and in a letter to the State Board of Health he says:

“Twenty-five years since, the city leased the building known as the academy, for a public school. It was leased, as I under-

stand, for twenty-five years, with privilege of twenty-five years' renewal, *the city to make all repairs*. The first lease expires about May 1, 1888, and the city government is undecided whether it will continue the lease, or throw it up and build a new school-house. There are about two hundred children that attend the four schools in the building. The building was built in 1809; is of brick; has no modern improvements in a sanitary sense; the cellar is damp all the year, and for several months in the spring the water stands there until it soaks into the ground; wood is used to warm the building, and there is the accumulation of chips in the cellar for years. There is no drain, although the city has a sewer within forty or fifty feet of the building. The aqueduct water is in the cellar, where it can be drawn, but no sinks. There are no anterooms, the children all being obliged to hang their garments in the entries, the walls of which, any morning after a storm, are so damp that you may scrape the moisture from them. In regard to this case, the Board served a notice on the board of mayor and aldermen ordering the building closed on Saturday, December 17, 1887, that being the day the schools closed for two weeks' vacation, and not to be again opened for school purposes until such sanitary repairs are made as were needed, subject to approval by the Board of Health. The second case is the out-buildings of the schoolhouse. The privy is of brick, and has been built many years; the vault is filthy beyond description; it is a mass of corruption; the walls of the vault are bad, and the liquid contents have saturated the ground around it. The vault is situated within three or four feet of the cellar of a private dwelling, and the ventilator is within five feet of the second-story window of said dwelling, several inches below the window-sill. The urinal is a wooden trough, with a wooden spout leading into the vault; the trough is placed against a brick wall that separates the boys from the girls, running from the main building to the privy. These outbuildings have been a stench in the public nostril for years, and a disgrace to the city of Portsmouth."

Upon request, the secretary of this Board made a visit to the Jones and Walker schoolhouses, and reported to the local board at Portsmouth as follows:

APRIL 9, 1888.

H. F. Clark, M. D., Chairman Board of Health, Portsmouth, N. H. :

DEAR SIR,—I herewith submit to you the following brief report upon the sanitary condition of the "Jones" and "Walker" schoolhouses of Portsmouth. I personally visited them about two months ago, and again on the 5th of the present month. The figures given in these reports are based upon measurements furnished me through the courtesy of the superintendent of the Portsmouth schools.

THE JONES SCHOOL.

Room No. 1 contains 15,190 cubic feet, has a seating capacity for 50, with an average attendance of 53 pupils. This would give 286 cubic feet of air to each attendant. Without ventilation, the air would be rendered unfit for respiration in *nine minutes and thirty-two seconds*. The one flue at the top of the room, 10 by 14 inches, will somewhat prolong the time in which the air would be suitable to breathe, but is by no means adequate to maintain a healthful atmosphere during the regular hours of school. When the doors and windows are closed, as they have to be many months in the year, the air must necessarily be unfit to breathe almost constantly. The lighting space of windows is only 14 per cent of the floor space, which is too small. The windows are to the right, left, and back of pupils.

Room No. 2. This room contains 10,902 cubic feet of space, with seats for 52 pupils, with an average attendance of 43. This would give 254 cubic feet of air to each attendant. The air would be rendered unfit for respiration in 8 minutes and 28 seconds, without ventilation. There is a small ventilating flue in top of the room. The remarks made concerning the ventilation of room No. 1 hold good in this case. The lighting space is the same as in room No. 1, 14 per cent. The windows are at the right, left, and behind.

Room No. 3. The cubic space is 11,743 feet; seating capacity, 52; average attendance, 42; cubic feet of air to each attendant, 279. The air would be unfit to breathe in 9 minutes and 18 seconds, without ventilation, if all the pupils were present. There is one ventilating flue, which is only a partial remedy for the bad ventilation that exists. The lighting space is only 12 per cent of the floor space. The windows are at the right, left, and back of the pupils.

Room No. 4. This room contains 11,653 cubic feet of space; seating capacity, 55; average attendance, 44; cubic feet of air to each attendant, 264. The average attendance would render the air unfit to breathe, without ventilation, in 8 minutes and 48 seconds. There is a ventilator in the top of the room, but insufficient to secure good ventilation. The lighting space is equal to 15 per cent of the floor space. The windows are at the right, left, and back of the pupils.

It will be seen by the above that all the rooms in this building are insufficiently ventilated and lighted. The cubic space to each pupil would be ample

with a good system of ventilation, but flues and openings constructed as these are accomplish but very little in comparison to what is required. Nothing is more essential to the physical and mental welfare of the child than pure air. It is a crime to confine children for several hours daily in such poorly ventilated rooms.

It is estimated by specialists who have given much attention to schoolhouse sanitation, that the lighting space of every schoolroom should be equal to 25 per cent of the floor space, and that in no case should it be less than $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The four rooms above mentioned are 14, 14, 12, and 16 per cent respectively, thus falling below the minimum figures recognized as admissible, under the most favorable circumstances.

The conditions above described are sufficiently bad to demand immediate action, but when supplemented by a wet and foul cellar and a disgustingly foul privy, there is no question but that the public good requires the discontinuance of the building for school purposes.

The cellar extends under the entire building, but is divided by a brick partition which has an open door between the two parts. Although an attempt had been made to put the cellar in as good a condition as possible, yet it was filthy, wet, and offensive. The bottom was muddy, and water stood in one place. Mold grows quickly, and was seen in abundance. The wood used by the school is stored in this basement. This cellar renders the entire building unhealthful.

Added to this are the foul privy-vaults, which consist of uncemented walled excavations in the earth, and only a few feet distant from the cellar. The surrounding soil for a considerable distance must be supersaturated with filth, and to such an extent that disinfection will not materially improve the condition.

Looked upon as a whole, the Jones schoolhouse is in a condition that renders it unfit for school purposes and dangerous to the health of the pupils.

THE WALKER SCHOOL.

Room No. 1. This room contains 12,818 cubic feet of space, with a seating capacity of 40, and an average attendance of 48. There are 267 cubic feet of space to each attendant, but the air would be rendered unfit to breathe in 8 minutes and 54 seconds, without ventilation, with all the pupils present. The lighting space is 19 per cent of the floor space, with the windows on the right and left sides.

Room No. 2. This room has 12,325 cubic feet of space, with a seating capacity of 48. This number, without ventilation, would render the air unfit for respiration in 8 minutes and 32 seconds, there being 256 cubic feet of space to each seat. The lighting space is 13 per cent of the floor space, with the windows on the right and left sides.

Room No. 3. This room contains 10,387 cubic feet of space; seating capacity is 50; average attendance is 45, with 230 cubic feet of space to each attendant. Hence the air would be rendered impure in 7 minutes and 40

seconds, without means of ventilation. The lighting space is 19 per cent of the floor space, with windows on the right and left sides.

Room No. 4. This contains 11,361 cubic feet of space; seating capacity is 49; average attendance is 43; cubic feet of space to each attendant, 264. The attendance would render the air unfit to breathe in 8 minutes and 48 seconds. The lighting space is only 11 per cent of the floor space. The windows are on the right and left sides.

All the rooms in this building lack ventilation to a very great degree. The cellar and site are wet and unhealthful; the building sits too low, and cannot be made healthful without considerable expense. In its present location and condition, it is dangerous to the health of the pupils.

There are other defects in both this and the Jones schoolhouse that are left unmentioned, among which is the defective system of heating; but enough has been shown to condemn both of these buildings for school purposes.

Respectfully yours,

IRVING A. WATSON, *Secretary.*

The local board failed to get such action as it deemed necessary from the school and city authorities, even after proper notice regarding the condition of the academy building. The case was presented to the grand jury, and an indictment returned against the city.

In the matter of schoolhouses, wherever they may be, there can be but one tenable position, and that is to see that they are constructed and maintained, with all their appointments, in a condition that shall preclude the possibility of ill health to the pupil arising from any condition of structure, locality, or surroundings.

CONCORD SCHOOLHOUSES.

A sanitary survey of the schoolhouses of the city of Concord was made in the same manner as in Portsmouth, and the results are here presented.

TABLE NO. II.

RELATING TO SEATING CAPACITY AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	Average at- tendance.	Seating ca- pacity.	Per cent of av- erage attend- ance to seat- ing capacity.
Center Primary		40	
Center Intermediate	49	47	95
Center First Grammar	51	45	88
Center Second Grammar		46	
Chandler First Primary	56	29	51
Chandler Second Primary	56	51	91
Chandler Intermediate	56	44	78
Chandler Grammar	56	36	64
Franklin-Street First Primary	50	42	84
Franklin-Street Second Primary	50	50	100
High, large room			
High, Third Class room	40		
High, Fourth Class room	40		
Merrimack Primary	54	55	101
Merrimack Intermediate	54	52	96
Merrimack First Grammar	54	45	81
Merrimack Second Grammar	54	50	92
Penacook First Primary	49	44	89
Penacook Second Primary	56	45	80
Penacook Intermediate	56	41	73
Penacook Second Grammar	56	37	66
Rumford Primary		50	
Rumford Intermediate	50	47	94
Rumford First Grammar		40	
Rumford Second Grammar	56	42	75
Spring-Street Primary	48	42	87
Union-Street Intermediate	50	40	80
Walker First Primary	55	34	61
Walker Second Primary	47	42	89
Walker Third Primary	54	45	81
Walker First Intermediate	57	42	72
Walker Second Intermediate	57	34	59
Walker Second Grammar	57	48	86
Fair Grounds	54	36	66
Plains	42	20	47
District No. 3 Primary (West)	60	50	81
District No. 3 Intermediate	40	44	110
District No. 12 Primary (East)	125	30	41
District No. 12 Grammar		22	
District No. 20 First Primary (Penacook)	64	58	90
District No. 20 Second Primary (Penacook)	66	60	90
District No. 20 Intermediate (Penacook)	60	55	91
District No. 20 Grammar (Penacook)	48	45	93

The seating capacity in a few rooms is not sufficient to accommodate the average attendance. Many of the rooms are so

nearly full that a small increase in the number of pupils would render the number of seats inadequate.

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF AIR IN CUBIC FEET TO EACH SEAT AND ATTENDANT.

	Cubic feet of air to each seat.	Cubic feet of air to each attendant.
Center Primary		303
Center Intermediate	247	258
Center First Grammar	293	332
Center Second Grammar		330
Chandler First Primary	216	418
Chandler Second Primary	214	235
Chandler Intermediate	265	337
Chandler Grammar	260	405
Franklin-Street First Primary	174	207
Franklin-Street Second Primary	174	174
High, large room		
High, Third Class room	420	
High, Fourth Class room	420	
Merrimack Primary	172	169
Merrimack Intermediate	157	163
Merrimack First Grammar	223	267
Merrimack Second Grammar	223	241
Penacook First Primary	204	227
Penacook Second Primary	178	222
Penacook Intermediate	254	347
Penacook Second Grammar	254	404
Rumford Primary		185
Rumford Intermediate	159	180
Rumford First Grammar		305
Rumford Second Grammar	196	261
Spring-Street Primary	153	175
Union-Street Intermediate	141	176
Walker First Primary	260	421
Walker Second Primary	269	301
Walker Third Primary	262	314
Walker First Intermediate	240	326
Walker Second Intermediate	291	489
Walker Second Grammar	248	294
Fair Grounds	128	192
Plains	231	485
District No. 3 Primary (West)	280	336
District No. 3 Intermediate (West)	226	206
District No. 12 Primary (East)	162	334
District No. 12 Grammar (East)	162	460
District No. 20 First Primary (Penacook)	121	134
District No. 20 Second Primary (Penacook)	132	145
District No. 20 Intermediate (Penacook)	168	182
District No. 20 Grammar (Penacook)	231	246

Table No. 12 shows a faulty construction of a majority of the schoolrooms. In the thirty-eight rooms in which the cubic feet of air to each seat is given, twenty-five fall below the minimum (250 cubic feet) allowable to each seat, while several rooms contain less than 200 cubic feet of space per seat. Basing our calculations upon the average attendance, eighteen rooms are crowded beyond the stated limit.

TABLE NO. 13.

SHOWING THE TIME THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE WOULD RENDER THE AIR UNFIT FOR RESPIRATION, WITHOUT VENTILATION.

	min. sec.		min. sec.
Center Primary . .	10 6	Rumford 1st Grammar . .	10 10
Center Intermediate . .	8 36	Rumford 2d Grammar . .	8 42
Center 1st Grammar . .	11 4	Spring-St. Primary . .	5 50
Center 2d Grammar . .	11	Union-St. Intermediate . .	5 52
Chandler 1st Primary . .	13 56	Walker 1st Primary . .	14 2
Chandler 2d Primary . .	7 50	Walker 2d Primary . .	10 2
Chandler Intermediate . .	11 14	Walker 3d Primary . .	10 28
Chandler Grammar . .	13 30	Walker 1st Intermediate . .	10 52
Franklin-St. 1st Primary . .	6 54	Walker 2d Intermediate . .	16 18
Franklin-St. 2d Primary . .	5 48	Walker 2d Grammar . .	9 48
Merrimack Primary . .	5 38	Fair Grounds . .	6 24
Merrimack Intermediate . .	5 56	Plains . .	16 10
Merrimack 1st Grammar . .	8 54	Dist. No. 3 Primary (West) . .	11 12
Merrimack 2d Grammar . .	8 2	Dist. No. 3 Intermed. (West) . .	6 42
Penacook 1st Primary . .	7 34	Dist. No. 12 Primary (East) . .	11 8
Penacook 2d Primary . .	7 24	Dist. No. 12 Grammar (East) . .	15 20
Penacook Intermediate . .	11 34	Dist. 20 1st Primary (Pen'k) . .	4 28
Penacook 2d Grammar . .	13 28	Dist. 20 2d Primary (Pen'k) . .	4 50
Rumford Primary . .	6 10	Dist. 20 Intermed. (Pen'k) . .	6 4
Rumford Intermediate . .	6	Dist. 20 Grammar (Penacook) . .	8 12

The crowded condition of the schoolrooms of Concord, as well as the defective ventilation, is indicated in Table No. 13, by the very short time that the air, without some provision for ventilation, would be rendered too impure to be healthful. This state of affairs does not exist in all the rooms, for a few possess some,

method of ventilation. A good system is in use in the Walker school building, but in no other schoolhouse in the city is there a system of ventilation that can be classed as good. Most of the rooms are wholly unventilated except by doors, windows, and the small avenues due to defective workmanship and unseasoned material used in the construction of the buildings. Such rooms, during that part of the year in which doors and windows must be kept closed, are not sufficiently well ventilated to subserve the health interest of the pupils.

The following table, embracing the means of ventilation reported by the teachers, is very misleading :

TABLE NO. 14.

SHOWING MEANS OF VENTILATION.

Center Primary, ventilating registers at top and bottom of room.
Center Intermediate, ventilating registers at top and bottom of room.
Center 1st Grammar, ventilating registers at top and bottom of room.
Center 2d Grammar, ventilating registers at top and bottom of room.
Chandler 1st Primary, registers at top and bottom of room. fresh air entering by lower and vitiated air escaping through the upper.
Chandler 2d Primary, registers in flues at top and bottom of room.
Chandler Intermediate, registers in flues at top and bottom of room.
Chandler Grammar, registers in flues at top and bottom of room.
Franklin-Street 1st Primary, one register in ceiling, one in flue at bottom of room.
Franklin-Street 2d Primary, one register in ceiling, one in flue at bottom of room.
High, large room, ventilating register at top and bottom of room.
High, 3d class room, ventilating register at top and bottom of room.
High, 4th class room, ventilating register at top and bottom of room.
Merrimack Primary, registers in chimney at top and bottom of room.
Merrimack Intermediate, registers in at top and bottom, and chimneys in opposite corners of the room.
Merrimack 1st Grammar, registers in at top and bottom, and chimneys in opposite corners of room.
Merrimack 2d Grammar, registers in at top and bottom, and chimneys in opposite corners of room.
Penacook 1st Primary, registers at bottom of room.
Penacook 2d Primary, ventilating register in flue at bottom of room; window boards.
Penacook Intermediate, ventilating registers in flues at bottom of room.

- Penacook 2d Grammar, ventilating registers in flues at bottom of room.
 Rumford Primary, registers at top and bottom of room.
 Rumford Intermediate, registers at top and bottom of room.
 Rumford 1st Grammar, registers at top and bottom of room.
 Rumford 2d Grammar, registers at top and bottom of room.
 Spring-Street Primary, one register near floor into chimney.
 Union-Street Intermediate, ventilating registers in flue at top and bottom of room.
 Walker 1st Primary, Ruttan-Smead system of ventilation.
 Walker 2d Primary, Ruttan-Smead system of ventilation.
 Walker 3d Primary, Ruttan-Smead system of ventilation.
 Walker 1st Intermediate, Ruttan-Smead system of ventilation.
 Walker 2d Intermediate, Ruttan-Smead system of ventilation.
 Walker 2d Grammar, Ruttan-Smead system of ventilation.
 Fair Grounds, one ventilating register at bottom of room.
 Plains, registers in ceiling, grated openings in foundation.
 District No. 3 Primary (West), registers at top and bottom of room.
 District No. 3 Intermediate (West), registers in flues at top of room.
 District No. 12 Primary (East), no means of ventilation.
 District No. 12 Grammar (East), no means of ventilation.
 District No. 20 1st Primary (Penacook), registers at top of room, transoms over door.
 District No. 20 2d Primary (Penacook), registers at top of room.
 District No. 20 Intermediate (Penacook), registers at top of room.
 District No. 20 Grammar (Penacook), registers at top of room.

In the above list, is it probable that the Walker school is the only one that has a system of ventilation worthy of mention? This building is believed to be well ventilated. The flues and registers in general use in most instances only very imperfectly perform their intended functions. We have repeatedly examined such flues, and found them to be inoperative. Flues at top and bottom of room opening into the closed attic amount to nothing, or next to nothing, as a means of ventilation.

TABLE NO. 15.

SHOWING PER CENT OF LIGHTING SPACE TO FLOOR SPACE, ALSO
HOW WINDOWS ARE SHADED.

- Center Primary, fifteen per cent; has blinds.
 Center Intermediate, ten per cent; has blinds.
 Center 1st Grammar, twelve per cent; has blinds.

- Center 2d Grammar, twelve per cent ; has blinds.
Chandler 1st Primary, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Chandler 2d Primary, fifteen per cent ; has blinds.
Chandler Intermediate, fifteen per cent ; has blinds.
Chandler Grammar, fifteen per cent ; has blinds.
Franklin-Street 1st Primary, fifteen per cent ; has curtains.
Franklin-Street 2d Primary, fifteen per cent ; has curtains.
High, large room, ten per cent ; has blinds.
High, 3d class room, seventeen per cent ; has blinds.
High, 4th class room, seventeen per cent ; has blinds.
Merrimack Primary, eleven per cent ; has blinds.
Merrimack Intermediate, twelve per cent ; has blinds.
Merrimack 1st Grammar, eleven per cent ; has blinds to all and curtains to some.
Merrimack 2d Grammar, eleven per cent ; has blinds to all and curtains to some.
Penacook 1st Primary, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Penacook 2d Primary, fourteen per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Penacook Intermediate, fourteen per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Penacook 2d Grammar, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Rumford Primary, twelve per cent ; has blinds.
Rumford Intermediate, thirteen per cent ; has blinds.
Rumford 1st Grammar, ten per cent ; has blinds.
Rumford 2d Grammar, twelve per cent ; has blinds.
Spring-Street Primary, twenty per cent ; has curtains.
Union-Street Intermediate, nineteen per cent ; has curtains.
Walker 1st Primary, fifteen per cent ; has blinds.
Walker 2d Primary, eight per cent ; has blinds.
Walker 3d Primary, fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
Walker 1st Intermediate, fourteen per cent ; has blinds and curtains.
Walker 2d Intermediate, seven per cent ; has either blinds or curtains.
Walker 2d Grammar, fourteen per cent ; has either blinds or curtains.
Fair Grounds, fifteen per cent ; has curtains.
Plains, fourteen per cent ; has curtains.
District No. 3 Primary (West), nine per cent ; has curtains.
District No. 3 Intermediate (West), twelve per cent ; has curtains.
District No. 12 Primary (East), twelve per cent ; has blinds.
District No. 12 Grammar (East), twelve per cent ; has blinds.
District No. 20 1st Primary (Penacook), thirteen per cent ; has blinds.
District No. 20 2d Primary (Penacook), fourteen per cent ; has blinds.
District No. 20 Intermediate (Penacook), twelve per cent ; has blinds.
District No. 20 Grammar (Penacook), eleven per cent ; has blinds.

Table No. 15 shows the per cent of lighting space to floor space and also how the windows are shaded. The remarks made regarding the lighting space of the Portsmouth schoolrooms are applicable to the schoolrooms of Concord. Invariably the window space is too small.

TABLE NO. 16.

SHOWING LOCATION OF WINDOWS.

Center Primary, back.	Spring-Street Primary, right, left, and back.
Center Intermediate, back and front.	Union-Street Intermediate, front and back.
Center 1st Grammar, back and right.	Walker 1st Primary, right and back.
Center 2d Grammar, back and left.	Walker 2d Primary, right and back.
Chandler 1st Primary, back and right.	Walker 3d Primary, left and back.
Chandler 2d Primary, back and left.	Walker 1st Intermediate, right and back.
Chandler Intermediate, back and left.	Walker 2d Intermediate, left and back.
Chandler Grammar, back and right.	Walker Grammar, left and back.
Franklin-Street 1st Primary, right, left, and back.	Fair Grounds, right, left, and back.
Franklin-Street 2d Primary, right, left, and back.	Plains, right, left, and back.
High, large room, right and left.	District No. 3 Primary (West), front, left, and back.
High, 3d class room, right and back.	District No. 3 Intermediate (West), left and back.
High, 4th class room, left and back.	District No. 12 Primary (East), left and back.
Merrimack Primary, right and back.	District No. 12 Grammar (East), right and back.
Merrimack Intermediate, left and back.	District No. 20 1st Primary (Penacook), left and back.
Merrimack 1st Grammar, left and back.	District No. 20 2d Primary (Penacook), right and back.
Merrimack 2d Grammar, right and back.	District No. 20 Intermediate, right and back.
Penacook 1st Primary, left and back.	District No. 20 Intermediate (Penacook), left and back.
Penacook 2d Primary, right and back.	
Penacook Intermediate, right and back.	
Penacook 2d Grammar, left and back.	
Rumford Primary, right and back.	
Rumford Intermediate, left and back.	
Rumford 1st Grammar, right and back.	
Rumford 2d Grammar, left and back.	

The direction from which the light is admitted, as shown in Table No. 16, is much better in most of the rooms named than is found in the aggregate throughout the State. In the Center Intermediate,* Union-Street Intermediate, and District No. 3 Primary, the admission of light is inexcusably bad. No windows should be in front of the pupil. The school board should take measures at once to remedy a condition so dangerous to the eyesight.

TABLE NO. 17.

SHOWING WATER SUPPLY.

Center, city water supply.	Walker, city water supply.
Chandler, city water supply.	Fair Grounds, city water supply.
Franklin Street, city water supply.	Plains, well from medium high source.
Merrimack, city water supply.	District No. 3 (West), none.
Penacook, city water supply.	District No. 12 (East), none.
Rumford, city water supply.	District No. 20 (Penacook), well from
Spring Street, city water supply.	high source, forty feet from privy.
Union Street, city water supply.	

The above table shows from whence the water supply is received for the several schools. The city supply is excellent. There is always a suspicion regarding wells, that adjacent drainage may find its way into the water. Whenever possible to obtain water from a public supply or a spring, it should be done to the exclusion of wells.

* Recently destroyed by fire.

TABLE NO. 18.

SHOWING FACTS RELATING TO PRIVIES AND WATER-CLOSETS.

Center, water-closets; separate for sexes; good condition; always flushed; odorless.

Chandler, water-closets; separate for sexes; good condition; always flushed; generally odorless.

Franklin Street, privies; separate for sexes; fifteen feet from house; fair condition.

Merrimack, water-closets; separate for sexes; generally good condition; flushed; odorless.

Penacook, water-closets; separate for sexes; good condition; always flushed; generally odorless.

Rumford, water-closets; separate for sexes; good condition; always flushed and odorless.

Spring Street, privies; separate for sexes; eleven feet from house; good condition.

Union Street, privies; separate for sexes; nine feet from house; good condition.

Walker, water-closets; separate for sexes; good condition; always flushed; odorless.

Fair Grounds, privies; separate for sexes; within building; good condition.

Plains, privies; separate for sexes; within building; good condition.

District No. 3 (West), privies; separate for sexes; twelve feet from house; fair condition.

District No. 12 (East), privies; separate for sexes; twelve feet from house; fair condition.

District No. 20 (Penacook), privies; separate for sexes; fifteen feet from house; connected by L; fair condition.

The privies and water-closets are reported to be in a good condition in most instances. The privies connected with the schools within reach of the city water supply and sewers, should be abandoned and water-closets substituted. The writer has found some of these privies to be in a very foul state at times, dangerous to health and offensive to the senses. There is no reason why water-closets should not take the place of privies at the Franklin-Street, Spring-Street and Union-Street schools, and possibly some of the others.

The following table shows the number of pupils reported to be near-sighted in the several schools, also the number receiving instruction in physiology and hygiene :

TABLE NO. 19.

	Near-sighted pupils.	Pupils studying physiology and hygiene.
Center Primary	None	All orally
Center Intermediate	"	"
Center 1st Grammar	10	"
Center 2d Grammar	16	"
Chandler 1st Primary	3	"
Chandler 2d Primary	None	"
Chandler Intermediate	"	"
Chandler Grammar	5	"
Franklin 1st Primary	4	"
Franklin 2d Primary	None	"
High, three rooms	2	None
Merrimack Primary	18	All orally
Merrimack Intermediate	5	"
Merrimack 1st Grammar	5	"
Merrimack 2d Grammar	5	"
Penacook 1st Primary	1	"
Penacook 2d Primary	1	"
Penacook Intermediate	4	"
Penacook 2d Grammar	4	"
Rumford Primary	2	"
Rumford Intermediate	None	"
Rumford 1st Grammar	"	"
Rumford 2d Grammar	5	"
Spring-Street Primary	1	"
Union-Street Intermediate	5	"
Walker 1st Primary	None	"
Walker 2d Primary	"	"
Walker 3d Primary	"	"
Walker 1st Intermediate	1	"
Walker 2d Intermediate	3	"
Walker 2d Grammar	3	"
Fair Grounds	None	"
Plains	"	10
District No. 3 Primary (West)	"	All orally
District No. 3 Intermediate (West)	3	"
District No. 12 Primary (East)	None	None
District No. 12 Intermediate (East)		7
District No. 20 1st Primary (Penacook)	3	
District No. 20 2d Primary (Penacook)	None	
District No. 20 Intermediate (Penacook)	3	
District No. 20 Grammar (Penacook)	None	6

Table No 20 shows facts relating to the site, cellar, doors, etc. Some of the conditions stated are open to criticism.

TABLE NO. 20.

SHOWING FACTS RELATING TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Center, on high and well-drained land; cellar in good condition; doors swing outward; built in 1865.

Chandler, on high and well-drained land; cellar in good condition; doors swing outward; built in 1878.

Franklin Street, on high and well-drained land; no cellar; doors swing inward.

Merrimack, on medium high and well-drained land; cellar fairly lighted and usually dry; doors swing inward; built in 1858.

Penacook, on rather low land, not perfectly drained; cellar damp; doors swing outward; built in 1870-71.

Rumford, on rather low land, fairly well drained; cellar light; well ventilated but damp; doors swing inward; built in 1858.

Spring Street, on low but very well-drained land; no cellar; doors swing inward.

Union Street, on low undrained land; no cellar; doors swing inward.

Walker, on high but not well-drained land; cellar in good condition; doors swing outward; built in 1873.

Fair Grounds, on high and well-drained land; no cellar; doors swing inward; built prior to 1872.

Plains, on high and well-drained land; no cellar; doors swing inward; built in 1874.

District No. 3 (West), on high and well-drained land; cellar dry and well ventilated; doors swing inward; built in 1858.

District No. 12 (East), on high and well-drained land; cellar in very good condition; doors swing outward; built in 1869.

District No. 20 (Penacook), on high and well-drained land; cellar dry; only outside doors; swing outward; built in 1877.

A schoolhouse should not be located upon undrained land, provided such land is naturally wet.

The foregoing facts relating to the schoolhouses of Portsmouth and Concord are from data obtained largely from the superintendent of schools and the teachers. The report is made, not with the expectation of remedying all the defects shown, but for the purpose of pointing out what should be avoided in the construction of new schoolhouses, as well as to indicate the pressing needs of alterations in some of the rooms described.

DEFECTS IN VENTILATION.

The greatest defect in our schoolrooms is inadequate ventilation. It exists to a degree little imagined or understood by the public. Because the evil effects of an impure atmosphere are not always immediately noticeable, its real danger to the system is too frequently overlooked or ignored. Again, very few people have a knowledge of how quickly confined air becomes impure in an occupied room.

The degree of air pollution can be as accurately determined as that of water pollution, and it is by examinations of the air under various conditions that its qualities are fully known. In discussing this subject, Dr. Lincoln, in his Lomb Prize Essay, says:

“As regards the amount of fresh air to be introduced hourly, it is desirable to found our ideal upon the basis of Parkes & De Chaumont's views, which represent the best authority. By depending upon the testimony of their senses as to whether rooms were ‘close’ or ‘fresh,’ these authorities reached the conclusion that it is not desirable to allow the amount of carbonic acid in air to exceed the proportion of 6 parts in 10,000. Any higher proportion seemed to be attended with perceptible closeness.

“Now, assume that fresh air from out of doors contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ parts in 10,000, which is a trifle below the usual rate. A room of the capacity of 10,000 cubic feet, freshly filled with this air, and tenanted by one man, would receive from his lungs an addition of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of carbonic acid in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, raising the total to 6 cubic feet. If, then, 10,000 cubic feet will last $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the supply for one hour should be 2,400 cubic feet, or for one minute, 40 cubic feet.

“The usual assumption is, that ‘fresh’ air contains 4 parts, not $3\frac{1}{2}$, in 10,000. If so, the hourly requirement is about 3,000 cubic feet, or 50 per minute. Billings increases this to 60. If an average schoolroom of the better class contains an allowance per scholar of 200 cubic feet of space, there would be a necessity for renewing the air completely every four minutes, or fifteen times in an hour. This requirement, however, is intended to apply to rooms used day and night, such as barracks. For schoolrooms, the amount may be less, owing to the opportunities for frequent

airing, and the total disuse out of school hours. The writer agrees with Dr. Billings in the belief that, *for schools*, the allowance of *from 25 to 30 cubic feet per minute and head* will answer all needful purposes, if supplemented by occasional airing-out during and after school.

“It is evident that if air is to be introduced so rapidly, there should be a liberal allowance of room, in order that the incoming air may not be felt as a draught. The outgoing air, by the way, is rarely felt; but a very vigorous draught may be appreciable two feet from the register.”

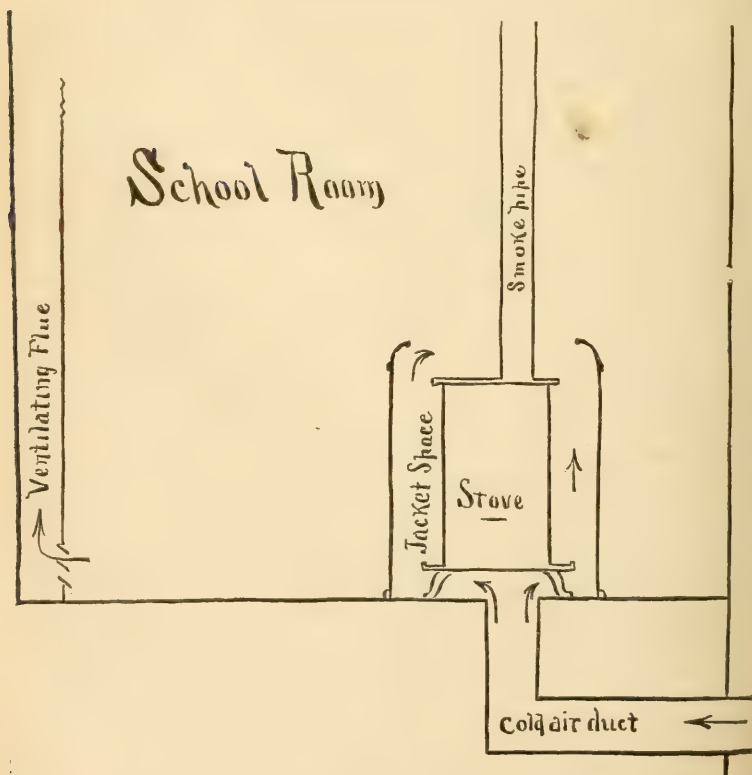
It will be seen that a very large amount of air is needed to maintain a degree of purity in the schoolroom essential to a healthful condition. Probably none of the methods of ventilating described in Tables 4 and 14, excepting perhaps the Ruttan-Smead system in the Walker schoolhouse at Concord, are sufficient to meet the requirements of good ventilation. Dr. J. G. Pinkham, in a paper upon schoolroom ventilation, published in the last report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, after reviewing the various methods of ventilation usually resorted to in rooms heated by stoves, says: “All these methods of ventilating, or, more strictly speaking, varieties of one method, are open to the objections that they cannot, under ordinary circumstances, supply air enough, and that they make no provision for warming the incoming air in cold weather. That they cannot supply air enough is true at all times of the year, except when the weather is so warm as to allow the free opening of doors and windows. A reasonable estimate of the amount of fresh air required by the pupils of an ungraded school would be two thousand cubic feet each per hour. For a schoolroom containing ten thousand cubic feet of air-space, and accommodating forty-five pupils, this would mean that eighty thousand cubic feet of fresh air must be supplied each hour, or that the air of the room must be changed completely once in every seven and one half minutes. The impossibility of effecting such a result in cold weather, and of keeping the room warm at the same time, with the means of heating and ventilating in common use, must be apparent to every one; and without regard to the temperature of the room, it would be difficult to effect it except by means of widely open windows or doors, and a strong breeze blowing directly in.”

It is evident that the ordinary methods resorted to in attempts at ventilation fall far short of what is desired. Most of the schoolrooms throughout the State are heated by stoves; hence, to them, special systems of ventilation which require heated flues are not applicable. The only means that has thus far been devised for ventilating rooms heated by stoves, that approximates a good system of ventilation, is the

JACKETED STOVE.

A description of this stove was given in the third annual report of this Board, with its operation in a schoolroom at Newport. It consists simply of a sheet-iron jacket surrounding the stove, a few inches distant from it, a flue for conducting the fresh air to the space between the jacket and the stove, and an outgoing flue. The method is crudely illustrated in the following sketch:

PLATE NO. 1.



Through the courtesy of Dr. S. W. Abbott, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, we herewith give a description of the Red-Rock-Street schoolhouse, of Lynn, Mass. The report was made by Dr. J. G. Pinkham.

The method of heating and ventilating with the jacketed stove is not new, still it has not been in public use to any extent. Its merits are such as to recommend its adoption in all schoolrooms not provided by steam or furnace heat, with an accompanying system of ventilation. Its cheapness and excellence commend it especially for our small schoolhouses, whether in the country or city.

Concerning the particular schoolhouse above mentioned, the following is taken from the source named :

There are in each room two large stoves (Barstow's "Puritan," No. 18), one on each side of the room near the front. Each stove is incased in a galvanized iron jacket about six and one half feet high, with a spreading base. Air is admitted to the space between the stove and its jacket by an air-box running through the side wall, the opening for each stove having a sectional area of four and one half square feet, being large enough for the whole air supply of the room. In cool weather one stove in each room is used ; in cold weather, both stoves.

There are two extraction flues, built in one stack, at the rear of the building ; one with a sectional area of 5.2 square feet for the upper room, and one with a sectional area of 4.1 square feet for the lower room. They are of brick, and in an inner corner of each is a fire-clay smoke-pipe connecting with the stove-pipes. These smoke-pipes end at the level of the chimney top, and the whole is covered with an iron cap, like an Emerson ventilator, but rectangular. For heating the flues one of D. W. Cushing's "Ring Cylinder" stoves is set into the *with*, or partition, between the flues, projecting into each. The flues are enlarged opposite the stoves to compensate for the obstruction of its bulk. As the cellar does not extend under the rear of the building, the flues end at the floor level of the lower room. The openings from the rooms into the extraction flues are made at this level ; from the lower room directly through the wall, and from the upper room by means of a thirty-inch tin pipe, running down beside the stack, from the upper floor. The flue-heating stove is set about three feet above the lower floor, and access to it is had through an iron door opening from the schoolroom. Most of the air withdrawn from the rooms goes through large openings close to the stack ; the remainder (15 or 20 per cent) is drawn through ducts under the back platform, and thence into the extraction flues. The total area of outlet openings from each room is about equal to the sectional area of its extraction flue. All outlet openings are covered with wire netting of

about one-inch mesh. Inlets on outside of building are protected by boxing and fine netting.

The illustrations which follow will make this description plain. All dimensions are given in the floor plan and sections. The capacity of the lower room is 10,700 cubic feet, that of the upper, 12,040 cubic feet, allowance being made for chimney, platforms, stoves and jackets, but none for furniture or persons. The air-space per scholar, using the average attendance during the winter term of 1886 as a basis of calculation, is, for the lower room, 194 cubic feet; for the upper room, 240 cubic feet. The actual air-space enjoyed by each pupil in any school varies, of course, from time to time with the number in attendance. The average age of the pupils in the lower room is seven years, nine months; in the upper room, nine years, six months. The results at this schoolhouse have been most excellent, as shown by charts A and B and the accompanying tables. There was no difficulty in managing the apparatus after its working was fully understood. Visitors to the school note the seeming purity of the air, and the teachers bear similar testimony.

Measurements of the outflowing air have been made at various times. These show an average for the lower room of 108,510 cubic feet per hour, or about 2,100 cubic feet to each pupil; for the upper room 84,664 cubic feet, or about 1,900 cubic feet to each pupil. In making these estimates the cubical contents of the rooms were added to the outflow, and the average attendance of the pupils employed as a factor.

It is probable that in mild weather these figures would be somewhat reduced. They might be considerably reduced and still leave quite a liberal supply for pupils of the ages specified if the commonly received views as to the amount required are correct. It is intended that the fire be kept burning in the flue-heating stove at all times, except in warm weather. In this way the air supply may be kept up when the jacketed stoves are not in use.

The air analyses have very uniformly shown good results.

PLATE NO. 2.

RED ROCK STREET SCHOOL HOUSE
SECTION THROUGH HEATING STOVES AND FRESH AIR INLETS

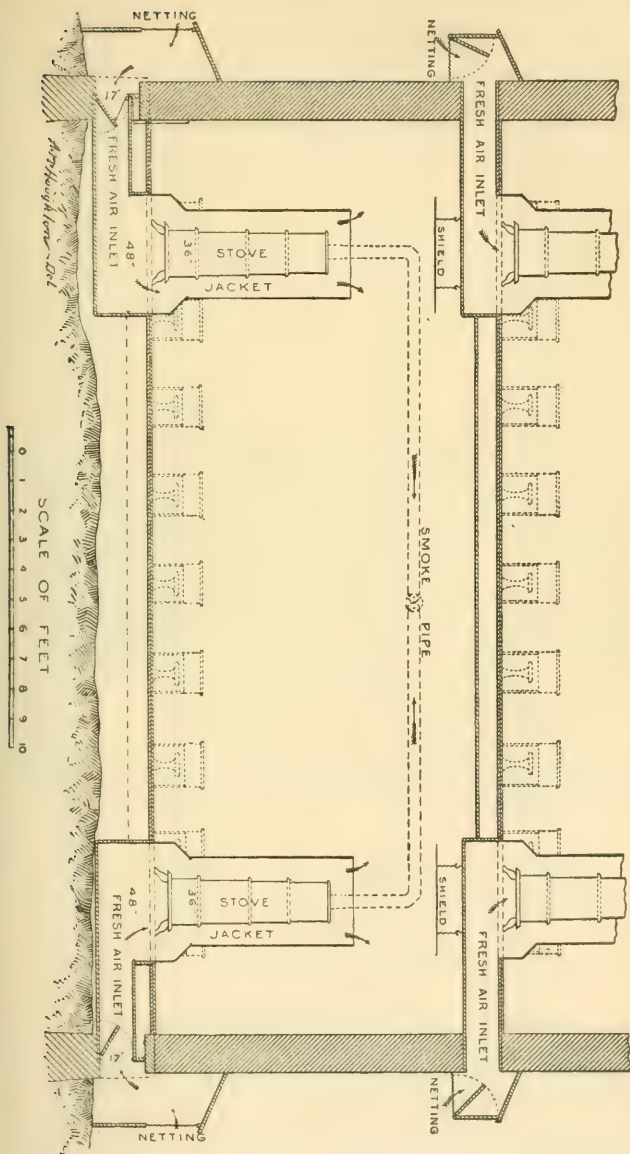
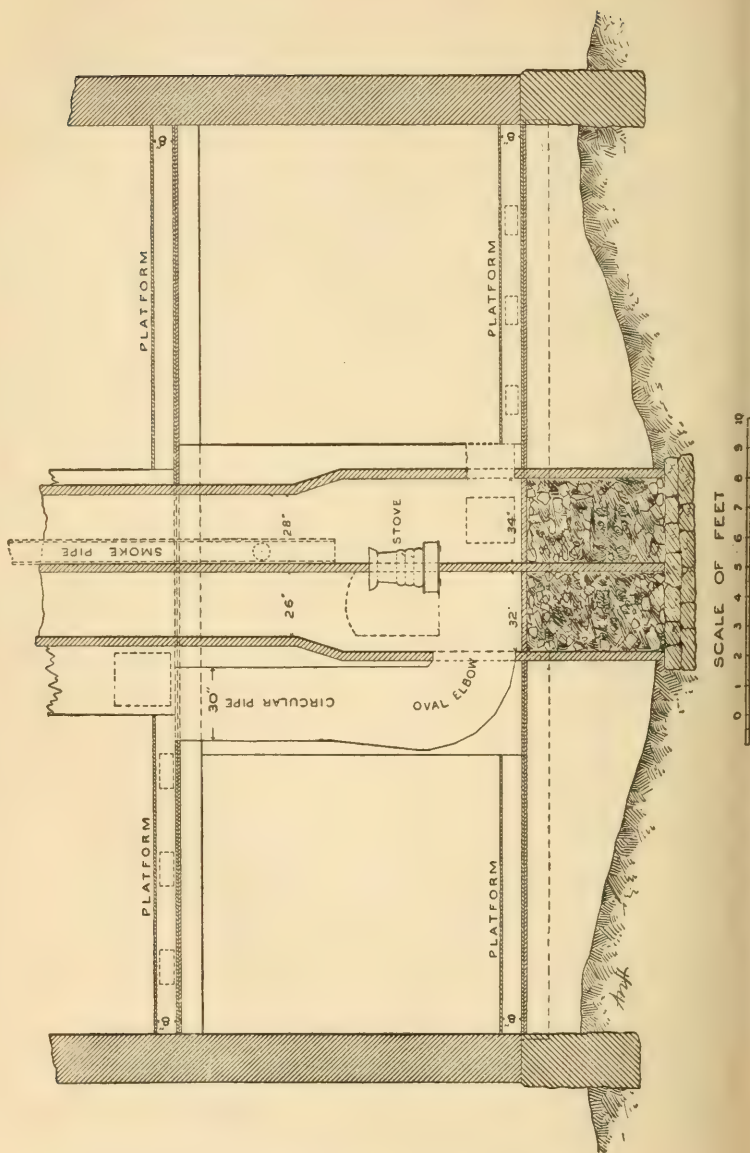


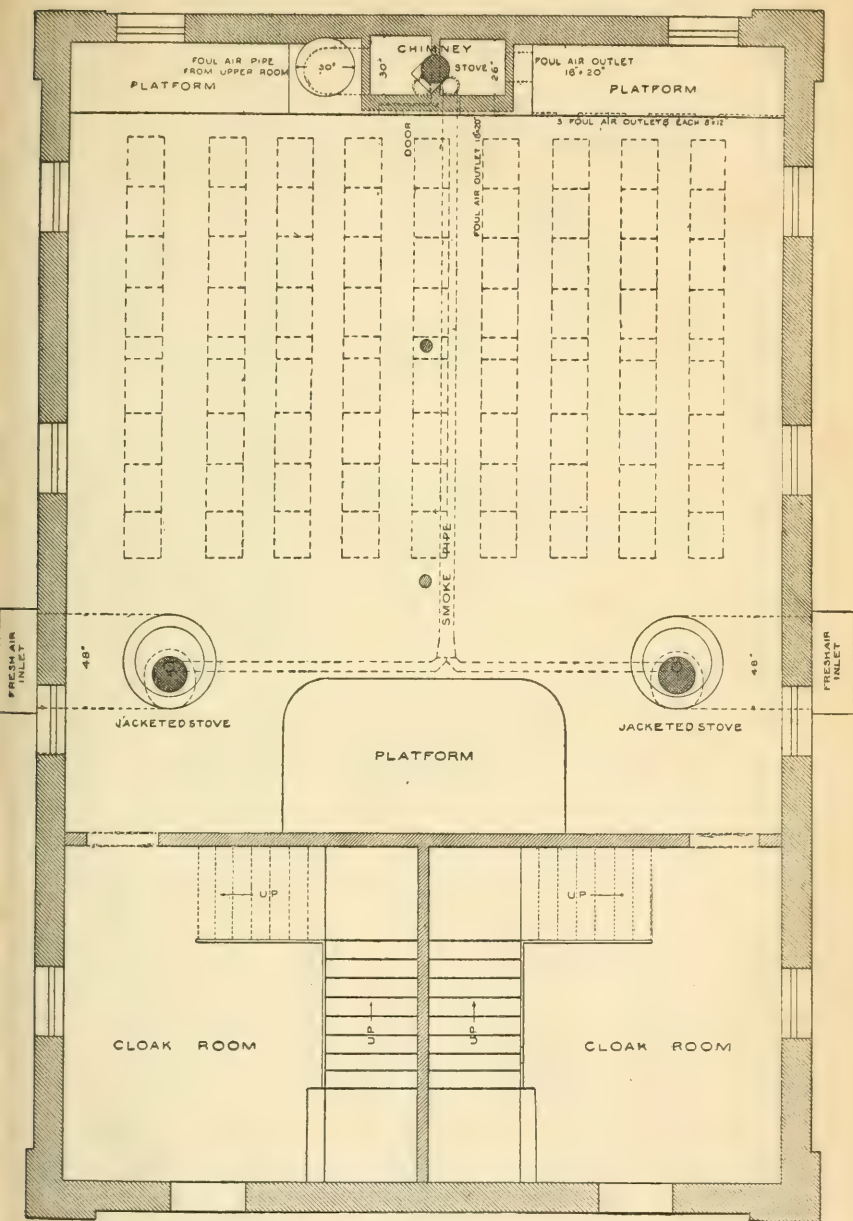
PLATE No. 3.

RED ROCK STREET SCHOOL HOUSE

SECTION THROUGH CHIMNEY ON LINE PARALLEL TO REAR WALL



RED ROCK STREET SCHOOL HOUSE LOWER ROOM PLAN



FRONT

SCALE OF FEET

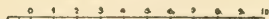
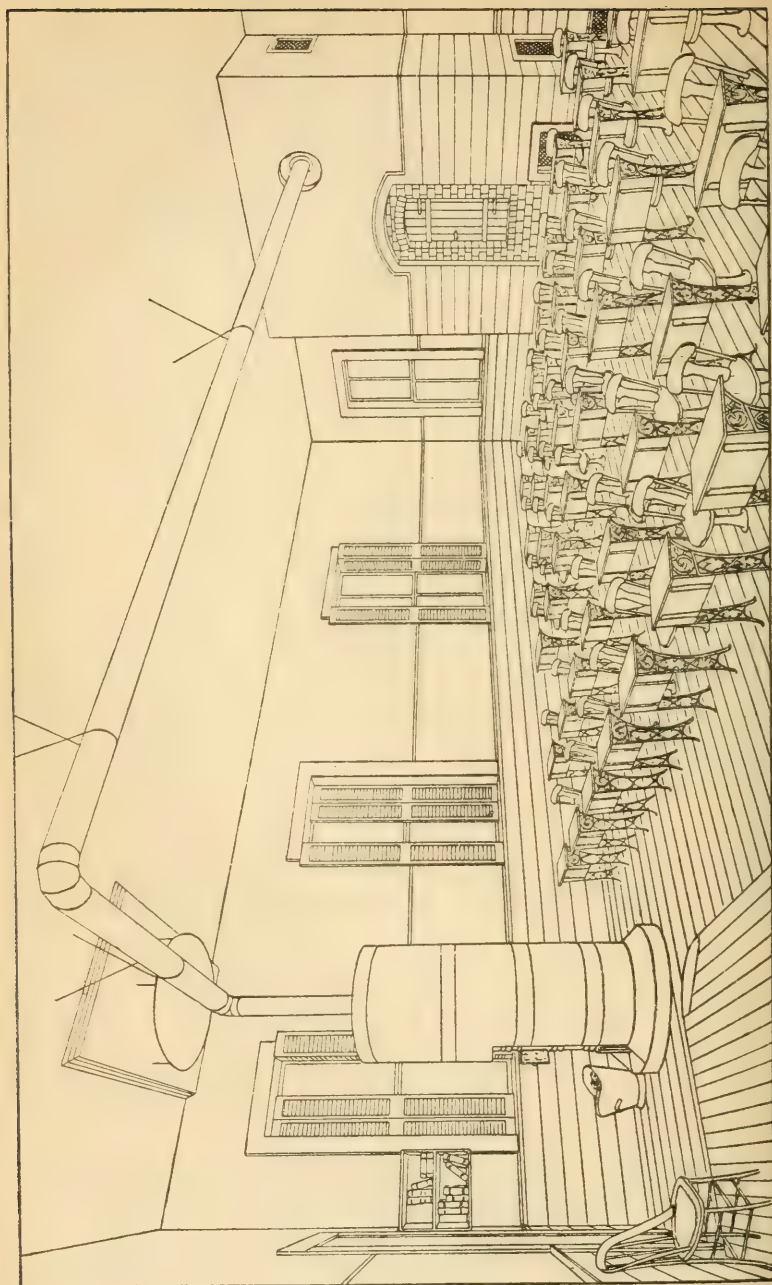


PLATE NO. 5.



Advantages of the System.—The advantages of this system of heating and ventilating schoolrooms may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. It is extremely simple and can be easily applied to that large class of school buildings which it is convenient or practicable to heat by stoves only.

2. When the conditions of success are observed, it is possible to secure perfect or nearly perfect ventilation by this method.

3. The position of the stoves in the schoolroom prevents any waste of heat. When managed as the Red-Rock-Street schoolhouse, the whole apparatus is under the immediate supervision of the teacher, who can attend to it without leaving the room.

4. The heating of the rooms is more satisfactory than with the unjacketed stove or the hot-air furnace. The disadvantages of the stove, as commonly used, are well known; no provision is made for a supply of fresh air, and the temperature is very unequal in different parts of the room. The ordinary furnace supplies a small amount of highly heated air. When the heat becomes too great, registers are closed, and the fresh air supply, what there is of it, is thus shut off. By the jacketed stoves, as used in Lynn, a large amount of moderately heated air is furnished, and there is little danger of over-heating. The jackets around the stoves protect those sitting near from the direct or radiant heat.

The Conditions of Success. — 1. The first point to be mentioned under this head is that the building should be of good construction. It is not uncommon for schoolhouses to admit air freely, not only around the doors and windows, but even directly through the walls. Such a defect in structure is a serious obstacle to the success of this plan of heating and ventilating. Brick is a better material for walls than wood, because it is not so good a conductor of heat. In the case of wooden buildings, a layer of tarred paper under the clapboards and back-plastering the walls are suggested as expedients for keeping the air out and heat in. Double windows, or windows with double frames, might be used. Floors should be double and well laid. The underpinning should be tight, and there should be no dampness under the building. When an old schoolhouse is to be ventilated in this way, a few hundred dollars might, in many instances, be profitably spent in the direction indicated above.

2. The extraction flues should be of a size proportionate to the amount of air to be removed. Those at the Red-Rock-Street schoolhouse are suggested as models. In order to produce a satisfactory draught in them, it is necessary that they receive a larger amount of heat than that derived from the smoke-pipes. If a stove be used for this purpose, as in Lynn, it should be set into the partition between the flues in such a way as to supply an equal amount of heat to each. The partition between the flues should be made tight around the stove. When the fire is in operation the door into the chimney should be kept shut. Other methods of heating the flues might be used, a gas-jet for instance. The experiment of using kerosene-burners at the Chase-Avenue schoolhouse was abandoned on account of the disagreeable smell produced.

3. The foul air should be discharged into the flue at the bottom, or at any rate, below the place where the flue-heating stove or burner is placed. The attempt at the Chase-Avenue schoolhouse to produce a draft by applying heat at the bottom of the flues, while the foul air was let into them at the floor level of the rooms, did not prove satisfactory. Indeed, a theoretical study of the problem might have shown that this was likely to be the case; for such an arrangement would necessitate an ascending and a descending current of air, with more or less of irregular movement and conflict in the lower part of the flues.

4. The combined area of the outlets from the rooms into the flues, making allowance for registers, wire netting and other means of obstruction, should be somewhat greater than that of the extraction flue on cross section. They should open as directly as possible into the flue, or into the duct leading to it. To take the foul air from numerous openings, or from different parts of the room, materially impedes the outflow, while it does not appear to aid in the distribution of the pure air.

5. The stoves should be situated near the sides of the building, in order that it may not be necessary to convey the cold air for a long distance under the floor. To do this would be to produce more or less coldness of the floor, an evil to be avoided.

6. The inlets should each be large enough for the total air supply of the room, so as to be sufficient when only one stove is in use. The space within the jacket around the base of the stove should be equal to the inlet. No air-duct can be considered larger than its smallest part.

7. Lastly, teachers and janitors should be thoroughly instructed in regard to the working of the apparatus. Any scheme of ventilation will prove a failure if not intelligently managed.

As poor ventilation is the most defective condition of our schoolrooms, considerable space has been devoted to the subject, in the hope that its importance will be more fully recognized than heretofore. There is a growing interest everywhere in school sanitation, and we purpose to give considerable attention to this subject in the future as in the past. Those especially interested in the subject will find much upon this question in the previous reports of this Board.

NOTE. — Since the foregoing report upon the schoolhouses of Portsmouth was printed, the city has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for two new schoolhouses.

THE EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

I beg the indulgence of this society for a brief time in order to present some facts which have been deduced from the registration of deaths in New Hampshire for the past three years, in relation to pulmonary consumption. But almost before I begin, let me digress for a moment to say that the registration of vital statistics in this State has become sufficiently accurate to be already of great value in considering certain questions affecting the welfare and happiness of our citizens. It only needs the analytical mind and the careful hand to bring forth an array of facts relating to the prevalence of disease among us, that will not only enlighten the public mind, but also prove intellectual food for ourselves. It is forty years since this society made its first strong effort to secure a registration of deaths such as we have reached within the past three years; and it is only a small fraction of the recorded facts of those three years that I shall bring before you at this time. When another forty years shall have been added to the countless decades of the past, if our system of registration is maintained, the members of the profession in New Hampshire will be in possession of certain mortuary laws which are to-day unknown, or, at most, largely conjectural, and will have a topographical knowledge of the diseases that invade or are indigenous to the State, that will be of incalculable value to physicians, their patients, and the public. The physician who would save himself the trouble of making a return of deaths by evading or ignoring the law, would neglect any other duty tending to make our practice more scientific and our knowledge of disease more exact, and I am glad to be able to say, as registrar of vital statistics for the State, that, so far as I know, there is no opposition to such a requirement on the part of the profession. So much for the digression.

Pulmonary consumption is by far the most fatal disease with which mankind is afflicted. In the aggregate, the devastating

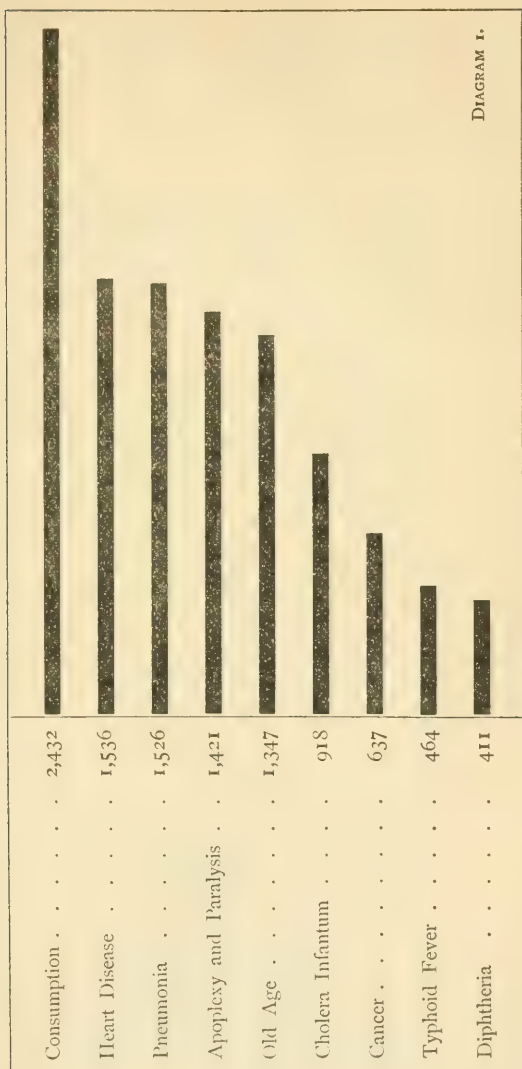
* A paper read before the New Hampshire Medical Society by the secretary of the Board.

plagues of the sixteenth century and the frightful epidemics of cholera which have since occurred, are tame in their ghostly havoc compared to the terrific onslaught of consumption. No race or clime is exempt from its terrible blight; even among the salubrious granite hills and the healthful valleys of New Hampshire it stalks, year in and year out, destroying nearly twice as many lives as any other disease. With an insidious tread, whose faintest foot-fall is first heard in the occasional bronchial cough, and whose form is first seen in the hectic flush that sometimes counterfeits the bloom of health, it grasps its victims, and, with a hand so gloved as to be almost unfelt, crushes out life after life in its silent conquest.

It has no pity for age, sex, education, or wealth; it pursues the mendicant, it is domiciled with riches. Its terrible reality is so interwoven with civilization that we regard it a concomitant of every community, scarcely inquiring by what decree it becomes a part of our heritage. Public opinion has already too long ascribed the inheritance to the caprices of a much-abused Providence, or to some other mysterious edict from which there is no escape. It is time that such views be consigned to the great dump-heap where the carts of superstition are, thank God, unloading the intellectual garbage of generations, and the true relation of cause to effect be studiously and scientifically examined. To do this, we must get at all the facts that have in any way a causal relation to the disease. First, the extent of its prevalence must be known; the age, sex, and condition of its decedents; the season, topography, and other factors that can only be obtained by a careful and systematic registration.

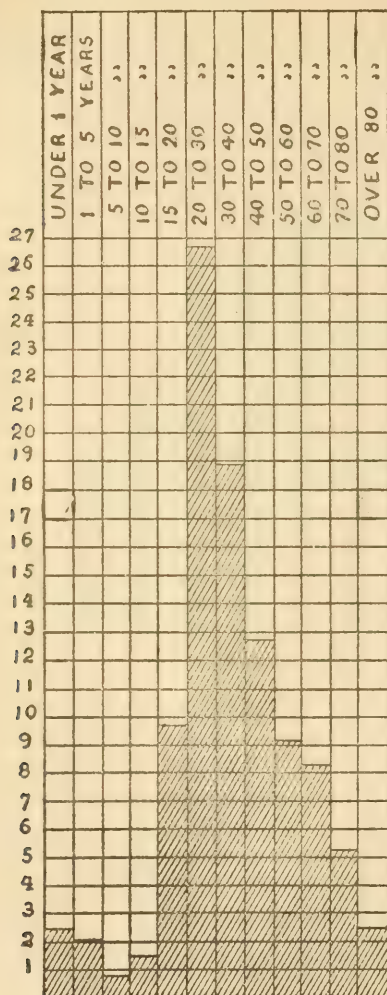
With a view of presenting some of these essential facts for your consideration, I have prepared a few diagrams and tables which I trust will not weary you to follow.

Diagram No. 1 shows the proportional relation of consumption to eight of the most fatal diseases in the State, arranged in their numerical order of fatality. It should be remembered that these diagrams cover a period of three years, 1885, 1886, 1887. There were 2,432 deaths from consumption, 1,536 from heart disease, 1,526 from pneumonia, 1,421 from apoplexy and paralysis, 1,347 from old age, 918 from cholera infantum, 637 from cancer, 464 from typhoid fever, and 411 from diphtheria.



It will be seen that diphtheria and typhoid fever appear almost insignificant upon the diagram compared to the great mortality from consumption, although the former will cause far greater

anxiety and excitement in any community. Over fifteen per cent of all the deaths that occur in New England are from consumption.



DIA'M 2

Diagram No. 2 shows the percentages of deaths from consumption, by specified ages, to the total mortality from consumption,

for the years 1885, 1886, 1887. This diagram represents the disease as it actually exists. The percentage of decedents is as follows :

Under one, 2.44 ; one to five, 2.07 ; five to ten, 0.78 ; ten to fifteen, 1.53 ; fifteen to twenty, 9.74 ; twenty to thirty, 26.78 ; thirty to forty, 18.98 ; forty to fifty, 12.60 ; fifty to sixty, 9.08 ; sixty to seventy, 8.33 ; seventy to eighty, 5.22 ; over eighty, 2.40.

This table taken by itself, without reference to the living of the respective ages given, is exceedingly misleading, inasmuch as, without considering the latter factor, it would leave the impression that between the ages of twenty and forty the liability to the disease is nearly twice as great as at any other period of life. A greater number die, as this diagram and the table show, between those ages, but there is a much larger living population between those same ages. My observation has long led me to doubt that there was any period of life that could be classed as "consumptive" in contradistinction to any other period offering exemption from the disease, after adult life has been reached. I have, therefore, taken some pains and time to study the subject, and am able to prove by figures that such a supposed "consumptive period" does not exist, except in a very limited degree.

This fact is shown in Diagram No. 3, which represents the percentages from consumption for the three years before mentioned, by specified ages, to the total population of those ages. The percentages are as follows :

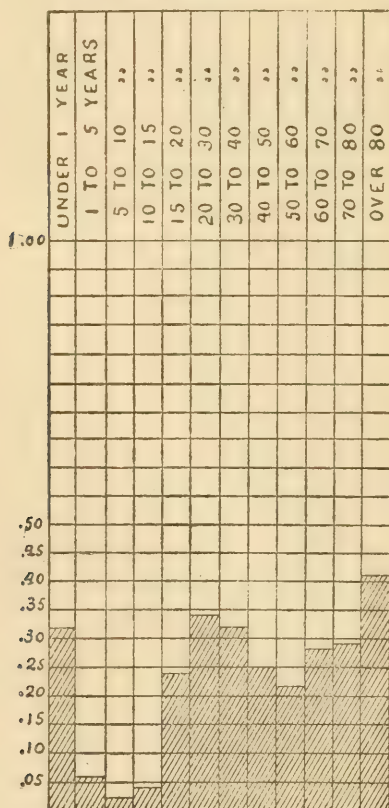
Under one, .32 ; one to five, .06 ; five to ten, .02 ; ten to fifteen, .04 ; fifteen to twenty, .24 ; twenty to thirty, .34 ; thirty to forty, .32 ; forty to fifty, .25 ; fifty to sixty, .22 ; sixty to seventy, .28 ; seventy to eighty, .29 ; over eighty, .41.

From these figures and the diagram, it will be seen that the mortality from consumption is very great during the first year of life, — equal to the percentage of mortality between the ages of thirty and forty. The greatest immunity from the disease is between two and fifteen years of age, as will be seen by the large gap in the diagram. From the fifteenth year to over eighty the mortality is large. The highest death rate from this disease in the active period of life is reached between the ages of twenty and thirty ; from thirty to sixty there is a slight diminution in its

percentage of mortality, while from sixty to over eighty it constantly increases.

This computation is based upon the living of those ages according to the census returns, and is, without doubt, approximately correct. The census returns of 1880 gave the living of the State as follows :

Total, 346,991. Under one, 6,144 ; one to five, 24,432 ; five to ten, 30,230 ; ten to fifteen, 30,669 ; fifteen to twenty, 32,055 ; twenty to thirty, 63,252 ; thirty to forty, 46,532 ; forty to fifty, 39,344 ; fifty to sixty, 31,998 ; sixty to seventy, 23,417 ; seventy to eighty, 14,227 ; over eighty, 4,695.



DIA-M 3

The facts represented by Diagram No. 3 are very important in showing the danger from consumption at all periods of life. This is the true diagram from which to judge the disease, because it shows exactly its ravages by ages among the people of the State. The popular idea of the prevalence of consumption, and an idea to some extent entertained by the medical profession, is that represented by Diagram No. 2, which shows the actual mortality from consumption, without taking into account the living; it is, in fact, a diagram of the dead alone, while Diagram No. 3 is the ratio of the dead to the living.

It is upon a knowledge of the disease as represented in Diagram No. 2 that mistakes are made in the acceptance of subjects for life insurance, under the supposition that having passed the age of forty, the chances of death from consumption are constantly lessening. Diagram No. 3 shows that the chances do lessen a little from forty to sixty, and after that constantly increase to the end of life. This diagram shows exactly the liability to the disease, according to age, based upon the mortality of the disease in New Hampshire for the last three years.

Now let us for a moment compare the mortality rate from consumption to the mortality from all causes to the living of the ages given:

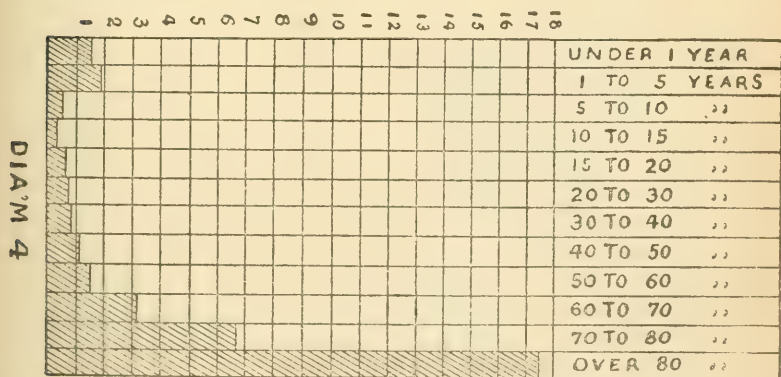


Diagram No. 4 represents the percentages of deaths from all causes to the living of those ages. The exact percentages are as follows:

Under one, 1.42; one to five, 1.92; five to ten, 0.49; ten to fifteen, 0.33; fifteen to twenty, 0.61; twenty to thirty, 0.74; thirty to forty, 0.88; forty to fifty, 1.04; fifty to sixty, 1.52; sixty to seventy, 3.12; seventy to eighty, 6.78; over eighty, 17.50.

Comparing these figures with those upon which Diagram No. 3 is constructed, we find that, were it not for consumption, the mortality rates between the ages of fifteen and forty would be greatly reduced; in fact, that period of life could be considered almost exempt, as it should be, from fatal diseases.

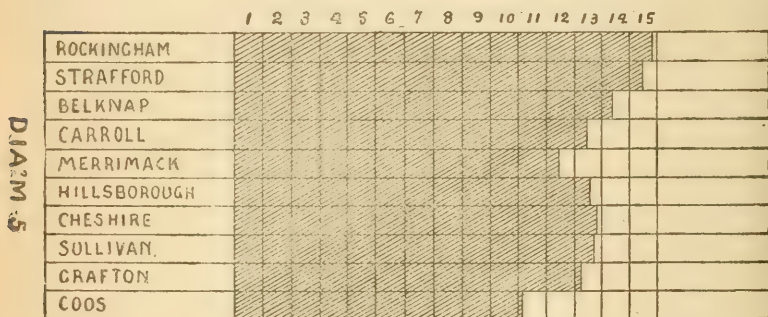
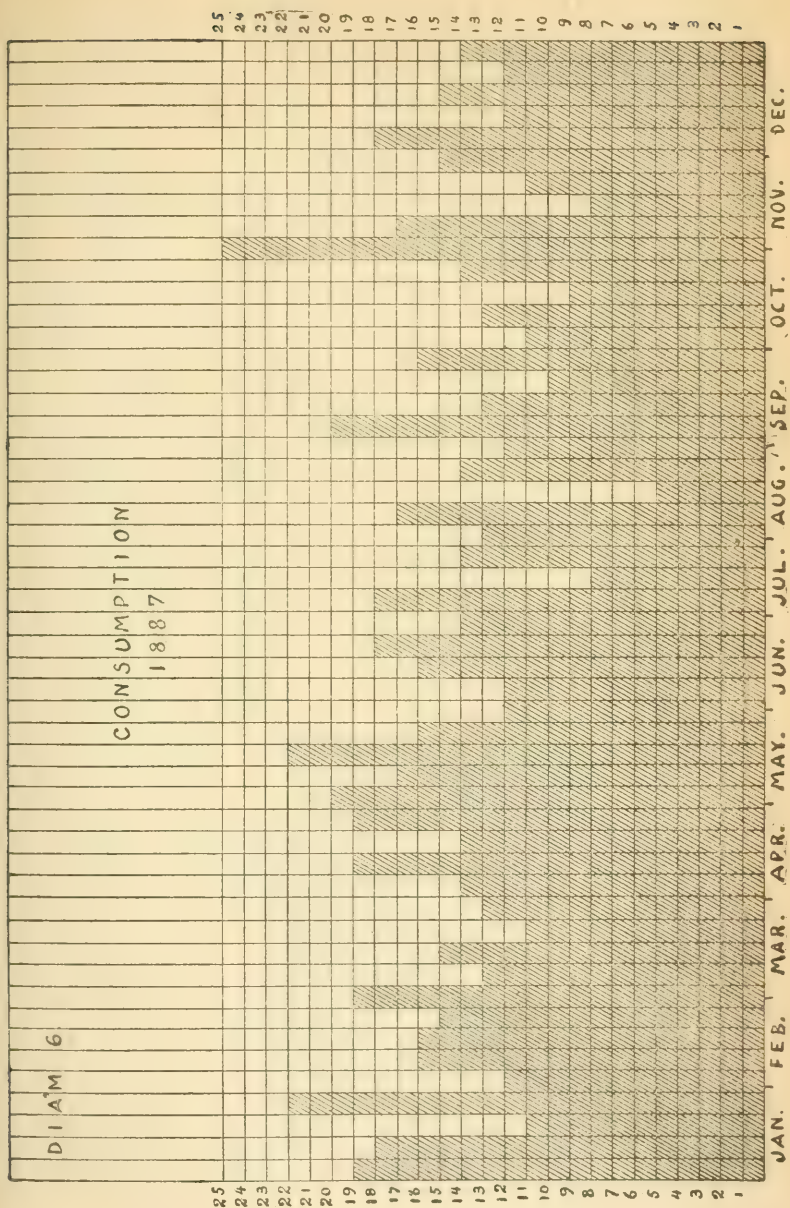


Diagram No. 5 shows the percentages of deaths from consumption for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, by counties, to the total mortality of those counties. The uneven distribution of the disease is to be accounted for only after the consideration of many factors affecting different localities. A low elevation and soil moisture doubtless have much to do with the high rates of Rockingham and Strafford counties, while the low rate of Coös is from a reverse topographical condition, with a larger area of forests and different atmospheric conditions. To account specifically for the variations exhibited in the diagram, the exemption from and prevalence of other diseases would have to be considered. For instance, in Hillsborough county the mortality rate from consumption in children under five years of age is doubtless greatly reduced by the heavy mortality rate from cholera infantum; in like manner, the mortality rate from consumption varies in other localities. The diagram is simply given to present the actual facts, rather than to enlarge, at this time, upon the causes that are responsible for the variations exhibited.



A study of the death rate from consumption by seasons, seems to show that there is no very marked variation from month to month. For the past three years the rate is as follows : January, 288 ; February, 235 ; March, 232 ; April, 234 ; May, 252 ; June, 231 ; July, 198 ; August, 177 ; September, 173 ; October, 208 ; November, 198 ; December, 182. The greatest number of deaths was in May and the fewest in September. There is a sameness in the mortality of consumption by months, not characterized by any other disease.

Diagram No. 6 shows the mortality from consumption during the past year (1887) by weeks, the greatest number of deaths occurring in the last week of October, and the least number in the second week of August.

A glance at diagram No. 7, showing the deaths from acute lung diseases for the same period, shows vividly an effect of season, which is not manifest in pulmonary consumption. This diagram includes pneumonia, acute bronchitis, asthma, and pleurisy.

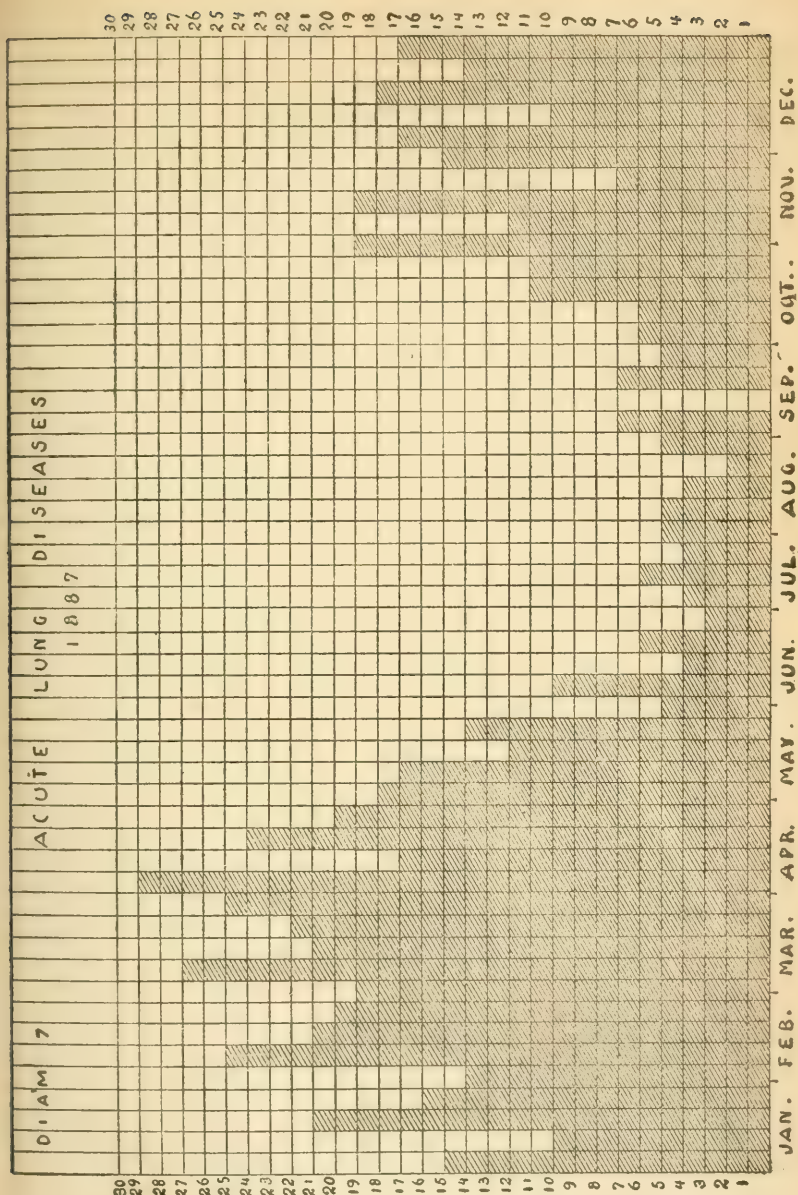
The death rate by sex in consumption is larger among women. During the past three years the mortality by sex is as follows : males, 1,051 ; females, 1,369. This is readily accounted for, from the fact that women are subject, to a far greater extent than men, to the evils of non-ventilated living rooms, as well as to the pernicious influences of other unsanitary surroundings.

Occupation, no doubt, has its influence in developing the disease ; but our registration does not yet cover a sufficient number of years to present any facts of value upon this subject.

From a careful study of this disease in New Hampshire for the past six years, but more especially from the registration returns of the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, the following conclusions are arrived at :

1. The disease prevails in all parts of the State, but is apparently influenced by topographical conditions, being greater at a low elevation with a maximum soil moisture, than in the higher elevations with a less moist soil. The prevalence of other diseases also affects the death rate from consumption.

2. That the season has only a small influence upon the mortality from this disease. The popular idea that the fatality is greatest in the winter is shown to be erroneous, the greatest number of deaths occurring in May.



3. That the mortality is considerably greater in the female sex.

4. That no age is exempt from the disease, but that the least liability of its development exists between the ages of two and fifteen, and the greatest between twenty and thirty. Advanced age does not assure any immunity from the disease, as is generally supposed, but the smaller number of decedents is due to the fewer living persons of that advanced period of life.

5. The death rate from pulmonary consumption is relatively much the larger among the foreign born.

6. The average death rate from consumption for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 is 12.86 per cent of the total mortality of the State. In Massachusetts, for the ten years ending 1886, deaths from consumption averaged 16.10 per cent of the total mortality; and in Rhode Island, for a period of twenty-five years ending 1884, 16.30 per cent. This shows a greater freedom from the disease in New Hampshire than in the two States mentioned.

In this very brief paper, prepared in great haste, I have attempted to show only a few leading and important facts relating to pulmonary consumption. In military warfare, it is necessary to know the strength of the enemy in numbers, how he is fortified, from what direction he is likely to make an attack, or how garrisoned, in order to be assured of a reasonable chance of success in repelling his advance or of capturing his position. To rely upon the gun and sword without this knowledge, would be to invite defeat from the start. So in dealing with the fearful disease under consideration, it is necessary that the physician shall have a full knowledge of the foundation upon which is reared this appalling structure of death. Prescriptions of cod-liver oil, etc., alone, will check this advancing enemy of death with no greater rapidity than the rain will wash away the eternal rock of Gibraltar.

The mortality from pulmonary consumption has already been reduced during the present generation in New England; but the reduction has been secured through a better knowledge of how to avoid it, rather than from any system of medication. By a well-directed application of the preventive knowledge which has been gained by a study of the history of the disease, its rate of fatality should be greatly lessened in the future.

DEATHS IN 1887.

The total number of deaths reported for the year 1887, for the entire State, was 6,250, exclusive of still births and premature births. The greatest number of deaths in any one week was 152, for the last week in July, and the least number was 87, for the last week in September. The death rate by months was as follows :

January	526	July	599
February	469	August	596
March	537	September	537
April	561	October	508
May	520	November	460
June	417	December	507

There were thirteen deaths with date not stated. The greater fatality was in July, and the lesser in June. The diagram on next page shows the weekly mortality, from all causes, for 1887.

The death rate for the State to every 1,000 of the population, basing the calculation upon the last census, is 18.01 : males, 3,059 ; females, 3,180 ; and ten with sex not stated. Of this number 4,902 were American born, 698 foreign born, and 650 nativity not stated.

Over one fifth of all the decedents were under five years of age. Deaths under one year of age, 914 ; between one and five, 470 ; between five and ten, 133 ; between ten and twenty, 317 ; between twenty and thirty, 451 ; between thirty and forty, 405 ; between forty and fifty, 425 ; between fifty and sixty, 500 ; between sixty and seventy, 735 ; between seventy and eighty, 1,006 ; between eighty and ninety, 686 ; between ninety and one hundred, 138 ; over one hundred, 7 ; age unknown, 63.

The following is a brief synopsis of the chief causes of death for the year :

CONSUMPTION.

The facts and figures herewith given in relation to this disease are in regard to its mortality for the year 1887, and may with propriety supplement the previous paper, on the extent and distribution of consumption in New Hampshire.

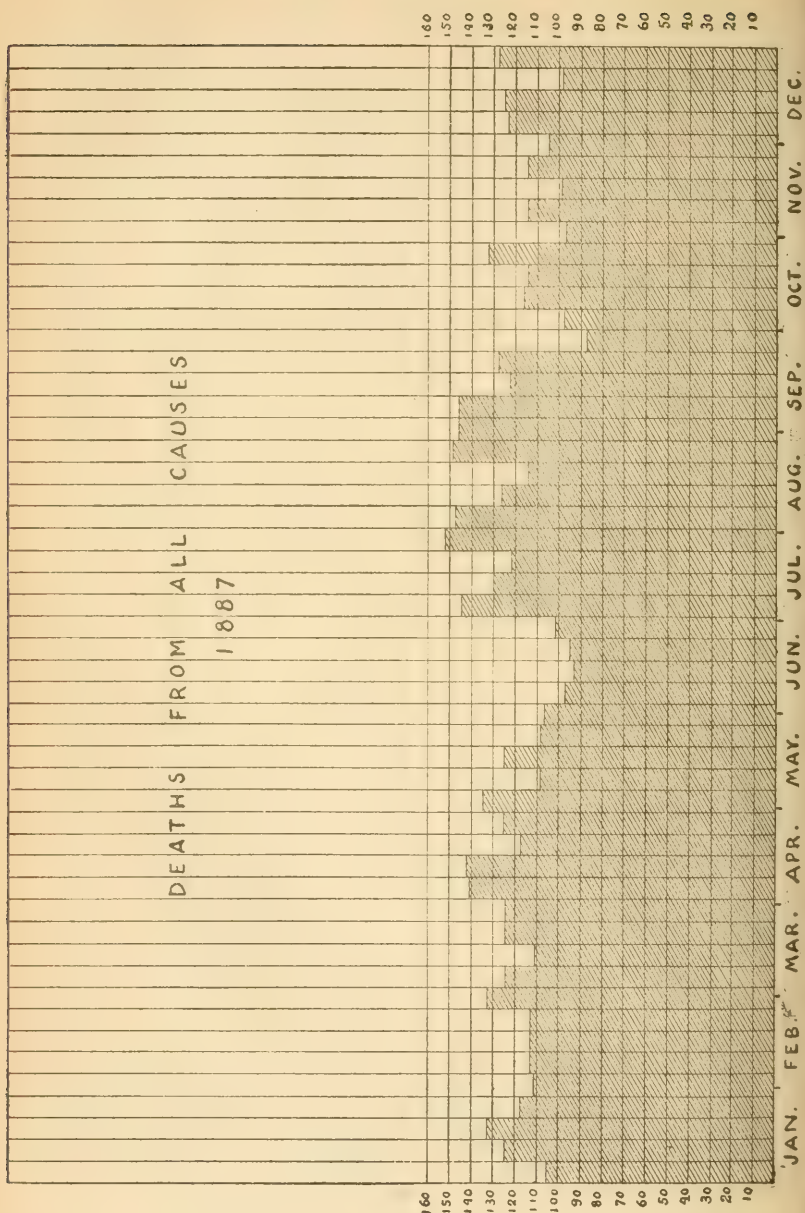


TABLE NO. 1.

DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION, BY AGES, MONTHS, NATIONALITY, AND CIVIL CONDITION.

DEATHS IN 1887.

191

COUNTIES.	Sex.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.	Total.	Grand total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not stated.
Rocking'm.	Males.	2				3	17	7	12	11	5	2		59		2	7	5	4	5	6	7	6	8	3	2	4	41	10	8	26	23	7	3	
	Females.		1		1	6	16	16	11	6	8	3	3		71	130	14	7	10	7	1	9	1	3	5	4	5	58	11	2	37	28	6		
Strafford.	Males.	1				5	7	7	5	5	3	1	1	36		8	2	2	5	4	1	2	1	4	4	1	2	29	5	2	17	14	2	3	
	Females.	1	1	6	1	6	17	9	4	2	1	2	1	44	80	3	4	1	1	8	2	1	3	3	9	4	5	32	11	1	24	17	3		
Belknap.	Males.	4					8	1	2	2	2	3		23		2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	18	5		7	14	2		
	Females.		1	1	1	3	5	5	4	1	1	3		25	48	3	1	1	3	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	4	20	2	3	6	11	4	4	
Carroll.	Males.						7	3	2	1	1		1	15		1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			1	3	12	1	2	10	5			
	Females.				1	2	7	5	1			2		18	33	3	1	5	4	1	2	1	1		1		17		1	10	6	2			
Merrimack.	Males.	1				2	4	7	8	4	5	3	1	38		3	4	3	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	5	25	10	3	14	21	3		
	Females.	1	1	2	1	6	10	13	5	6	7	5	1	58	96	4	3	5	6	4	9	3	3	7	4	5	5	49	7	2	30	22	6		
Hillsboro'.	Males.	3	1	3	6	16	15	9	8	5	3	1		78		6	4	4	6	12	5	8	6	6	9	8	4	45	28	5	29	23	12	14	
	Females.	1	2	2	1	16	29	18	13	5	3	6	4	101	179	8	6	12	4	8	11	8	7	13	7	10	63	33	5	39	35	10	17		
Cheshire.	Males.						5	3	3	2	1	1		15			1			4	1	1	4	3	1	1	12	2	1	10	4		1		
	Females.	1		1	5	8	5	5	6	1	3	3	1	35	50	5	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	1	29	3	3	17	12	6		
Sullivan.	Males.	1					2	3	2	1	1			11		2	3	1	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	8	1	2	7	3	1			
	Females.	1	1	1	1	10	3	1	3	1				21	32	2	2	2	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	16	1	4	12	9				
Grafton.	Males.					3	4	4	5	3	2	3	1	25		1	3	5	4	2			3	2		3	2	19	4	2	13	9	2	1	
	Females.	2	1	1	5	6	12	8	8	5	4	3		55	80	4	6	2	7	5	3	4	6	2	5	6	40	5	10	28	18	8	1		
Coös.	Males.	1				1	4	4	2	6	1			19		2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	8	3	8	14	4	1			
	Females.	1	1	1			9	4	2	1				19	38	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	11	3	5	13	6				
Total for State		15	12	8	15	72	194	145	101	77	55	46	21	5	766	766	73	63	63	82	61	58	60	55	73	52	58	552	145	69	363	284	74	45	

It is shown by the table that of the 766 deaths from consumption, 319 were males and 447 were females. Of these, 15 were under one year of age, 12 between one and five, 7 between five and ten, 15 between ten and fifteen, 73 between fifteen and twenty, 192 between twenty and thirty, 145 between thirty and forty, 101 between forty and fifty, 78 between fifty and sixty, 55 between sixty and seventy, 46 between seventy and eighty, 21 over eighty, and 7 with no age stated. Seventy-three died in January, 63 in February, 63 in March, 68 in April, 82 in May, 61 in June, 58 in July, 60 in August, 55 in September, 73 in October, 52 in November, and 58 in December.

The weekly rate of mortality from this disease may be seen by reference to Diagram 6, on page 185.

TABLE NO. 2.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY SEASONS, AGES, AND NATIVITY, 1887, FOR THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

Months	January. 6	February. 4	March. 7	April. 5	May. 7	June. 7	July. 9	August. 7	September. 9	October. 10	November. 9	December. 10	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters	17			19			25			29			90			
Ages	Under 10. 4	10 to 15. 3	15 to 20. 12	20 to 30. 24	30 to 40. 12	40 to 50. 16	50 to 60. 7	60 to 70. 5	70 to 80. 5	Over 80. 1	Not stated. 1		90			
Nativity														41	46	3
Males													42			
Females													48			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 11.15.

TABLE NO. 3.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY SEASONS, AGES, AND
NATIVITY, 1887, FOR THE CITY OF CONCORD.

Months	January. 1	February. 3	March. 5	April. 3	May. 1	June. 1	July. 1	August. 5	September. 2	October. 1	November. 4	December. 3	Total.	American	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters	9			4			8			8			29			
Ages	Under 10. 10 to 15. 15 to 20. 20 to 30. 30 to 40. 40 to 50. 50 to 60. 60 to 70. 70 to 80. Over 80. Not stated.	2	6	8	7	4	1	1					29			
Nativity . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		21	6	2
Males . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12			
Females . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 10.13.

TABLE NO. 4.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY SEASONS, AGES, AND
NATIVITY, 1887, FOR THE CITY OF NASHUA.

Months . . .	January. 2	February. 2	March. 4	April. 4	May. 4	June. 4	July. 1	August. 2	September. 4	October. 3	November. 3	December. 3	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters . . .	4			8			7			7			26			
Ages . . .	Under 10. 2	10 to 15. 3	15 to 20. 7	20 to 30. 8	30 to 40. 2	40 to 50. 2	50 to 60. 2	60 to 70. 1	70 to 80. 1	Over 80. 1	Not stated. 1		26			
Nativity . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		16	9	2
Males . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14			
Females . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 9.73.

TABLE NO. 5.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY SEASONS, AGES, AND
NATIVITY, 1887, FOR THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

Months . . .	January. 1	February. 3	March. 5	April. 2	May. 2	June. 2	July. 2	August. 3	September. 3	October. 1	November. 5	December. 5	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters . . .	9			4			8			6			27			
Ages . . .	Under 10. 10 to 15. 15 to 20.			20 to 30. 30 to 40. 40 to 50.			50 to 60. 60 to 70. 70 to 80.			Over 80. Not stated.						
				7	5	9	5	1					27			
Nativity . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		20	6	1
Males . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15			
Females . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 16.26.

TABLE NO. 6.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY SEASONS, AGES, AND
NATIVITY, 1887, FOR THE CITY OF DOVER.

Months	.	.	.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	American.	Foreign.
				6	1	1	2	5	2	1	3	2	6	3	4			
Quarters	.	.	.	8			9			6			13			36		
Ages	.	.	.	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.		36		
				2	1	7	10	5	4	2	2	2	1					
Nativity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		28	8
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17		
Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19		

Percentage to total mortality of city, 14.57.

TABLE NO. 7.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, BY SEASONS, AGES, AND
NATIVITY, 1887, FOR THE CITY OF KEENE.

Months . . .	January. February. March.	April. May. June.	July. August. September.	October. November. December.	Total.	American.	Foreign.
	1	3 3 1	3	2 2	15		
Quarters . . .	1	7	3	4	15		
Ages . . .	Under 10. 10 to 15. 15 to 20.	20 to 30. 30 to 40. 40 to 50.	50 to 60. 60 to 70. 70 to 80.	Over 80. Not stated.			
	1 3 4	3 3 1	3		15	12	3
Nativity . . .	.	.	.	.
Males . . .	.	.	.	.	5		
Females . . .	.	.	.	.	10		

Percentage to total mortality of city, 11.90.

The various percentages of deaths from consumption to the total mortality of the cities of the State, for the years 1883 to 1887 inclusive, are as follows:

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Average
Manchester . . .	14.89	14.28	13.03	15.01	11.15	13.67
Concord . . .	11.41	8.66	10.68	8.60	10.13	9.89
Nashua . . .	16.96	13.72	14.86	10.49	9.73	13.15
Dover . . .	20.97	16.60	16.17	21.17	14.57	17.89
Portsmouth . . .	16.02	14.74	12.18	17.84	16.26	15.40
Keene . . .	16.91	16.00	22.80	16.00	11.90	16.72

HEART DISEASE.

There were 575 deaths from disease of the circulatory system, 342 males and 233 females; 532 were reported under the general term, heart disease; the remainder were recorded as aneurism, angina pectoris, disease of arteries, embolism, elephantiasis, endocarditis, pericarditis and phlebitis. The ages of the decedents were as follows: Under one year of age, 19; between one and five, 6; between five and ten, 5; between ten and fifteen, 8; between fifteen and twenty, 8; between twenty and thirty, 27; between thirty and forty, 21; between forty and fifty, 42; between fifty and sixty, 70; between sixty and seventy, 132; between seventy and eighty, 158; over eighty, 74; age not stated, 5. Fifty-eight died in January, 43 in February, 48 in March, 62 in April, 43 in May, 49 in June, 39 in July, 45 in August, 42 in September, 38 in October, 43 in November, and 45 in December.

PNEUMONIA.

Five hundred and fifty-six deaths were reported from pneumonia and typhoid pneumonia, which was ninety more than were reported for the year 1886. Of the number registered, 280 were males and 276 were females. Sixty-eight were under one year of age, 33 between one and five, 7 between five and ten, 5 between ten and fifteen, 13 between fifteen and twenty, 28 between twenty and thirty, 32 between thirty and forty, 40 between forty and fifty, 48 between fifty and sixty, 89 between sixty and

seventy, 121 between seventy and eighty, 68 over eighty, and 4 age not stated. In January, there were 71 deaths; in February, 73; in March, 85; in April, 85; in May, 49; in June, 17; in July, 13; in August, 13; in September, 14; in October, 34; in November, 47; in December, 54; and month not stated, 1.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

Apoplexy, paralysis, and locomotor ataxia caused 463 deaths, according to the returns; 215 of the decedents were males and 248 females. The ages were as follows: Under one year of age, 2; between one and five, 3; between twenty and thirty, 7; between thirty and forty, 18; between forty and fifty, 29; between fifty and sixty, 50; between sixty and seventy, 102; between seventy and eighty, 155; over eighty, 94; age not stated, 3. Forty-eight died in January, 46 in February, 34 in March, 33 in April, 30 in May, 31 in June, 37 in July, 35 in August, 37 in September, 45 in October, 42 in November, and 45 in December.

OLD AGE.

There were 449 deaths from old age during the year, 196 males and 253 females. Of the decedents, 3 were between fifty and sixty years of age, 1 between sixty and seventy, 101 between seventy and eighty, 343 over eighty, and 1 age not stated. Thirty-four died in January, 32 in February, 36 in March, 53 in April, 45 in May, 40 in June, 37 in July, 31 in August, 45 in September, 36 in October, 28 in November, 29 in December, and 3 month not stated.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Three hundred and thirty-six deaths were returned as caused by cholera infantum, 174 males, 161 females, and 1 sex not stated. Two hundred and eighty-four were under one year of age, 51 were between one and five, and in one case the age was not stated. The number of deaths during July, August, and September, the most fatal season for the disease, was 135, 99, and 53 respectively, showing a decided contrast to the mortality of these months in 1886, when there were re-

corded 79, 122, and 106 deaths respectively. The parentage of the decedents is as follows: Americans, 71; foreign, 187; one parent foreign born, 45; parentage not stated, 33. The heavy mortality among children of foreign born parents was chiefly in Strafford and Hillsborough counties. In Manchester the parentage was: American, 12; foreign, 118; one parent foreign born, 17; not stated, 1. Nearly half of those not stated were reported from Coös county, and judging from the returns should be classed under foreign parentage. The following table shows the number of deaths from cholera infantum in the cities and in the large towns where the disease has been fatal to any extent, giving age, sex, and month; also the number of deaths in remaining towns. These 70 remaining cases were returned from 51 different towns, not more than two deaths occurring in any one town.

The record of mortality from cholera infantum is somewhat variable, there being 278 deaths registered in 1883, 268 in 1884, 219 in 1885, and 362 in 1886. The registration of 1887, 336, shows a decrease of 26 from the previous year, yet is a large number compared with the other reports. Hillsborough county furnished 53.57 per cent of the deaths, Strafford 13.69 per cent, and Rockingham 7.14 per cent. The usually heavy mortality in Manchester is still increased, there being 26 more deaths than returned in 1886. Of the 336 deaths in the State from cholera infantum, 44.04 per cent was registered in Manchester, which was 2.36 per cent of all the deaths from all causes in the State during the year 1887. Over 18 per cent of all the deaths in the city was from this disease.

TABLE NO. 8.

CHOLERA INFANTUM BY AGES, SEX, AND MONTHS, PARTICULARLY SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DECEDENTS IN THE CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS.

DEATHS IN 1887.

201

	Ages.			Months.												Total.	Grand Total.		
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Not stated.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Not stated.	
Portsmouth	Males.....	1									1	1	1					1	
	Females.....	3																3	4
Dover	Males.....	9	1								4	5				1		10	
	Females.....	3									2							3	13
Concord	Males.....	3	3								3	2						6	
	Females.....	1																2	8
Manchester	Males.....	66	7								36	18	11	2	3			73	
	Females.....	65	10								37	19	11	1	1	2		75	148
Nashua	Males.....	10									6	2	2				10		
	Females.....	9	1								4	2	2		1		10	20	
Keene	Males.....	5									1	2	2				5	5	
	Females.....																		
Barrington	Males.....	2										2					2		
	Females.....		1								3	1					1	3	
Berlin	Males.....	3									3						3		
	Females.....	3	1								1	1	1		1		4		
Not stated																			
Franklin	Males.....	4	1								1	1					1	8	
	Females.....	1									3	1	1		1		5	5	
Gliford	Males.....																		
	Females.....	4									1	3					4	5	
Laconia	Males.....	2	1								2	1					3	5	
	Females.....																		
Littleton	Males.....	3																	
	Females.....	2									1		1				3		
Newmarket	Males.....	2																	
	Females.....	1	2								1	1				1	2	5	
Northumberland	Males.....	1	1								2						2	3	
	Females.....		1								1						2	5	
Rochester	Males.....	7									1						1	3	
	Females.....										4						5	12	
Rollinsford	Males.....	5									1						1		
	Females.....		1														3	4	
Somersworth	Males.....	2	1									2					6		
	Females.....	6									1	3			1		7	13	
Remaining towns	Males.....	23	10								8	14	5	4			34		
	Females.....	29	7								1	4	12	13	2		36	70	
Total		284	51	1	3	2	3	3	5	7	135	99	53	15	6	4	1	336	336

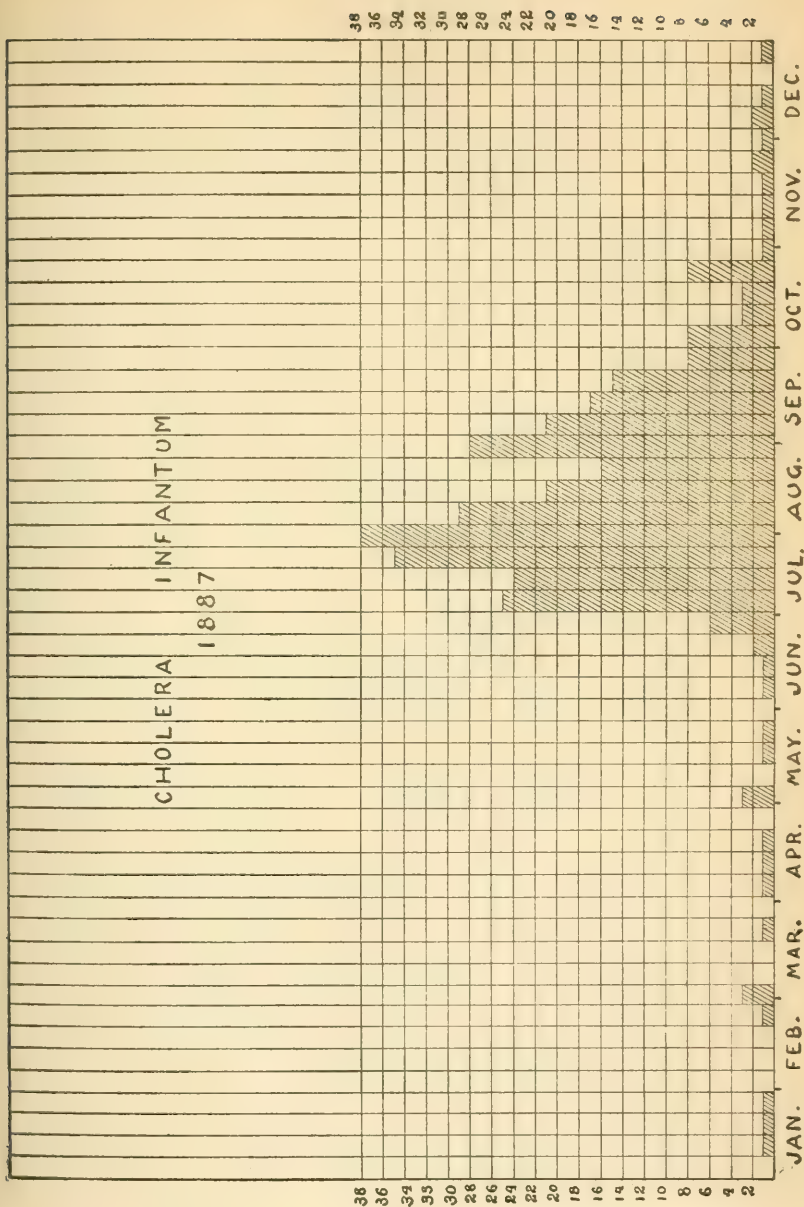
The mortality from cholera infantum in the cities of the State, for the years 1883 to 1887 inclusive, is shown below, together with the total for the State for those years.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Manchester	131	112	88	122	148
Dover	7	10	15	15	13
Nashua	15	14	13	30	20
Portsmouth	4	3	9	6	4
Concord	9	12	5	7	8
Keene	9	6	2	7	5
Total for the cities	175	157	132	187	198
Total for the State	278	268	219	362	336

The mortality from cholera infantum, by weeks, is vividly illustrated in the diagram. All the facts go to show that unsanitary conditions, with warm weather, are necessary factors in the production of the disease.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

1887



CANCER.

Of the 218 decedents from cancer during the year 1887, 70 were males and 148 females. Cancer, with no specified location of the disease, was returned as the cause of death in 131 cases; in the remaining cases, the organs especially affected were given as follows: Cancer of bladder, 1; bone, 1; bowels, 4; breast, 7; hand, 1; jugular vein, 1; lip, 3; lung, 1; mouth, 1; pancreas, 1; prostate, 3; rectum, 2; stomach, 35; thigh, 1; throat, 1; uterus, 14.

The ages were as follows: Under one year of age, 2; between fifteen and twenty, 1; between twenty and thirty, 3; between thirty and forty, 11; between forty and fifty, 31; between fifty and sixty, 46; between sixty and seventy, 50; between seventy and eighty, 46; over eighty, 23; age not stated, 5.

Died in January, 16; in February, 13; in March, 22; in April, 15; in May, 18; in June, 14; in July, 19; in August, 30; in September, 19; in October, 17; in November, 18; in December, 17.

DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and seventy-seven deaths from diphtheria were registered against 156 from the same cause in 1886, 78 in 1885, 110 in 1884, and 109 in 1883. The noticeable changes from 1886 were: decrease in Rockingham county from 41 in 1886 to 14 in 1887, and in Merrimack county from 25 in 1886 to 15 in 1887; increase in Hillsborough county from 32 deaths in 1886 to 46 in 1887, and in Coös county from 16 in 1886 to 61 in 1887. The combined mortality of diphtheria and croup is an increase of over 18 per cent more than that of 1886. The disease was especially fatal in Berlin, causing 51 deaths. The total number of deaths from the disease in Coös county is 34.46 per cent of all the deaths from diphtheria in the State.

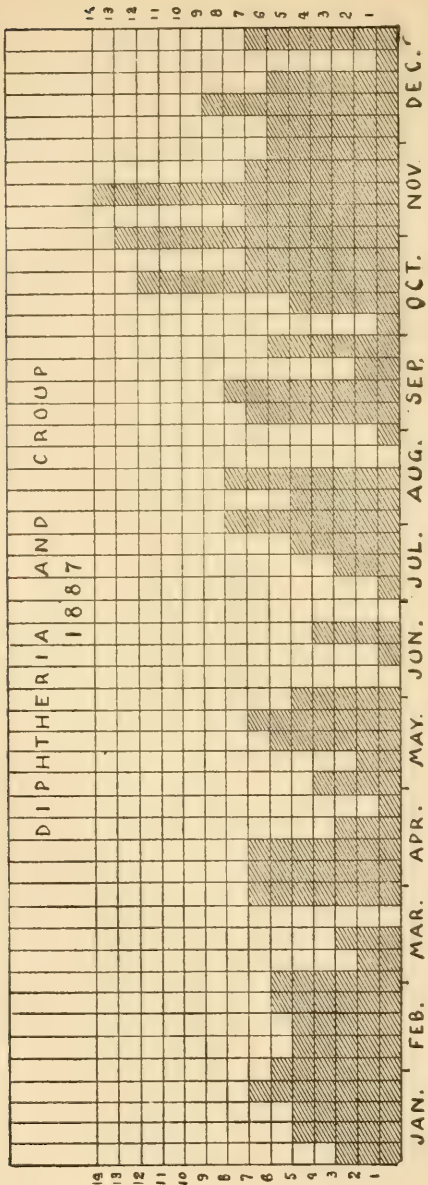
The following table shows the number of decedents in the cities and large towns where diphtheria prevailed to any extent, according to sex, age, and month:

TABLE NO. 9.

DIPHTHERIA, BY AGES, SEX, AND MONTHS, PARTICULARLY SHOWING NUMBER OF DECEDENTS IN THE CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS.

Sex.	Months.												TOWNS.				Whole number.			Ages.										
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Totals.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Unknown.	
M.				1	1				2	5	1	1	1	17	11	6			4	5		1								
F.	2	1												Manchester...	Manchester...	Nashua...	Nashua...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...	Barrington...
M.				1	1									4	2	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
F.																														
M.														3	2	1														
F.																														
M.														51	32	18	*		19	12	2									
F.																														
M.																														
F.																														
M.														3	2	1			1											
F.														Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...	Franklin...
M.														6	3	3			2											
F.														Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...	Gorham...
M.														Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...	Greenfield...
F.																														
M.														4	1	3			1											
F.														Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...	Hooksett...
M.																														
F.														Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...	Laconia...
M.														3	1	2			1											
F.														Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...	Mason...
M.														New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...	New Boston...
F.																														
M.														Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...	Newmarket...
F.																														
M.														Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...	Somersworth...
F.														3	3	3			2	1										
M.														5	3	2			1											
F.														Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...	Wilton...
M.														4	1	3			1											
F.														Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...	Whitefield...
M.														8	2	6			1											
F.														Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...	Wolfeborough...
M.														48	21	27			2	2										
F.														Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...	Rem'g towns...
M.																		1	8	1	5	2	3							
F.																		1	13	5	1	1	4	2						
	14	9	7	11	17	2	18	16	15	30	25	12	1	177	88	88	1	7	74	51	20	6	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1

* Classed with males.



TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 134 deaths from typhoid fever, including 8 reported as fever, 7 as bilious fever, and 1 as typho-malarial fever. This is the lowest mortality from the disease since a registration report has been published, the next being in 1885, when 136 deaths were reported; the returns of 1886 showed 193 deaths.

Of the 134 deaths, 68 were males and 66 females. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 2; between one and five, 6; between five and ten, 1; between ten and fifteen, 16; between fifteen and twenty, 22; between twenty and thirty, 41; between thirty and forty, 17; between forty and fifty, 8; between fifty and sixty, 7; between sixty and seventy, 6; between seventy and eighty, 5; over eighty, 2; and age not stated, 1. Five deaths occurred in January, 5 in February, 7 in March, 8 in April, 7 in May, 2 in June, 4 in July, 19 in August, 32 in September, 22 in October, 14 in November, and 9 in December.

The weekly death rate is shown in the diagram on next page.

BRAIN DISEASE.

There were 121 deaths classed under brain disease, including those reported as brain disease, abscess of the brain, softening of the brain, and nervous prostration. Sixty-nine of the decedents were males and 52 females. Ages as follows: Under one year of age, 9; between one and five, 8; between fifteen and twenty, 1; between twenty and thirty, 2; between thirty and forty, 7; between forty and fifty, 14; between fifty and sixty, 14; between sixty and seventy, 21; between seventy and eighty, 36; and over eighty, 9. Nineteen deaths occurred in January, 5 in February, 19 in March, 12 in April, 5 in May, 9 in June, 17 in July, 6 in August, 10 in September, 11 in October, 6 in November, 6 in December, and 1 month not stated.

CEPHALITIS.

The deaths reported as caused by cephalitis, meningitis, cerebritis, encephalitis, and myelitis make a total of 117, 49 males and 68 females. Ages as follows: Under one year, 23; between one and five, 37; between five and ten, 7; between ten and fifteen, 2; between fifteen and twenty, 4; between twenty and thirty, 6; between thirty and forty, 4; between forty and fifty, 9; between fifty and sixty, 8; between sixty and seventy, 9; between seventy and eighty, 8. There were 10 deaths in January, 9 in February, 15 in March, 16 in April, 13 in May, 7 in June, 12 in July, 9 in August, 7 in September, 3 in October, 6 in November, and 10 in December.

BRONCHITIS.

One hundred and fourteen deaths were registered under bronchitis, 56 males and 58 females, with the following ages: Under one year of age, 31; between one and five, 22; between five and ten, 3; between forty and fifty, 2; between fifty and sixty, 8; between sixty and seventy, 7; between seventy and eighty, 25; over eighty, 15; and one age not stated. Six died in January, 8 in February, 13 in March, 10 in April, 10 in May, 4 in June, 7 in July, 8 in August, 5 in September, 19 in October, 11 in November, 13 in December.

DIARRHEAL DISEASES.

Under diarrheal diseases were classed diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera morbus, which together caused 107 deaths, 47 being males and 60 females. The ages of the decedents were: Under one year of age, 22; between one and five, 18; between five and ten, 4; between ten and fifteen, 1; between fifteen and twenty, 3; between twenty and thirty, 5; between thirty and forty, 2; between forty and fifty, 7; between fifty and sixty, 6; between sixty and seventy, 10; between seventy and eighty, 15; over eighty, 17. In February there was 1 death; in March, 4; in April, 5; in May, 4; in June, 3; in July, 27; in August, 34; in September, 14; in October, 7; in November, 5; in December, 3.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE (NEPHRIA).

There were 99 deaths from Bright's disease, 63 males and 36 females. Of these, 1 was between five and ten years of age, 2 between ten and fifteen, 4 between fifteen and twenty, 5 between twenty and thirty, 12 between thirty and forty, 12 between forty and fifty, 14 between fifty and sixty, 26 between sixty and seventy, 18 between seventy and eighty, 4 over eighty, and 1 age not stated. Died in January, 13; in February, 6; in March, 14; in April, 7; in May, 12; in June, 5; in July, 8; in August, 9; in September, 7; in October, 3; in November, 7; in December, 8.

CROUP.

Eighty-four deaths were returned as caused by croup; 39 were males and 45 were females. Ages as follows: Under one year of age, 26; between one and five, 48; between five and ten, 7; between ten and fifteen, 2; between seventy and eighty, 1. Ten died in January, 13 in February, 6 in March, 9 in April, 5 in May, 2 in June, 2 in July, 5 in September, 9 in October, 10 in November, and 13 in December.

The following table shows the deaths from croup by seasons and ages:

TABLE NO. 10.

DEATHS FROM CROUP, BY SEASONS AND AGES, 1887.

Months	January. 10	February. 13	March. 6	April. 9	May. 5	June. 2	July. 2	August. 5	September. 9	October. 10	November. 10	December. 13
Quarters	29			16			7			32		
Percentages	34.52			19.04			8.33			38.09		
Ages	Under 1. 1 to 5. 5 to 10.			10 to 15. 15 to 70. 70 to 80.								
Deaths	26	48	7	2		1						
Total deaths	84											
Under ten years of age	81											

SCARLET FEVER.

According to the returns, scarlet fever caused 26 deaths during the year 1887, 11 males and 15 females. Although this is an increase of 5 deaths over the reports of 1886, yet it is a much smaller mortality than in the other years since a registration report has been published, being only about 45 per cent of the deaths in 1883. The ages of the decedents were as follows: Under one year of age, 5; between one and five, 10; between five and ten, 3; between ten and fifteen, 6; and between twenty and thirty, 2. One died in January, 2 in February, 1 in March, 4 in May, 3 in July, 1 in August, 4 in October, 5 in November, 5 in December.

The following tables show the distribution of the disease, according to seasons, locality, and ages:

TABLE NO. II.

DEATHS FROM SCARLATINA, BY COUNTIES, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Deaths.	COUNTIES.	Deaths.
Rockingham . . .	3	Hillsborough . . .	6
Strafford . . . .	. .	Cheshire	7
Belknap . . . .	. .	Sullivan . . . .	. .
Carroll	2	Grafton	3
Merrimack	2	Coös	3

TABLE NO. 12.

DEATHS FROM SCARLATINA, BY SEASONS AND AGES, 1887.

Months	January. 1	February. 2	March. 1	April. 4	May. 4	June. 3	July. 1	August. 1	September. 4	October. 5	November. 5	December. 5
Quarters	4			4			4			14		
Percentages	15.38			15.38			15.38			53.84		
Ages	Under 1. 1 to 5. 5 to 10.			10 to 15. 15 to 20. 20 to 30.								
Deaths	5	10	3	6		2						
Total deaths	26											
Under ten years of age	18											

The foregoing is a brief summary of the most prominent causes of death for the year 1887. We would refer those who desire a fuller and more minute review of the vital statistics of the State to the registration report, which will be issued during the present year.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

REPORTED BY G. P. CONN, M. D., DELEGATE FROM THE STATE
BOARD OF HEALTH.

This is an organization devoted to the welfare of the public health, and therefore, in importance, takes the highest rank among voluntary associations. Its membership comes from every State in the Union, and the Provinces as well as the Dominion of Canada have a representation, while the army, the navy, and the marine hospital service show their active interest by sending a delegation to its meetings. All the professions and vocations are represented among its members, yet, as might be expected, its meetings are more largely attended by physicians than any other of the professions.

The meetings are annually held in different sections of the country, at points that will allow members from all the States to assemble as quickly as is consistent with our extended domain. The support that is given and the number annually present are sufficient to show the earnestness of sanitarians and the faith they have in the ability of united effort in the prevention of epidemic, contagious, and infectious diseases. The work of the association is of great interest to every person, no matter what that person's station in life may be; for whatever can cause, or help to cause, discomfort, pain, sickness, death, vice, or crime, and whatever has a tendency to avert, destroy, or diminish such

causes, are matters of vital interest to every class of people, and the sanitarian, in seeking how to prevent disease, to prolong life, and how to improve the physical and mental powers in man, has an object in view that is second to none other; for without healthy minds supported by healthy bodies what hope has the individual or the community in the possibilities of this world or the next?

The fifteenth annual session was held in the United States court room in the city of Memphis, Tenn., November 8, 1887, and was called to order by the president, Dr. George M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, at 10.15 A. M. The session was opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Daniels, of Memphis, when Dr. Geo. B. Thornton, of Memphis, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, announced that he desired to extend invitations to the members of the association to visit the Merchants and Cotton exchanges; also invitations from the Tennessee and Chickasaw clubs, the freedom of which organizations were given the members. A reception at the Gayoso Hotel was announced for Wednesday evening. It was proposed to give a river excursion on the Kate Adams on Thursday, lasting from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The tower of the custom-house was open to the visitors. The secretary then read the names of the applicants for membership which had been approved by the Executive Committee, and they were elected to membership.

Other routine business followed, when the first paper on the program, "The Necessity of Burial Permits and Inspection of the Bodies of Deceased Persons," by Carl H. Horsch, M. D., of Dover, N. H., was read by Prof. George H. Rohé, as Dr. Horsch was unable to be present. It spoke of the dangers incurred by a hasty burial, noting a number of cases of this character. The writer thought that every precaution should be taken to guard against the probability of such an occurrence. He also spoke of the necessity of inspection of all bodies of deceased persons. This should be carefully done before the transportation of a body to a distant city for burial.

The second was papers on (1) "The Origin of Some Diseases," (2) "The Prevention of Microphytic Diseases by Individual Prophylaxis," by Ezra M. Hunt, M. D., secretary of State Board

of Health, New Jersey. The first was on the "Origin of Diseases," showing that some diseases, popularly supposed to be of a contagious nature, to be the result of climatic influences, that often were so great that the malady became almost an epidemic; while others, that have begun with a single case and spread throughout a country for an area of miles, were caused by the drinking-water used by the inhabitants, its superabundance of organic and inorganic being of a nature calculated to poison the entire system.

In discussing the "Prevention of Microphytic Diseases by Individual Prophylaxis," Dr. Hunt took the ground that the experiments and successes of Jennings and Pasteur demonstrated the wisdom of inoculation, and he held it to be also a demonstrated fact that the blood may be so changed with antidotal agents as to give the individual practical immunity against pestilence. In closing, Dr. Hunt said:

"With this new evidence I believe the time has come for a thorough testing, both by the practitioner and the biological investigator, of this new method of preventing and controlling disease. There are now many who believe that the real action of some of our most successful remedies is just this. The mitigation or prevention of a microphytic disease does not necessarily mean the destruction of the organism, but its inhibition *in loco*, or the modification of its chemical action on the tissues or its products so as to render it harmless. It is a part of that antiseptic medication which Professor Yeo, Professor Brunton, and many others recognize as steadily gaining ground for approval. If in an individual case of exposure, or in an outbreak in a family or neighborhood, this kind of prophylactic is available, it is easy to forecast the wonderful beneficence of the result. If, for instance, in an outbreak of diphtheria in a family, or in a neighborhood, we can put all persons exposed for a few days upon a prophylactic treatment, or if in the first outbreak of cholera in a locality all exposed persons can be rapidly brought under the inhibitive effect of a prophylactic administered promptly and cautiously, we will have in possession a mode for the limitation or prevention of epidemics far more likely to have practical application than any system which involves the cutting of the

skin or the introduction in any form of the actual virus of the disease. At any rate, with two such modes of defence at hand, we might hopefully expect to substitute the word sporadic for epidemic, and to bring many a vagrant pestilence within the range and duty of our control. The present age of advancing medical art will be rendered still more notable if it can be found that simple and active medication on the outbreak of any communicable disease will protect all those exposed thereto from the contagion, or so modify its effect as to make the attack benign."

At the conclusion of Dr. Hunt's paper, the report of the Committee on Disinfectants was heard, and the afternoon session ended.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was a notable and brilliant event, equal to any in the history of this most worthy association. The hour for the convention to be called to order was 8 o'clock P. M., but long before that time the large court-room was crowdedly filled, with quite a number of elegant ladies and distinguished citizens who had met to greet the learned sanitarians and physicians from every section of the country.

Promptly on time, Dr. Thornton, chairman of the local committee, with the Hon. J. W. Clapp and President Sternberg, escorted Gov. Robert L. Taylor through the south door into the court-room to the president's chair, amid prolonged applause. After the applause had abated, Dr. Thornton introduced the Rev. Dr. Daniel, who delivered an eloquent prayer, invoking blessings on the philanthropic association. At the conclusion of the prayer, Dr. Thornton, in a brief and complimentary speech, introduced the Hon J. W. Clapp, who, always profound, sincere, and eloquent, made one of the best of his many good speeches, which was partially spoiled in delivery by the frequent and prolonged outbursts of applause. Judge Clapp closed as follows:

"And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the association, it only remains for me, on behalf of the city of Memphis and all of her citizens, to reiterate the assurance of our sympathy and very high regard, and bid your association an earnest God-speed in its benign and noble mission, and if you shall find our

sources of entertainment limited, we can only regret that they are not as ample as the room we make for you in our hearts."

Governor Taylor was then introduced by Dr. Thornton, to tender to the association welcome on behalf of the people of the State. The Governor was, as he generally is, in a happy frame of mind, never lacking for a word or a well-timed and pointed anecdote, and he charmed and delighted his audience, who vociferously interrupted him with hilarious and genuine applause. Governor Taylor entertained the association with an eloquent address, and closed with this peroration to the profession :

" All honor to the physicians of the world ! All honor to the men of thought and action ! All honor to the friends and benefactors of our race ! All honor to this grand body of men who are engaged in this labor of love for their fellow men !

Gentlemen of the association, again I extend to you a thousand hearty welcomes to Memphis and to Tennessee. And I trust that when your labors are done on this earth that your rewards will be sweeter than those prophesied by a country preacher who in his prayer said : ' We thank thee, our Heavenly Father, that when our trials are over here below, and we pass over the river of death and stand in the sweet fields of Eden, there will be no trouble, no tears, no sorrow there, and we thank thee, O Lord, there will be no doctors there.' "

President Sternberg was then introduced, and read the annual address. The address was quite long, but was very instructive and was listened to throughout with profound interest and attention. It is impossible to do justice to this paper in an abstract.

WEDNESDAY. — MORNING SESSION.

The morning meeting of the second day's session of the American Public Health Association was called to order by President Sternberg, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The first paper to be read, according to program, was that by Dr. Carl H. Horsch, of Dover, N. H., on the " Necessity of the Inspection of Animals Required for Food." Dr. Horsch not being present, the paper was read by Dr. George H. Rohé, of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore. Dr. Rohé is an

excellent and distinct reader, and the paper was listened to with marked interest throughout its great length. The paper cited the law of Moses regarding the killing of animals. The deleterious effects arising from eating meat of animals which had not been properly slaughtered, and which were evidently diseased, were commented upon at length. The paper concluded by recommending that proper and competent persons should be appointed to inspect animals before they were slaughtered, and that a close examination of the internal organs be made afterward.

Dr. Azel Ames, of Chicago, read a very interesting and instructive paper on the "Meat Food Supply of the Nation." It was quite lengthy, and treated the subject most fully. In it he says: "Closely related to the welfare of the nation and to its food products lie the questions of their export trade and transportation traffic, through which much of our wealth and attendant advantages are assured. They are not easily divorced, and add dignity and importance to the subject. No reliable census of the animal wealth of the country has ever been taken, but however great it may have been, it has been seriously decreased in the past two years by terrible inroads of disease and losses of the herds of the Southwest and Northwest from severe droughts and winter hardships. Almost unconsciously, but nevertheless with great rapidity, we are approaching those conditions as between population and food supply which are the chief anxieties of European nations. The problems of the old world are fast becoming ours. So rapid has been the advance of our population, and so great the losses to our herds, that there are to-day, undoubtedly, less than 700 head to the 1,000 of population as compared with 814 head in 1860. We consume to-day 150 pounds of meat per capita against 111 pounds in 1860, and in Great Britain it has increased from 77 pounds per capita to 109 pounds since 1860. America makes good to-day the deficiency of the meat supply of western Europe by an astonishing total of eight hundred thousand tons. It is evident that our meat supply is rapidly diminishing from these natural causes; viz., the enormous increase of population and its consumption, the diminishing grazing area, and the increased cost of production. But aside from these

national influences, two that are distinctly abnormal threaten and depress the industries which produce flesh food: the first is disease, and the second is the old and new enactment of Congress and state legislatures. Pleuro-pneumonia, which is merely exotic in its character, has in the past five years inflicted a direct loss on the country of between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. The Consolidated Cattle Association has made steadfast war on the disease, and with the assistance of this association the bureau of animal industry has secured from Congress much help in its aid. They have urged the appointment of a commissioner by the President, and appropriations from Congress to enable him to get at the prime causes of this dread disease and to provide means for its eradication. It is the duty of the national government to take this matter in hand, for it virtually interests the whole people, and the next general census should include full and complete data on the subject."

Dr. John H. Rauch, secretary of the Illinois Board of Health, read the next paper, entitled "Cholera and Quarantine." The deficiencies of the quarantine of New York were explained, and correspondence between himself and Dr. Smith regarding the disease brought over by the Alesia in the latter part of September detailed. He read the report of the Philadelphia committee and two circulars which he issued to the New York quarantine commissioners and leading railway lines. To insure the proper methods of quarantine being followed, he thought the government should assume charge of the work.

Dr. F. Montizambert, quarantine officer of Canada, told of the additional stringent regulations put in force at his station. Every vessel from a port outside of Canada is required to have the quarantine officer's certificate before a landing can be effected. A regulation concerning hospital cabins on board ship had been carried out. Protection from small-pox was required of steerage passengers, either by an attack from the disease or by vaccination or revaccination within seven years. He advocated that some rule be made to apply to cabin passengers. The whole expense of Canadian quarantine service is borne by the government of the Dominion, which had control of the whole system.

Dr. Bell, of New York, arose and stated that the quarantine system at New York was in a miserable condition when the recently cholera-infected ship arrived. Dr. William Oldright, a member of the Ontario Province Board of Health, called the attention of the association to the misleading rumors circulated concerning the nature of the disease that prostrated the passengers of the Alesia. The cases had been reported as measles, and no precaution had been taken by the officers at Ontario to prevent the transportation of baggage or infected goods.

A number of others spoke on the subject under discussion, all arriving at the verdict that the quarantine measures used at the New York harbor were open to considerable improvement. Dr. Oldright submitted to the Executive Committee the following resolution :

Resolved, That this association would press upon the attention of railroad, national, state, provincial, and local health authorities the absolute necessity of abolishing the present system of scattering excreta along the railroad tracks, and of substituting therefor some method whereby the excreta can be completely and frequently moved from the trains and tracks, and safely and properly disposed of on sanitary principles.

EVENING SESSION.

The night session was well attended, notwithstanding the heavy shower that fell during the evening. The meeting was called to order at 7.45, Prof. C. A. Lindsley, of Connecticut, presiding. The program of the evening was commenced without delay.

A paper entitled "The Malarial Germ of Laveran" was read by Prof. William T. Councilman, of Baltimore. The topic was discussed in all its details, and illustrations were made by aid of drawings of the minute blood-poisoning corpuscles as they appear under a powerful microscope. The parasites shown were those found in the blood of persons suffering from attacks of fevers, as well as in the blood of one recently recovered from ague. The different forms assumed by these invisible particles as they pass through the blood, producing their evil mission, were clearly shown by the drawings. The embryo germ of malaria is hardly visible, even under the most powerful

magnifying lens in the early stages, but it is easily distinguished after becoming stronger and the fever secures a hold upon the system. The forms differ so greatly that too much attention cannot be given to the study of classifying them. To discover them in their mature form, a hyperdermic extraction of blood from the spleen is necessary. The medicine most effective in the destruction of the malarial parasite is that of quinine, Professor Councilman having made a number of experiments, and having noted the action of all medicines used for this purpose. This paper was instructive and scientific, a number of those present manifesting their interest by requesting Professor Councilman to explain the points not already clearly understood.

Dr. Joseph Holt, president of the Board of Health of Louisiana, after a few introductory remarks proceeded to read a paper on "Quarantine Defence of the Mississippi Valley," a question of vital importance not only to residents of the Mississippi valley, but one of national importance. Dr. Holt was emphatic in his denunciation of restricting officers in the discharge of their official duty, especially when on the prompt and full discharge of that duty depend the welfare and lives of a great nation. He as strongly denounced officers in such a position who stopped to spare the smallest effort to secure the safety from pestilence. He said :

"Explanations are necessary, for it seems utterly absurd to suppose that, without some extraordinary combination of powerful motives, an official body would deliberately shake off that sweet repose (vulgarly called laziness, but in official circles conservatism) and arouse itself to a course of intense and sustained activity. . . . Created by legislative powers, and made an element in the organic construction of the state government, the Board of Health represents in its official sphere the State of Louisiana, but in the advancement of scientific research in the department of hygiene, in the experimental application of improved methods of defence against pestilence, it represents the universal cause of humanity, it represents the combative and aggressive spirit of the American people against a national enemy of any kind, and it represents the people of the whole Mississippi valley, as it stands janitor at the gateway by day

and by night, in fair weather and in foul, ever on guard and defending this great commonwealth with all the energy, the nerve, and integrity of purpose that men can throw into a sacred cause.

‘Necessity is,’ indeed, ‘the mother of invention,’ and overwhelming necessity has compelled the State of Louisiana to summon to her aid the resources and accumulated experience of science, in a supreme effort to emancipate herself from the bondage of yellow fever, that inexorable tyrant which has robbed her citizens of those guaranties vouchsafed by the constitution, but which no mere instrument of human law could secure, in the protection of the people in life, in property, and in the pursuit of happiness.

Appealing to science, she has endeavored to solve the problem of quarantine and commerce; to reconcile and bring into harmonious relation the preservation of the public health and the maintenance of the public livelihood. Destiny seems to have imposed upon that State the task of solving a riddle which has vexed the ingenuity of governments since pestilence sought out the highways of commerce for paths of desolation. The test of time alone can determine the question, ‘Has she solved the problem?’ Very certain it is, if ever solved, it will only be through the use of an active intelligence operating through scientific methods, and not through religious incantations, or prayers and faith without works, or silly procedures, as the burning of tar barrels on street corners and firing of cannon as germicidal agents, or the issuing of proclamations of non-intercourse, or of prolonged detention, their equivalent.

If solved, it can only be by a people driven to desperate effort, and forced to throw aside reverence and forsake methods descended from their fathers, inherited of ignorance and superstition, and to adopt others provided by modern enlightenment.

The quarantine problem, as ordinarily considered, is a matter of small moment compared with the momentous issue depending upon it in those regions of the South liable to yellow fever invasions, for there it involves no less than the progress of Caucasian civilization through the confluent streams of the mighty Anglo-Germanic and Latin blood, threatening to prevent the attainment

of that exalted station which can be reached only by the white race.

If our future is to be the repetition of our history in relation to yellow fever, then farewell to the hope of commercial and manufacturing greatness of the States of the Mexican gulf and southern Atlantic seaboard! Under a unique expression of the 'Darwinian law—the survival of the fittest,' if exemption from yellow fever is to become with us a final and established test of fitness, the negro race can stand the test; while the white race, furnishing the brains, the capital, the sinews of energy, all that we hope for in high achievements, must also furnish that awful contingent which moves in silent procession to the realm of death and leaves in memory the record of epidemic mortality.

In the present and constantly increasing struggle for the bonanza of trade in this valley, and to the south of us, between the monster longitudinal railroads running to the Atlantic cities, and the natural and shorter course offered by the Mississippi river and longitudinal railway lines to the Gulf of Mexico, it is imperative, in the interests of the Mississippi valley, that neither should prevail, but that every avenue of trade should be untrammelled, and that all should enter into fair and equal competition. But upon Louisiana rests with singular emphasis the obligation of securing to the States of the interior the undisturbed enjoyment of a birth-right, in the defence of which they would willingly and freely shed their blood; of securing to them the uninterrupted navigation of the lower Mississippi, and an open waterway to the sea.

Any obstacle to the navigation of the Mississippi and its outlets to the sea is the curtailment of a sovereign right. It matters not if the obstructions be of silt, or vessels of war, or proclamations of non-intercourse, the States of the valley are resentful of them all; and Louisiana, holding the maritime outlet, will submit to no hinderance, except under irresistible compulsion.

In elaborating a system of quarantine, selecting germicidal agents, and devising apparatus for applying them, upon what testimony have we established our fundamental reasons? and through what line of logical procedure have we arrived at conclusions?

Disregarding the possibility of a cynical criticism, we reply to this inquiry by proclaiming the faith that is in us. The first promise of which man preserves a record is the direct assurance of his Creator, declaring the sovereignty of mind over matter, and the destiny of man to "multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

We know by daily proof there is no limit to his dominion over every living thing that moveth upon the earth, so far as relates to hugeness of size and subtlety of flight; what right, then, have we to believe the promise one of limitation in respect of things small?

Men capture fishes and the great whales, beasts, and birds, solely by the experimental use of a superior intelligence; by what logic, therefore, do they neglect the same intelligence, or use it lamely, in attempting to subdue the small living things that move upon the earth?

A few years since, the cotton worm devastated our fields, and was the chief factor determining the size of our annual cotton crop. Planters regarded it as an uncontrollable force, a dispensation of Providence, and declared themselves powerless before it. To-day the army worm is met with organized resistance, and fought with such obstinacy that it no longer ravages at will, but has ceased to be the autocrat of the cotton-fields. Intelligence, experimentally applied, has widened it!

The vineyards of Europe were withering, and the silk industry was well nigh destroyed, when the desperate necessities of starving multitudes compelled a national appeal to science, imploring of her the application of that intelligence which has stamped the creature man veritably in the image and after the likeness of his Creator. Responding to this appeal, the assiduous investigations of Pasteur and his co-laborers soon revealed the phylloxera and the pebrine, and provided methods for their destruction, and so, likewise, of pathogenic bacteria, affecting domestic animals and fowls. As observed in the ravages of the army worm, the phylloxera, and the pebrine, even so are pestilential diseases

affecting man seen to start from a minute beginning as center of infection, and presently cover the area of a village as of a city, and finally, perhaps, vast regions of country.

Knowing that reproduction and multiplication are functions or attributes of living matter only, and reasoning by analogy, the phenomena of pestilence were long since believed to be results of a living entity, hypothetically called a germ, capable of indefinite proliferation and spread.

Through the ingenious improvements of the microscope, those recondite scientists called bacteriologists have demonstrated this some time theory to be an actual fact, by exhibiting the living organisms and proving them to be such by numerous and positive tests. So now, at last, we have human intelligence dealing with the original promise in its microscopic application.

If that promise be true, man can and will have dominion over pestilence, as of the living things that creep upon the earth, and will subdue it. If he fails, having used truly his intelligence, then the promise is false, a mere delusion and a trap, and has been so from the beginning. But the logic of facts moves in the opposite direction, and shows there is no conflict of science and religion here; for all the proofs declare the glory of God, that His promise is without limitation and His mercy endureth forever.

Boldly planting her hope upon this rock, more substantial than the foundations of the world, Louisiana has appealed to science, as the embodiment of all human knowledge and intelligence, to deliver her and the entire people of our land from this bondage of fear; to have dominion over pestilence and subdue it. We may not at all times succeed, and pestilence may again stalk abroad, but we will go on with the fight, battling even against adversity, assured that mind will eventually have dominion."

Dr. Holt's paper was discussed by Dr. Thornton, of Memphis, after which the association adjourned.

THURSDAY. — MORNING SESSION.

The first paper was by Dr. Laberge, medical health officer of Montreal, Canada, and beside giving considerable time to the

disposal of garbage, as it is done in most cities, also gave a graphic description of the manner it is taken care of in Montreal. The paper was very interesting, but an abstract would fail to do it justice.

The remaining part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the following topics, presented by the Committee on State Boards of Health :

1. "What are the views of members of state boards of health as to whether state systems of quarantine should be replaced by a national system?"

2. "What are the privileges and experiences of state officers, as to the investigation of epidemics at points in other States or provinces threatening to them?"

3. "What diseases should be subject to interstate notification, and should there be uniformity in method?"

Respecting the first, there was some difference of opinion, which was brought out by a resolution to ask the national government to maintain two or three quarantine stations at points somewhat distant from large cities. To one unaccustomed to matters of this kind, the argument in favor of these stations being thus maintained was that they were the natural quarantine grounds of certain small cities having a small foreign commerce, the legal quarantine fees from which would not maintain a quarantine service, much less equip the same with the necessary appointments.

Now, as these were liable at any time to have vessels come into port with cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious diseases, it seemed highly important that some authority should exercise a wholesome control over these ports, to prevent their forming points of infection to other localities, and nothing seemed so appropriate as the strong arm of the national government, consequently the resolution prevailed.

In the course of the discussion, which took a wide range, your reporter was left to infer that any city in which the commercial relations with foreign countries were on such an extensive scale as to render the fees a source of gain, or, in other words, to be self-supporting, and give a liberal reward to the state or city government maintaining the same, it was a matter in which state rights

were very tenacious, and the local powers would gladly be "let alone"; but all other ports could be consigned to the tender mercies of the general government.

Now in matters pertaining to postal affairs, city and country fare alike. Postage is the same in a place of five hundred as it is in one of five hundred thousand inhabitants, and the great business centers, in consequence of their great use of the mails, help the less favored places to have the same facilities at the same small cost; and the question naturally arises, Why should not quarantine matters be arranged on the same broad basis? for surely every citizen in the whole country is vitally interested in the prevention of diseases which may be imported from foreign lands.

The second proposition was discussed by a few who had some experience with those at other points who did not seem to be sufficiently mindful of the fact that people outside of their immediate locality are keenly alive to the possibility of epidemics threatening them, and in consequence of which, the list of diseases which the third question should embrace was discussed, and the resolutions adopted by this association at Toronto, in 1887, were unanimously reaffirmed.

EVENING SESSION.

During the evening session, the following papers were considered:

Paper on "River Pollution in Connecticut," by Prof. W. S. Williston, of New Haven, Conn. This was read by Prof. Brewer, of New Haven. Report of the committee on "The Pollution of Water Supply," by Charles Smart, M. D., major and surgeon United States army. This was read by Dr. G. H. Rohé, of Baltimore, Md. These papers were discussed at considerable length, when the association adjourned.

After the adjournment, the citizens of Memphis gave the members of the association and their ladies a right royal reception at the Gayoso Hotel, in which the members of the association had an opportunity to form many very agreeable acquaintances.

FRIDAY MORNING. — CONCLUDING SESSION.

The business of the last session consisted chiefly in the election of officers and other routine work. The officers elected were :

President — Dr. Charles N. Hewitt, Red Wing, Minn.

Vice-Presidents — Dr. George B. Thornton, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Joseph Holt, of New Orleans, La.

Treasurer — Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn.

Secretary — Dr. I. A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

The new members of the Executive Committee are Dr. Henry B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich. ; Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, of Boston, Mass. ; and Dr. J. N. McCormick, of Bowling Green, Ky.

The next annual meeting will be holden in Milwaukee, Wis., in November, 1888.

Resolutions were adopted recommending some form of national health administration, or bureau of health, and a committee of five was appointed to bring the matter before Congress.

The association was again made the medium for the distribution of the prizes offered by Mr. Lomb, of Rochester, N. Y. The subject on which prizes are to be awarded this year is, "Practical sanitary and economical cooking for persons of small and moderate means." The first prize is \$500, and the second \$200. The committee of award are Prof. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven, Conn. ; Prof. G. H. Rohé, Baltimore, Md. ; Prof. Victor C. Vaughn, Ann Arbor, Mich. ; Mrs. B. H. Richards, Boston, Mass. ; and Miss Emma C. G. Polson, New Haven, Conn.

There was an especial fitness in holding an annual meeting of this association at Memphis, because that place is an impressive illustration of the old aphorism that "public health is public wealth." Memphis was an unhealthy city, notoriously so, as its epidemics in former years were well known throughout the land. To-day it is as healthy as any city in the country of the same population. The change that has come over the city in less than ten years seems more like the tales of romance than the mere realization of a scientific and economic truth.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOL LIFE.*

BY D. M. CURRIER, M. D., OF NEWPORT.

There has been so much already written on this subject, the literature on sanitation at the present time being largely devoted to school hygiene, that it seems like presumption for me to attempt to add to a theme which has been so ably discussed by a Lincoln, a Chittenden, and other worthy men. But, having this topic assigned me, I am resolved to accept the same, knowing that to those who are familiar with it I shall present nothing new, but hoping the great importance of the subject may interest some member of this Society who has hitherto given the common school but little thought in regard to its sanitary aspect. I know that we as a body have given but little attention to this subject, for I have the Transactions of the Society for the past thirty years, and nowhere, according to its records, has the subject of school hygiene been placed upon its program or discussed, to my knowledge, at its meetings, and I feel highly honored to stand before you to-day as the first to introduce this subject to your consideration, a subject which should have the earnest attention, not only of every physician, but of every layman in the State.

My object in this paper will be to present the advanced thought on the subject as it is to-day, as far as I know it, with the result of what little observation I may have made in my own limited field.

* This valuable paper was read before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and is here reproduced at the suggestion of some of the physicians who had the pleasure of listening to its reading. — I. A. W.

“Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness.” — *Washington*.

“If a nation expects to be ignorant and free in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.” — *Jefferson*.

These are the words of the founders of our republic, and most forcibly do they present the thought that our political safety lay in the general intelligence of the people; and it is no less apparent to-day that our common-school system is the very corner-stone of our national architecture than it was when its foundation was laid. It is our duty, then, to guard and foster it in every way possible, and to criticise its defects only to increase its usefulness. Our own State considers the education of its people of so much importance that the following law is found upon our statute books: “Every parent, guardian, master, or other person having the custody or charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, residing in any school district in which a public school is annually taught for the period of twelve weeks or more, within two miles by the nearest traveled road from his residence, shall cause such child to attend such public school for twelve weeks at least in every year.”

The penalty for neglecting to comply with this requirement of the law is punishable by a fine. This being the case, is it not, or should it not be, the duty of the State to see that the child is not injured physically, mentally, or morally while it holds this custodianship over him? Is the State doing all it can to discharge this sacred obligation to those who will soon assume the control of its affairs? Do we wish to bequeath to the future the greatest possible blessing any State can have, which consists in the greatest possible number of good lives and the greatest possible number in good health? If so, let us see if we have not something to do for the better sanitary condition of our common schools. The State Board of Health has commenced a good work in this direction, but it needs the hearty co-operation of every member of this society, and of every parent, guardian, and well-wisher of the State.

As physicians in active practice, how often do we see cases of ill health in school children caused by the unsanitary condition

of school life ! It may be brought to our notice by the parent casually remarking to us after this fashion : " I don't think it agrees with Fred to go to school. He comes home cross and peevish, mopes around, and does not want to do anything. He is growing pale and does not eat well, and at night he is restless, moans in his sleep, or repeats snatches of his lessons or shouts to his companions in their sports."

In such instances as this there is something wrong. It is frequently attributed to " hard study," or to " over-pressure " ; but in all probability these could have been well borne if the system at the same time had not been taxed to the uttermost to withstand the noxious effects of bad air, poisonous exhalation, poor light, and foul outplaces.

All do not suffer from these influences to an equal extent. That boy with a low forehead, coarse features, and a dull mind, who would never rise above mediocrity under any condition, is seemingly unharmed ; while on the other hand, that bright boy with nervous temperament, sensitive nature, and ambitious to accomplish his whole task to the satisfaction of his teachers, the one above all others who would be an honor to himself and to the community in which he might live, will be harmed. The too great brain tension will first be noticed by the knit brow, straining eye, and fixed attention. " The intellectual man with a strong mind does his brain work easy. Tension is friction ; and the moment the toil of a growing brain becomes laborious, it should cease. The best brain work is done easily, with a calm spirit, equable temper, and in a jaunty mood."

In the town where I live a little girl of six years, small of her age, a spare, delicate thing, but quick to learn, had been in one of our primary schools for two years. The vanity of the parents was gratified by the precociousness of their only child, and she was allowed to compete with those who were older and stronger than she. The " silver cord " was loosed to its breaking. She was taken sick in the schoolroom. The parents, thinking it a slight ailment, neglected to call a physician till the gravity of the symptoms alarmed them, when the result proved that brain fever had set in, which proved fatal in a few days. The conning of her lessons and the rehearsing of the exercises of the school-

room, in her delirium, told too plainly where the great strain was received that snapped the thread of life. Immediately subsequent to her death complaint was made of bad odors entering the schoolroom from the privy-vault. No doubt her "vital resisting power had been so lowered by the continued respiration of an atmosphere contaminated with poisonous gases" that the nervous system could no longer stand the strain.

Another class of cases that is injured by school life is that of girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age. During this period rapid growth frequently takes place; the girl of yesterday is the young lady of to-day. She has grown suddenly tall, and her form is rounding out into those symmetrical proportions which constitute the beautiful woman. All this requires a large amount of nervous energy to bring it about, and as it is nearly all expended in producing this visible change, there is for the time being but little stamina to the system. Active muscular exercise soon exhausts them and brings a feeling of languor. An analogous condition is to be seen in the vegetable world, in the tender shoots of some trees which in the warm spring-time will produce a wonderful growth in a few days, but which require the maturing influences of later summer and early fall to prepare them for the storms of winter.

The nervous energy is so exhausted in some girls during this period of rapid development there is very little left that can be profitably used in intellectual culture. Wait for a year or two until the system generally, and the nervous system in particular, have become firm and capable of endurance, and the individual herself will be surprised at the ease with which her school task is accomplished. If, on the other hand, parents and teachers, as well as the pupil herself, are anxious to press forward, and the brain is goaded on to perform its unequal task with the whole surroundings, in all probability, in an unsanitary condition, irreparable injury may be done, not only to the general health, but to all future scholarship as well. Headache will constantly occur if mental effort is attempted; the appetite will be poor; the nights will be restless, and a general state of neurasthenia supervene. The menses will be late in appearing, or if they have been normal for a few times they will usually stop alto-

gether. If the early symptoms of this condition are not heeded and a proper course pursued, the life of the individual may be totally wrecked.

Dr. Fordyce Barker says that the most common cases of amenorrhœa which come under his notice are in girls from the country coming to New York to finish their education. The change in living, the excitement of city life, the over-pressure by teachers, who in the severe competition of vocation desire the rapid advancement of their pupils, are, in his opinion, the active causes that bring it about.

Let us now consider what can be done to avoid some of the disastrous results alluded to above, and others which we may mention. In the first place, the location of the house is of great importance. It should be in a dry or well-drained situation. No standing or running water should be in the vicinity. The exposure should be southern, and shielded as much as possible against prevailing winds. It should not be near an accumulation of filth of any kind. If the school is in a city or village, it should be, if possible, somewhat retired, at least from the business portion, and not near a railroad, any saloon, hotel, or other public place.

Ample play-ground should be provided, and if inclosed, each seat in the house should be represented by thirty square feet in the play-ground. In every instance the sexes should have a play-ground by themselves, and it should be the strict rule of the school that no person of one sex should be permitted to enter the precinct of the other, unless in the presence of the teacher. It may be well to let the sexes play together at stated times, but always under the eye of the teacher. There should be no exception to this rule, no matter how young the pupils are. This might necessarily do away with the custom, which has crept into many of our rural schools from larger places where separate play-grounds are provided, of giving the mid-session recess to both sexes at the same time.

“It is not desirable to have many trees too near the house, for the reason that on dark days, if the foliage is abundant, they make the light in the room too somber, and when the sun shines through them into the room upon a breezy day it imparts a quivering effect to the eye.”

In connection with the surroundings of the house we should speak of the privy accommodations. In most instances in this State, except in the larger places, these accommodations are in the schoolyard, or, as often happens, there are no such accommodations at all. This is mere barbarism. An Episcopal clergyman has well described the situation: "As one travels through the rural districts, certain things are everywhere met with that are revolting to delicacy and offensive to the senses of a civilized man. Neat schoolhouses are seen all along the roads, attended by boys and girls together; but there is often no retiring-place for either sex, or else there are two small sheds situated in open view, not fenced off or concealed in any way. The scholar who would step aside is exposed to the observation of the other scholars and of the passer-by. The houses are neglected and filthy." Will not this description apply to many rural schoolhouses in New Hampshire? Are not many of them without even a "place of retirement"? And when one is provided, is it not frequently in full view, either from the windows of the house, or from the highway, or from both? And when it is reached what indecency meets the eye!

It has been well said by distinguished authority that "the true test of a nation's civilization is to be found, not in the splendor of its public buildings, but in the neatness of its privies." By this test I fear our schoolhouse privies would brand us as the most degraded savages on earth. Aside from being unsightly, they are often in a dilapidated condition, with large cracks through which the storms and snows of winter have undisputed sway. Surely a most uncomfortable place, and dangerous to health from the exposure necessarily incurred. Think of a young, delicate, sensitive, modest girl making her way through storm, wet, and sleet to such a place as this. How many there are who will restrain the calls of nature rather than encounter all these difficulties. And who can tell the number of our school children who are greatly, if not permanently, injured by these calls being unheeded?

It would cost but little to remedy this evil. In every instance the sexes should have a separate place of retirement. They should be in a separate building. In no case should they be in

close proximity, with nothing between them but a thin board partition. Each could be easily arranged to be entered from the play-ground of their respective sex, with the passage-way to and from the main building covered over and completely screened from observation and protected from the weather. At the same time it should be so constructed as not to furnish facilities for solitary vice.

In larger places which have a system of sewerage, the water-closets and urinals are frequently placed in the basement. This should never be done, as it is almost impossible to prevent more or less of the foul gases from finding their way to the rooms above.

In every instance the privy should be kept scrupulously clean and free from bad odors, even at the expense of the district if need be. It may conduce to this end if the seats are placed at an angle of forty-five degrees. Every offender against the tidiness of the place should be judiciously dealt with. I think it possible to create such a sentiment among school children that they will be ashamed to commit these nuisances. Children are creatures of imitation. They do what they see older persons and older children do, and after right ways are once established it will be comparatively easy to maintain them. Parents can do much towards bringing around this much-needed reform, and thus add vastly to the refinement of the future generations.

A little digression in regard to the moral sanitation of school life would lead me to say that something besides books are studied at school. The young minds are constantly open to receive new impressions and new ideas from every source. They are continually inquiring the why and the wherefore; and they take the right to investigate all mysteries. They are always searching out the unknown, whether good, bad, or indifferent, and much depends upon the first impression a new discovery makes upon them or the manner it is imparted to them. Who has a better right to be the teacher of their children in regard to certain things than the parents? And who can do it and leave a right impression upon their minds but the parents?

I appeal to the early recollection of every man and woman in this State, if it was not at school, of some classmate perhaps

older than they, that they first learned the ways of lewdness and immorality and the use of obscene words. We frequently have only to ride by a rural schoolhouse to be aware of the fact, by the caricatures seen, that other teachers are there besides the one that stands in the desk ; and the way these teachers impart their lore to their pupils poisons the whole stream of their existence even to the grave. I think it is the duty of every teacher, whether male or female, to seek out such offenders in school and punish them severely. It may not be corporal punishment. If the matter is approached in a right way, I think so much disdain can be cast upon it that it will entirely humiliate and abash the wrong-doer. This can be done more easily from the fact that there is an innate sense of shame aroused in every human breast by an act or a word that is indecent or low. The surroundings of the schoolhouse should always be such as to inspire in the minds of the pupils a genuine æsthetic taste.

The house itself, where there is no basement constructed underneath, should have a sub-floor space of at least eighteen inches. This should be open on all sides to give free and uninterrupted circulation of air, confined air-spaces in or underneath buildings of any kind being especially dangerous, as illustrated by Pasteur's experiment on bacteria simplex.

In our rural districts there is generally no complaint in regard to the house being built too high, most of them being one story and some of them low at that. It is only in cities, where land is scarce and valuable, that they have been built high to save area. A building more than two stories is to be condemned, and even when this seems to be necessary, as little going up and down stairs should be practiced as possible. All the appurtenances to the schoolroom ought to be on the same level, and the marching in the gymnastic exercises should never be from one story to another. One of the great factors in producing pelvic troubles in school girls is that of frequently climbing stairs. The very position they are obliged to assume in ascending in order to maintain the center of gravity, that of a half-stoop forward, is the one which in the female sex will produce those displacements frequently so hard to relieve and from which they suffer so much.

No schoolroom should be constructed with a seating capacity for more than forty, this being the maximum number for which any one teacher can faithfully care. If a room is to be constructed for this number of pupils, it should be at least thirty by thirty-six feet ; and I would give to each pupil and desk a floor space of twenty square feet, which should be considered the pupil's own special territory, and for the tidiness and good appearance of which he is individually responsible. This is allotting to each scholar a larger space than usual, but there are many advantages in it, such, for instance, as a better condition of the air in the immediate vicinity of each pupil, and the teacher would have better control of the habit of communicating, which is the bane of any school.

With the seats arranged in this way, and their number and the size of the room as given above, there would be 280 square feet of floor space around and including the teacher's desk. This might seem small, but the larger space between the pupils' desks would render a greater area unnecessary. As our schoolrooms are arranged, the teacher's desk is placed in front of those of the pupils. A plan which has been tried with great satisfaction is to place it behind, and when the pupils are seated at their tasks to have their backs to the teacher. I think good order could much more easily be maintained with this arrangement.

The pupils' desks and seats have much to do with the sanitary conditions of school life. A large proportion of spinal distortions, contracted chests, etc., can be traced directly to school life. An ill-fitting seat and desk also injure the deportment of the school, as they render the pupil restless and fidgety and necessitate a frequent change of posture to relieve the aching tissues. In my opinion, the perfect school-desk has not yet been invented, or at least come into general use, although there has been a great advance in this direction within the last twenty-five years. Well do we remember the straight-back seats and awkward desks of our boyhood. The latter we could scarcely reach while seated without inclining the body to a right angle of nearly forty-five degrees, resting upon which with one arm, to relieve the unsupported back, gave us a curvature of the spine. They have been brought nearer now and made more comforta-

ble. A still further improvement should be made by so constructing the desk as to enable it to swing noiselessly, so that when the pupil's back is supported, his book lying upon the desk will be at right angles to the line of vision, and when writing is practiced it can be placed at a proper angle.

Prof. Thomas W. Chittenden says: "The seats should be low enough to allow their occupant to place both feet firmly and squarely on the floor when sitting erect, broad enough to admit of the entire nates and five sixths of the under surface of the thighs resting upon them, in the same position, hollowed out so that the weight of the body shall be properly distributed over the whole surface of the *glutei* muscles instead of being concentrated upon two points only, thus insuring the avoidance of painful pressure, and always provided with backs which should be properly curved so as to support the spine without causing any feeling of discomfort, weariness, or undue pressure at any point."

Calisthenic exercises are far too much neglected in our common schools. It is an injury to a growing boy or girl to be restrained too long in one position or in one spot; it favors deformity and muscular weakness, and a kind of nervous unrest which disturbs the quiet of the school. Five minutes in practicing light gymnastics and marches will relieve all this, and send the blood coursing on its way, invigorating the body, relieving the cramped tissues, and brightening the mind.

Two other conditions which have the greatest possible influence on the condition of school life, viz., proper lighting and good ventilation, remain to be considered. It is less than a score of years since the subject of injury to the eyes of school children was brought to public notice by Cohn of Breslau, and it is remarkable how much imperfect sight has since been rightly laid at the door of school life. A large proportion of this visual imperfection has been traced to the poor and badly arranged light of the schoolroom. Among savage nations cases of myopia or strabismus are seldom found. Imperfect vision is one of the accomplishments of civilization and of high intellectual development.

No doubt optical weakness is in a degree inherited, and if we add to this the continuation of the exciting cause which devel-

oped the condition in the parent, we have a state of things which is fast making us a nation of myopics; for observation has revealed the fact that myopia is rapidly increasing in this country, and that it is almost invariably developed during school life. In some instances an increase of fifty per cent has been observed in pupils ranging from our primary to the graduates of our high schools. With proper light and sanitary condition this need not occur. Place a person in a condition where the system is taxed to the uttermost to withstand the noxious influence of his surroundings, and every organ suffers and its power to perform its proper functions is impaired.

It is an important fact for us to consider, and it carries with it a lesson we should heed, that in the ill-ventilated schools of Germany, where the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the air of the schoolroom varies from 20.5 to 120 parts in 10,000 (the usual amount in outdoor air being from three and one half to four parts in 10,000), the percentage of myopia varies from 11½ in the youngest classes to 62½ in the oldest; whereas in our own land, in a school atmosphere representing from 11.9 to 22.9 parts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 10,000, the myopic children in the youngest class is 3⅓ per cent to 26.78 per cent in the oldest. It appears from these statistics, taken from Dr. Lincoln's prize essay on "School Hygiene" before the American Public Health Association, that good sight in school children varies inversely to the amount of bad air in the schoolroom.

The arrangement and amount of light also may have much to do in injuring the sight of the pupils. Under no condition should a window be placed in front of the pupils; neither should a blackboard be placed between windows. All the light, if possible, should come from the left side of the room, at least it should all come from one direction. Light from two different directions is confusing to the eye and is liable to produce strabismus. The area of window space should be from 30 to 40 per cent of floor space, but well guarded by shades so as to control the light to the best advantage at different hours of the day.

During the dark days of winter the writer has been in the schoolroom where the windows aggregated less than nine per cent of the floor area, when for the last half hour of the after-

noon session it was so dark as to render it almost impossible to read ordinary print. The children, if required to study or read, would bring the book very near the eye, or lean far over the desk, in order to see. This position of leaning forward while studying is the one most conducive to myopia, in that it prevents the free circulation of blood to and from the head.

With all these favoring conditions, combined with that of high pressure stimulated by promotion, and prizes which in an ambitious scholar induce him to a long and continuous effort, it is a wonder that any escape with good eyes.

The absence of ventilation is the greatest sanitary ill of school life. Remove this, and many of the minor evils will disappear. Shut a number of respiring individuals into a room whose air contains upon an average 17.4 parts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in 10,000,* and where, upon an average, the air will become unfit for respiration in nine minutes and forty-three and one half seconds after being occupied,† and common sense teaches us that each one so confined must suffer injury to a greater or less degree.

Hitherto, the great difficulty in the way of ventilating our schoolhouses has been the want of knowledge how to do it economically; but we are receiving more light every year in regard to this great problem, and we trust ere long that none will have an excuse for neglecting the matter.

Ventilation during warm weather is quite a different thing from ventilation in cold weather, when the factor of how to keep warm enters into consideration. During cold weather, heating and ventilation are inseparably connected, and the object is to accomplish the latter without the waste of the former. In the vast majority of the schoolhouses in use in our State, no special attempt at introducing a system of ventilation has been made. There is nothing but the windows and doors to depend on for either letting good air into the room or bad air out. When anything more than this is done, it usually consists of an opening through the ceiling to the closed loft above, or if, perchance, some have advanced to the dignity of having an outgoing flue passing through the roof for the escape of bad air, the

* Lomb prize essay, by D. F. Lincoln, M. D.

† Report of State Board of Health, Vol. 4, p. 108.

point of egress to it is high up in the wall of the room. This is almost useless for the purpose for which it is intended, besides wasting a large amount of heat, which, rising immediately to the upper part of the room, passes off without being distributed over the room for the benefit of the occupants and in its distribution carrying fresh air to their lungs. Every scholar seated in the back part of such a room, or near a window, has experienced the uncomfortable effects of a low temperature, while at the same time the teacher was suffering from one too high; and with this unequal distribution of heat there is always an unequal distribution of good air.

Now I am perfectly satisfied, by experiments made in my own town, that the schoolroom, even in the coldest weather, can be well ventilated and equably and comfortably heated, and at the same time the amount of fuel consumed be diminished. This may seem like claiming a great deal, but I am prepared to substantiate the statement by the report of the financial agent of the board of education, who tells me about one quarter less wood was burned since the arrangement was put in than was burned for the same length of time before.

The same plan is recommended in the prize essay on "School Hygiene" already referred to. The cost of applying it to any house would be but a trifle. In the type of schoolhouses in general use in our State, the teacher's desk is placed near the entrance, with the stove not far distant, the smoke-pipe from which is carried over the heads of the pupils to enter the chimney at the back part of the room. Taking this condition as described, to carry out the plan to which reference has been made construct an incoming or cold-air duct under the timbers of the floor, reaching from outside and opening directly upward under the stove. At some point of its construction it should be furnished with a valve to regulate the flow, and should take the air, if possible, from three to six feet above the surface; at the same time the duct should be as straight as may be. Completely surround the stove by a sheet or galvanized iron case, standing some five or six inches from the stove and reaching from the floor to somewhat above the top, and crimped over.

Here, then, you have a hot-air furnace in a very simple form, which is constantly drawing the air from outside and heating it

before distribution through the room. Then, as no system of ventilation is worthy the name without facilities for the outflow of foul air as well as the inflow of fresh, and *vice versa*, arrangements could be easily made for that by building the chimney in its usual place, laying its foundations upon the ground, and on the level with the floor place a register in its side for the outflow. This should be constructed large, the smoke-pipe passing into it before reaching the ceiling and continuing through its center to its top. This, by heating the air in the chimney, would produce a powerful draft. The course of circulation would then be started by the heated stove through the cold-air flue, by which it would be heated and sent to the upper part of the room, and finding no means to waste itself by passing out there, it is carried over and downward to the outgoing flue, the passage through which is accelerated by the heated smoke-flue. Thus the air in the breathing line of the pupils would be constantly changed.

I have no time in this already too lengthy paper to enter into a discussion as to the amount of air admitted, the requirements of each pupil, or the frequency of the required change. Only be assured that if your flues are sufficiently capacious, and adjusted with care, you will have the best system of ventilation known for the class of schoolhouses for which it is intended.

I think that between furnace and steam heat preference should be given to the latter, as by indirect radiation there is constant danger of getting bad air from the basement, whereas, if steam is used, the pipes can be boxed up at the sides of the room, where fresh air can be admitted to them from the outside, and they at all times be under the control of the teacher.

I will not take further time to review the opinions of the latest and best authorities in regard to what should be the relative position of incoming and outgoing flues in cases where steam or furnace heat is used, but refer you to the vast amount of literature on the subject that is accessible to all, only hoping that we, as physicians, knowing that the very least of sanitary ills is a hinderance to the boy or girl subjected to its influence, and through them to the men and women of the future, will take a deeper interest in the subject of school hygiene, and endeavor to educate the people up to a better understanding of the sanitary demands of school life.

THE SOURCES OF SUPPORT OF THE INSANE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.*

BY J. P. BANCROFT, M. D., CONCORD, N. H.

The census of 1880 makes the number of insane persons in the State 1056. The number at this time must be something more.

At the present time they are distributed as follows: At the N. H. Asylum for the Insane there are 337; at the several county asylums there are 437. The remaining numbers are scattered in their homes about the State.

The N. H. Asylum for the Insane is a state institution and under direct state supervision. The county asylums are departments of the county almshouses and not subject to state inspection, being under the sole management of the county commissioners.

For the agitated and unreliable cases of these county patients there are constructed annexed buildings in which they are provided for by themselves, while the quiet and harmless live with the ordinary paupers.

These institutions have not been founded by direct state legislation, but have grown up in the several counties as the increase of county paupers has demanded separate care. Remedial treatment is not attempted at these institutions. Cases manifestly hopeful are sent to the state asylum for treatment by the county authorities, there to remain while the same authorities choose to try the experiment of curative measures. While there

* From the International Record of Charities and Correction.

these county patients come under state supervision, and stand in the same relations as private self-supporting persons, their board being paid by the counties at the fixed rates. It does not appear from the county reports that separate accounts are kept for the insane at the county institutions, or that special statistics of admissions, discharges, deaths, or recoveries are kept separate from ordinary inmates. Neither is there any statute requiring medical examination or certificate of insanity for admission to these county asylums. Their admission rests wholly with the county officers. Such insane county paupers, however, as are sent to the state asylum, either for curative treatment or for special custody, are received only on the established legal conditions of admission — medical examination duly certified, or order of court. The number of this class of patients, at the time of writing, at the state asylum is forty-two, and while there they share all the privileges of private patients.

The same statement is true of a small number of patients committed to the state asylum by town authorities. These are dependent persons who have legal settlements in towns. The number of this class, at this writing, is thirty-one. They are admitted on medical examination or order of court, and after admission are in the relation of self-supporting patients as regards all rights and privileges at the asylum, and the asylum charges for their support the ordinary price.

The criminal insane are also committed to the state asylum, either directly by order of courts, or by the Governor and Council if the person becomes insane while serving sentence in prison. Of this class there are now fourteen, and their support is paid directly from the state treasury. The three classes just described — county, town, and criminal insane — constitute all at the state asylum who are supported at public expense.

The balance of the patients, about eighty per cent, are private boarders and self-supporting, with the exception of a statute provision of six thousand dollars annually, which is credited to indigent beneficiaries as in part payment for board.

This same class are further aided by the income from certain permanent funds. Benevolent persons have, from time to time, for more than fifty years, made bequests or gifts to the asylum,

the income from which is devoted to the welfare of the insane, especially the indigent class. The larger part of this income goes to lighten the burden of their self-support. These funds now amount to about two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. This, with the state aid referred to, renders self-support of the indigent comparatively easy, and within the reach of most who are not absolutely penniless and without friends. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of relief which these timely charities have brought and are bringing to individuals and families in the time of their sorest need, a relief which withholds many from impending pauperism with its dreaded humiliation. The average number of beneficiaries is not less than one hundred and fifty, and there are rarely less than fifty of these who, but for this timely assistance, would become chargeable to the public, with all that this implies.

This is the helping hand ever silently extended to lead these suffering ones through the dark day of trouble, and when withdrawn leave their social relation unstained. Too much cannot be said for charities of this kind. It is not the poor alone that become beneficiaries, but incidentally the public also. These charities act powerfully to diminish pauperism of the insane. Many of the latter if once they broke down during an attack of insanity would never regain their ground of self-support. In States where no such private source of aid in an emergency exists, there are unquestionably many supported as permanent paupers who otherwise would have weathered the temporary storm and remained self-sustaining. To one who has long watched the practical working of these charities, in their private and public aspects as well, it seems clear that no benevolent disposition of funds could be wiser or surer of a perpetual lease of usefulness.

While these thoughtful helpers of the poor and distressed have themselves gone into the silent land, they work here, as they desire, evermore, and their names are fit to be with his who of old helped the man who had fallen among thieves down between Jerusalem and Jericho.

HEALTHY HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.*

BUILDING A HOME.

LOCATION.

The location of the home of the workingman is often determined by considerations over which he has no control. Cost of land and distance from place of labor must influence the selection. If possible, however, the house should not be located in a low, damp place, nor on made earth. In cities, many low tracts, and even the beds of small streams, marshes, and lakes, are filled in with general refuse, such as street sweepings, back-yard rubbish, ashes, and garbage. Such soil, unless thoroughly under-drained, must be unfit for the location of habitations. It is damp, and will for years be filled with the products of decomposition arising from the putrefaction of the garbage deposited there. Houses built in such locations must be damp, musty, and unhealthful. The inmates of a house built in such a place are likely to suffer from malaria, bilious fever, and rheumatism, even if they do not fall victims to the more dreaded diseases, typhoid fever and consumption. The house should also be far from marshes and other low lands whose surface is covered with water in the spring and early summer and then exposed later. Such situations are likely to be malarious. Neither should the home be located near manufacturing establishments which usually have much garbage about them, such as breweries, tanneries, glucose factories, rendering houses, and oil refineries.

*From the Lomb Prize Essay: "Healthy Homes and Foods for the Working Classes," by Prof. Victor C. Vaughan.

The site should be one which is naturally well drained; and whether this be the case or not often cannot be decided in cities without consulting maps which show the original lay of the land before any grading had been resorted to, though the position and course of neighboring streams and the location of springs may suggest valuable information. The slope of the land should be from the house. Extra precaution must be taken when it becomes necessary to build at the foot of a hill which is covered with houses from which the surface water and underground drainage flows toward the home. The location of neighbors' outhouses, with reference to the proposed home, should also be taken into consideration. While an intelligent man will not neglect the sanitary condition of his own premises, his neighbor's cesspool or privy-vault may drain into his well and poison his drinking-water. Have the house upon a place high enough, and as dry as possible. Avoid, whenever practicable, narrow streets, which are devoid of sufficient sunlight and pure air. The width of the street should be twice the height of the houses along it, and no street, even in the business centers of cities, should be narrower than the height of the houses. In many of the older cities, however, the streets are narrower than this.

The best soils upon which to build are gravel, marl, and limestone, for in these the drainage is likely to be better than in others.

A due amount of shade around the home renders it more healthy, but the shade should not be dense enough or close enough to the house to obstruct the air and light.

THE CELLAR.

Every dwelling-house, even that which has but one room in it, should have a cellar or should be raised sufficiently high from the ground to allow a free supply of air under it. The walls of the cellar should be perfectly water and air tight. It is better, in making the excavation, to remove the earth a foot on all sides further than the line on which the outside of the wall will stand; then, after the walls have been built, pack the space with clay or gravel. In this way the walls of the cellar are more likely to be kept dry. If built of brick the walls should be hollow, consisting of a thin outer wall two or three inches from the

main wall. The two are firmly held together by occasionally placing a brick across from one to the other as the walls are being built. Unless this is done, moisture will pass through a brick wall, it matters not how thick it may be.

The cellar floor should be of concrete, about six inches thick, and covered with Portland cement or asphalt. If the soil be very damp, tiling should be placed under the cellar floor, and carried out beneath the wall to a larger tile which passes around the house and leads off into some suitable receptacle.

It is absolutely essential to a healthy house that its cellar should be free from dampness and ground air. In order to secure these requisites, the walls and floor of the cellar must be well built, even if it becomes necessary, on account of increased cost, to deprive the superstructure of some of its ornamentation.

The cellar should be well supplied with light by having windows above ground, or by sunken areas in front of the windows. The window-sashes should be hung on hinges, so that they may be easily opened when the cellar needs an airing.

If the cellar is to be used for several purposes, as the location of the heating apparatus and the storage of fuel and vegetables, it should be divided into compartments, the temperature of which may be kept at different degrees.

Basement bedrooms are almost universally unhealthy, and should be used only in cases of absolute necessity. It is also best not to have the kitchen in the basement, especially if the room directly above be occupied. If stationary washtubs be placed in the basement, they should have a metallic or porcelain lining, and the pipes which conduct the refuse water from them should be thoroughly trapped.

THE WALLS.

If built of brick, the walls of the house should be hollow, as described in referring to the walls of the cellar. Furthermore, the plastering should never be placed directly on the brick. The inside of the wall should be "furred," scantling nailed to the furring, and the lathing done as in a frame house. It has been found that a single brick will absorb as much as one pound of water; and if a brick wall be built solid, and the plastering placed directly on the brick, the house will be constantly damp.

Many of the older brick houses are constructed in this manner, and consequently their interiors always have a damp, musty odor, it matters not how untiring the housekeeper may be in her efforts to have everything sweet and clean. Even in case of a stone wall the plastering should not be placed directly on the wall; though stone does not absorb water to any such extent as brick does.

New brick and stone walls are necessarily damp, and for this reason houses built of either should not be occupied until some weeks after the building of the walls. In order for them to dry thoroughly they must be pervious to air; and walls built as recommended above will allow the air to pass through them freely. Plastering does not prevent the air from passing through the walls, but paper does. However, as papering is the most economical way in which walls can be decorated, it will long continue in use. Wall papers containing arsenical colors have been, and are still to some extent, used. Rooms decorated with such papers are not suitable for living-apartments. It is generally supposed that only the green colors contain arsenic, but, in truth, it may be present in paper of any color. The only way, then, by which they may be avoided is by having the selected samples tested. Any intelligent druggist or chemist will make the analysis for a small fee, which should be at the expense of the paper-dealer.

A nice way of finishing inside walls is to paint and then varnish them. The varnish prevents the rubbing off of the paint, and places the walls in such a condition that they may be washed whenever desirable.

THE FLOORS.

Floors should be made tight, so that they may be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water occasionally. The best floor, from a sanitary view, is one of hard wood, planed smooth, and oiled. It is far better to have a clean, bare floor, than one covered with a filthy carpet. However, where carpets are kept clean, and are occasionally taken up and the floor scrubbed, there is no objection to their use; and it must be admitted that a clean carpet adds much to the comfort of a room. A cheap straw matting is now made which can be washed when neces-

sary, and it will not retain dust and filth to the extent that woolen carpets do. Such a covering is especially suitable for dining-rooms.

ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS.

The living-rooms should be on the sunny, airy side of the house. Human beings as well as plants demand sunlight. Too frequently the good housewife shuts out the sunlight for fear that it will fade the carpet. As some one has said, "It is far better to have faded carpets than to have faded cheeks." A little saving in the color of the carpet is poor economy when it is secured at the cost of health. Especially should the room occupied by the women and children, who are indoors much of the time, be well supplied with light. If there is to be a long, dark hall or passageway in the house, let it be on the side upon which the least sunlight falls, and place the living-rooms on the other side.

It is, unfortunately, the fashion to make bedrooms small in order to have a large sitting-room. Too often the bedroom is a mere recess scantily supplied with fresh air. It is better to have a smaller sitting-room and a larger bedroom. Even farmers often suffer from diseases which are due to an insufficient supply of pure air. This arises from the fact that for six or seven hours out of every twenty-four they are shut up in small, tight, musty bedrooms, and are compelled to rebreathe the air which they have already once breathed.

As has been said in discussing the cellar, basement bedrooms are always poorly supplied with fresh air, and are generally damp and musty. They should be used only in cases of absolute necessity. Attic bedrooms are cold in winter and hot in summer, and their use also can be excused only on the question of dire necessity.

If the owner of the house can afford it, at least one bedroom should contain a grate or fireplace — for, with every attention to the laws of health, there will come times when some member of the family will be sick; and the sickroom should be full of cheer. The open fire is cheerful, and serves as an excellent ventilator. Pleasant surroundings often aid the doctor's pills and potions in restoring the patient to health.

Of course the number and exact arrangement of the rooms will depend upon the purse of the owner; but a cottage may be built so as to be as healthy as a palace, — and indeed the advantage is often in favor of the former, as the more complicated finishings and elaborate furnishings of the latter may serve as harbors for dust and filth.

Space may often be saved by doing away with the conventional long, dark hall, and by having the stairs go up from a sitting-room or from a smaller vestibule. The long halls are often cold, dark, and dreary. In winter they are filled with cold draughts, and in summer they are receptacles of refuse of various kinds, and at all times they are cheerless. They may be necessary in certain houses, but in small homes they are neither ornamental nor pleasant.

It is the ambition of most American housewives to have a parlor, in which the most valuable household ornaments are placed, and which opens only when some honored guest comes. The small boys of the family look upon it as forbidden territory, and too frequently both fresh air and sunlight are regarded as intruders, and are shut out. The exclusion of the small boy may be all right, but the air and sunlight should not be treated with so much discourtesy. Indeed, they should be considered the most honored guests, and should be welcomed even to a place in the parlor.

Probably the most important room in the house is the kitchen. Before you praise the housekeeping of any woman, visit her kitchen. The parlor may be a beauty, the bed linen may be spotless, the table may be covered with decorated china, but if the kitchen be filthy all is in vain. But in order that the kitchen may be kept in good condition its construction must be proper. The floor is best of hard wood or yellow pine; or, if these be too expensive, of selected white pine. They should be kept bare.

At least two windows, one on each side, are desirable. A pantry or shelves for setting aside clean cooking utensils and dishes should be at hand. If the cellar be used for the storage of vegetables, an inside stairway from the kitchen or pantry should lead down into it. The flour-box in the pantry should be so hung that it will close itself. It adds much to the comfort of the cook,

and to the cleanliness of the walls and ceiling of the room, if the stove or range be covered by a hood which conducts the vapors arising from the cooking food into a flue in the chimney.

If the owner can possibly afford it, the house should contain a bathroom. In the absence of public water supply, a force-pump below, a cold-water tank in the attic, and a hot-water tank attached to the kitchen range will furnish the bathtub. The room should be heated either directly or from another room, otherwise it would not be used much in cold weather. The cost of the bathroom and its supply need not be great, while the pleasure and benefit derived from its use will be appreciated.

THE WINDOWS.

The importance of an abundant supply of sunlight has already been insisted upon. If possible, every room should have direct light, and not be dependent upon that which is diffused through an adjoining room. The location of the windows should be such as to give the greatest amount of direct sunlight. The windows should extend well towards the ceiling, and should be hung so as to lower from the top as well as raise from the bottom.

The window shutters or blinds must be hung in such a manner that they are easily opened. In no part of the house should they be kept closed during the day.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

It would be wholly out of place to attempt here any elaborate discussion of the many methods of heating and ventilating buildings now in use. Only a few practical statements will be made with reference to securing adequate warmth and sufficient fresh air in dwellings.

The most common methods of heating small residences are by the stove, open fire, and hot-air furnaces. The stove is the most economical. The open fire is the most enjoyable, and where it is sufficient, the most healthy; but in the Northern States the open fire alone seldom furnishes enough heat during the coldest months. The hot-air furnace may be so constructed as to be a good method, but care must be used in selecting the furnace and arranging for ventilation.

In small houses the heat is generally supplied by stoves. In rooms which are occupied only during a few hours of the day the wood stove is sufficient, and, indeed, has certain advantages. The room can be quickly heated, and when left, the fire soon dies out, thus saving fuel. But where the room is constantly occupied, coal is a more suitable fuel than wood. The temperature is more even, and the fire burns more slowly. The relative cost of these fuels varies in different sections.

The coal stove should have no loose joints through which gases can escape. The mica doors should be kept in repair, and the flue must not be allowed to clog. The principal gases given off from burning coal are carbonic acid gas, carbonic oxide, and sulphurous oxides. The carbonic oxide is poisonous when inhaled in any quantity. It produces a sensation in the head similar to that which would be caused by a tight band; and in larger amounts it renders persons insensible and may produce death. It should be remembered that the carbonic oxide is without odor. Whole families have been fatally poisoned with it. Especial care must be taken with coal stoves which are used in bedrooms or in rooms which communicate with bedrooms, as the carbonic oxide may prove fatal to persons while sleeping, without waking them; but there is no danger if the stove and flue be in proper condition. Makers of wrought-iron stoves and furnaces will insist that these gases pass readily through cast iron, and for this reason their stoves are superior, and free from danger; but a properly constructed and properly managed cast-iron stove or furnace is free from danger, and in many respects is superior to those made of wrought iron. Especial attention should be paid to the position of dampers in coal stoves at night.

One of the greatest objections to the use of stoves is that in houses in which they are used there is generally no attempt at ventilation. However, a house heated with stoves may be as well ventilated as any other. In houses as ordinarily built, much fresh air will come in through the crevices around the doors, windows, and baseboards. But if many occupy the room, the amount of fresh air which finds admittance through these channels may be insufficient; especially is this likely to be the case if the room is partly surrounded by other parts of the building, and consequently has but a small surface directly exposed to the

outdoor air. Besides, the direct draughts from doors and windows may be so great as seriously to affect the health of the inmates, giving them colds. When any of these troubles exist, one of several simple devices may be resorted to in order to secure the admission of plenty of fresh air without dangerous draughts. The most common of these devices consists in fitting a piece of board from four to eight inches wide in the window frame under the lower sash. By this means a space is left between the bottom of the upper and the top of the lower sash, through which the air enters, and the current is thrown upward, striking the ceiling, from which it is diffused all over the room. Dr. Keen recommends tacking a piece of cloth across the lower eight or ten inches of the window frame, then raising the lower sash to a greater or less extent, according to the weather. In this way two air-vents in the window are established, one under the lower sash, the current of which is turned upward by the cloth, and the other between the upper and lower sash, as when the board is used. Through the upper vent it is supposed that some of the foul air will escape, though the current through this opening is not invariably outward.

What is known as Maine's elbow-tube ventilator consists of a board placed under a raised sash, as already described. This board carries two tubes about six inches in diameter, which turn upward, and the ends of which are supplied with valves by which the amount of inflowing air can be regulated.

Another method provides for smaller tubes brought through the wall and turned upwards into the room. Some favor still another plan, which consists in bringing a tube about six inches in diameter through the wall, and, possibly, under the floor to the stove, where the tube terminates in a sheet-iron jacket placed around the stove, leaving a space of one or two inches, and having escapes only at the top of the jacket. The heat of the stove will produce a strong current through the pipe, and the incoming air will be warmed in passing through the jacket.

By any of the above-mentioned devices, abundant facility may be furnished for the admission of fresh air; but as two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, there must be provided some escape for the foul air. This should always be attended to in the construction of the house. For every room

which is to be heated by a stove there should be two flues, one for the smoke and other gaseous productions of combustion, the other for the removal of foul air from the room. The ventilating flue must come to the floor, just above which should be a register. When there is a fire in the stove, the upper part of the ventilating flue will be warmed by the smoke flue, and consequently there will be an upward current in it. In this way the withdrawal of the foul air is rendered certain. It should also be seen, in the construction of the chimney, that the inside of this ventilating flue is not left so rough as to impede the flow of air through it, and that it is not clogged with mortar or pieces of brick. A good draught through the ventilating flue is almost of as much importance as the draught of the smoke flue.

The partition between the smoke and ventilating flues should be of brick placed on edge, thus making it as thin as possible, so that the upper part of the ventilating flue will be thoroughly heated from the smoke flue. By another method the smoke flue may be made of iron pipe placed in a large flue, and the space all around the pipe will serve as the ventilating flue. I have stated that the register in the ventilating flue should be near the floor. If near the ceiling, as some would have it, there would be too great a loss of heat, as the fresh air as soon as heated would find its exit. For summer ventilation, the foul-air outlet

may be at or near the ceiling; but such ventilation in winter costs too much, and, besides, when it is used, great difficulty will often be experienced in heating the room.

With the plan recommended above, there is no reason why any room heated with a stove may not be so well ventilated that no disagreeable odor will be perceptible to the most sensitive person upon coming in from the outdoor air; provided, always, that the room is clean. Unfortunately, however, the great majority of houses which are heated

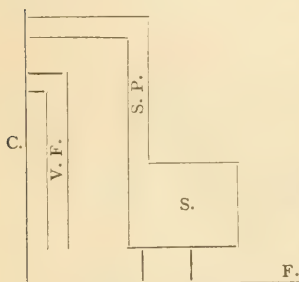


Fig. 1. — F., floor; S., stove; S. P., stove pipe; V. F., ventilating flue; C., chimney.

by stoves are built without the slightest provision for ventilation.

In such houses, fresh air may be introduced according to the methods already given; but the escape of the foul air is more difficult to be provided for. It may be done, however, as follows: Place a tin or sheet-iron pipe, of from six to ten inches in diameter, according to the size of the room, along the wall behind the stove. The lower end of this pipe extends to within a few inches of the floor, and remains open, while the upper end passes, by means of an elbow, into the smoke flue below the point at which the stove-pipe enters, as shown in the accompanying Fig. 1. The upper end of the ventilating flue may, when the chimney begins near the ceiling, terminate in a jacket around the stove-pipe, the jacket passing into the chimney as here shown in Fig. 2. In all cases the ventilating flue is to have air-tight joints.

With the open fire or grate, the withdrawal of the foul air is all provided for, as it will escape up the chimney. The open fire is not so economical as the stove; but, when sufficient to warm the room, the former is, at least as both are ordinarily arranged, more healthful. With the open fire or grate, much of the heat escapes up the chimney; however, with the grate this loss of heat can be to a considerable extent lessened by setting the fire-basket well forward.

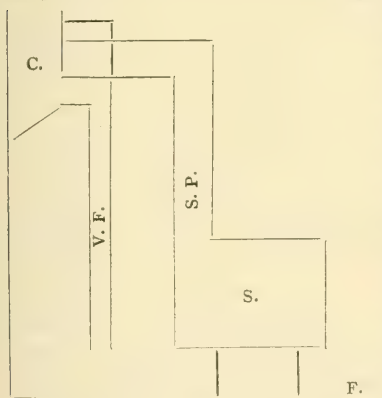


Fig. 2.

When the hot-air furnace is used, certain precautions are desirable, both for economy and health. In the first place, the furnace selected is nearly always too small for the extent of heating required of it. When this is the case, the fire must be pushed as much as possible in order to keep the rooms warm in winter; consequently the air entering the room is overheated, and produces headaches and dullness.

At the same time the furnace is soon burnt out, and any money saved in the first place by purchasing the smaller size will

have to be expended with an additional amount in securing a new furnace.

The furnace should be thoroughly encased with thick brick walls, to prevent great loss of heat by direct radiation in the cellar. The owner of the house will be rewarded for his time and trouble if he sees to it that this work is well done.

The furnace must receive the air which is to be heated directly from the outdoor air, and not from the cellar. The cold-air duct should be perfectly air-tight, so as wholly to prevent the cellar air from entering the heating-chamber. Wooden air-boxes are not to be recommended unless they are carefully lined with some metal. The external opening of the cold-air box should not be near any cesspool, drain, or other possible source of deleterious gases. It should also be protected by a piece of wire net. In the cold-air duct, preferably near its external opening, should be a sliding valve, by which the amount of air passing to the furnace can be regulated; but care must be taken that this valve is never entirely closed. Probably it would be better to have it made so that when pushed in as far as possible it will obstruct only half the area of the duct.

The air chamber in the furnace should be kept supplied with water. The hot-air flue should be so arranged that the horizontal ones are not more than fourteen or sixteen feet in length, for if the horizontal flues be much longer than this, the draught through them will be so slight that the rooms will not be warmed, while the rooms supplied with vertical pipes will be overheated.

The warm-air register in the room should not be placed directly in the floor, but in the base-board. If placed in the floor, it soon receives a large amount of dust and other refuse.

With a hot-air furnace properly selected and arranged, the amount of warm, fresh air entering the room is sufficient. But before the fresh, warm air can enter, the air already present must find an exit. The following principles may guide us in economically ventilating a room heated with a hot-air furnace: 1. Bring the fresh air in near the floor; 2. Take the foul air out near the floor; 3. Create a draught in the foul-air shaft by means of heat.

Unless the air already in the room has some means of exit, it

will be found utterly impossible to heat the room with the warm-air furnace. Thus it will be seen that both the heating and ventilation depend largely upon the withdrawal of the foul air. If the foul-air register be near the ceiling, much of the warm air from the furnace will escape directly into the foul-air shaft. If there be an open fire in the room, the foul air will find a ready exit through the chimney. If there be only a ventilating flue, it should be in the same chimney with some other flue which is heated at least in its upper half. Thus a number of ventilating flues from as many rooms may be placed in the same chimney with and arranged about the smoke flue of the furnace. Often we find that one ventilating flue is expected to do service for a room on the first floor, and also for another directly over it on the second. The result frequently is, that the foul air of the lower room passes into the room above. There should be a separate ventilating flue for each room.

WATER SUPPLY.

It is of the greatest importance to the family that its supply of drinking-water be of unquestionable purity. That such dreaded diseases as cholera, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and dysentery may be spread by impure drinking-water, there can now be no question.

The sources of drinking-water may be divided into the following classes: 1. Cistern water; 2. Surface water; 3. Subterranean water.

Cistern water is that which is collected upon the roof of a house, and stored in a reservoir known as a cistern, or in a tank which is usually placed in the attic of the house. Cisterns, or underground reservoirs, are more generally used than tanks. The condition of this kind of water will be influenced by the air through which it falls, by the nature of the roof, and by the kind of cistern, and the care exercised in keeping the roof and cistern clean.

In large cities, especially where there is much manufacturing done, there is always a considerable amount of dust and other impurities in the air, much of which is brought down with the rains. The conductors leading from the roof to the cistern should be

supplied with means for turning off the first part of the rainfall. In this way the impurities taken from the air and those collected on the roof are disposed of. Especially is this desirable if the roof be of wood and old, if there be a collection of leaves and other *debris* from projecting branches of trees, and if there be any chance of birds depositing their excrement upon the roof. Probably the cleanest roofing material is slate ; but its cost has prevented its general use in the construction of residences.

The cistern should be built of brick, and plastered watertight upon the outside as well as upon the inside. Strict attention should be paid to this, and the walls should be so built as to prevent the possibility of water from the adjacent soil passing into the cistern. The top of the cistern should be well covered, so as to prevent small animals as well as vegetable refuse from falling in. The best covering would be a box built up several feet above the ground, and covered with fine wire netting. In this way the fresh air will pass down, and the space above the surface of the water will be ventilated. When this cannot be used, a tight covering of stone, or of wood if all boards are removed and replaced by new ones at the first sign of decay, may be used.

A wooden pump should not be placed in the cistern, as it soon decays, becomes covered with moss, and collects upon it much filth. An iron pipe with the pump in the kitchen is probably the best arrangement. However, the cistern should never be built under the house. When so built the air above the water is invariably bad, and the periodical cleaning out of the cistern, which should be done once a year at least, is not so likely to be attended to.

It is customary in some places to place near the top of the cistern an overflow pipe which leads into a cesspool or privy-vault. This practice has, without doubt, cost many lives. There should not under any circumstances be any connection between the cistern and any receptacle of filth. This overflow pipe is often untrapped, or the trap becomes defective, and the gases arising from the decomposing matter of the cesspool and privy-vault pass into the cistern. Indeed, cases are known where not only the gas but fluid refuse has thus been poured into the cistern.

However much care may be taken with the cistern, — and the above suggestions should be deemed of imperative importance, — the cistern water should be filtered before using. Many cheap and effective household filters are made, and it is not necessary to go into detail concerning their construction ; but a few practical hints may be given as to their care. A filter which is kept constantly under water soon becomes utterly worthless. The charcoal box should be frequently exposed to air, and, if possible, to direct sunlight. A filter removes suspended matter, and, on account of the air condensed in the pores of the charcoal, destroys to a certain extent the organic matter held in solution in the water. If any epidemic disease prevails at the time, it is always safest to boil any and all water used for drinking purposes. Cistern water may be boiled and then filtered. If one has no regular filter, it will be better at all times to boil the water, after which it may be allowed to run through a piece of filter paper, which can be obtained for a trifle at any drug store, placed in a tin or glass funnel. When filter paper is used, a new piece should be placed in the funnel each day.

The purity of surface water will depend on the condition of the soil upon which it falls and over which it flows, as well as upon the air through which it falls. Water which falls upon and flows over a filthy soil should not be used for drinking. Since the amount of refuse on the surface of the earth is usually greater in thickly settled countries, the water collected on such sheds is unfit for use. That there is a certain degree of purification in running streams there can be no doubt ; but notwithstanding this, specific poisons have been carried long distances in rivers, and have still manifested their poisonous effects.

When any serious epidemic prevails, and surface water constitutes the drinking supply, it should always be boiled. In India, the spread of cholera is often along the water-courses into which excrement from the sick and the bodies of the dead are often cast. Typhoid fever and dysentery are also often spread by the use of surface water.

The water collected in shallow wells is really surface water, and that often of the worst kind. The use of drinking-water from shallow wells is, as a rule, to be condemned. Many people

think if water percolates through a few feet of soil, every harmful substance is removed. No greater mistake could possibly be made. Indeed, by percolation through the soil the impurity of the water is often increased. Various kinds of filth which have accumulated upon and within the soil are dissolved in the water and carried into the well. Often we find in a small back yard a cesspool, privy-vault, and well, all in close proximity. If the well be a shallow one, such an arrangement is probably the worst, in a sanitary sense, that could possibly be devised.

Subterranean waters used for drinking purposes are those obtained from springs and deep wells. Whether such waters are pure or not depends largely upon the geological formations in which they exist. The source of the water must be below rock or thick clay beds in order for the water to escape surface contaminations. Springs from gravel hills may be as impure as shallow wells. A very small amount of iron in water does not render it unfit for drinking; but water which contains more than one tenth of one per cent of iron is unfit for constant use.

Deep wells should have their walls so protected as not to permit of surface water finding its way through them. If this is not the case, their waters may become quite as foul as those of shallow wells.

Subterranean waters are often hard. By this is meant that they fail to make a lather with soap, or a large amount of soap must be used with them in order to produce a lather. The hardness of water is due to the presence of certain inorganic salts, as those of lime and magnesia, which form insoluble compounds with soap. Hard waters are divided into two classes: First, those whose hardness is removed by boiling. This is known as temporary hardness. Second, those whose hardness is not removed by boiling. This is known as permanent hardness.

Many waters possess both a temporary and permanent hardness. Such waters are improved by boiling, but are not rendered wholly soft. Hard waters are not suitable for laundry purposes, especially when the hardness is largely permanent. They also often form incrustations in boilers. But unless the hardness be very great, it does not unfit the water for drinking purposes. There has been much discussion as to the probability of hard

waters producing goitre. It is well known that this disease is very prevalent in certain limestone districts; but that the use of hard water for drinking is the cause of the disease has not been positively demonstrated. It would be best, however, for families in which a tendency to goitre prevails to use soft water.

Hard water has also been supposed to favor the formation of gravel. The writer has met with a few persons who are troubled with gravel only when using hard water.

Some hard waters have an irritating effect upon the bowels of those not accustomed to their use, producing in such persons diarrheas.

In case of the use of a public water supply, it is the duty of the health authorities of the city to see that the water is wholesome, and it is the duty of the consumer to see that the water is not contaminated on his premises. Lead pipe and lead-lined storage tanks should not be used for conveying or storing cistern water. The pipes should be of iron, or, better still, of block tin, or should be lined with tin.

THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE.

One of the most important questions connected with modern sanitation is as to the best methods of disposing of waste matter. When allowed to accumulate in the vicinity of homes, it may poison both the water and the air. Many of the older cities of Southern Europe have become thoroughly saturated with filth, and for this reason cholera has found a fertile field for its growth in Spain, Italy, and Southern France. Filth and disease always go hand in hand, the former leading the latter. Cleanliness invariably lessens the death rate. Typhoid fever, cholera, and other diseases whose growth and spread are plainly due to the accumulation and putrefaction of waste matter, should be stamped out of existence. With perfect cleanliness they would not be known.

It is the writer's object to give here some practical suggestions for the disposal of waste matter. Probably the disposal of human excrement deserves more care than any other waste. In cities where there is an abundant public supply of water, and where sewers are in use, the water-closet is the most convenient method,

and it may be made perfectly safe. Where water-closets are used, the so-called "separate system" of sewerage is desirable. This system provides two sets of sewer conductors. One of these is the ordinary brick sewer, and this system is used only for carrying off the storm-water. The other is made of small sewer pipes which convey the sewage proper, and which are connected with flushing-tanks, by means of which they are periodically flooded with water and washed clean. The advantage of this method is easily understood. When the single system is used, the sewers are necessarily large, in order to carry off the great amount of rain-water. The bottom and sides of these sewers must be more or less rough, and they are flushed only at the time of heavy rainfalls; consequently, much of the time the flow of sewage through them is slow, and the solid matter is deposited on the rough surfaces, where it decomposes with the formation of noxious gases, which escape through ventilators into the street, or pass through defective traps into the houses.

With the separate system the small sewer pipes with smooth inner surfaces are flushed three or four times a day, and their contents are swept out. It requires twenty-four hours at least for human excreta to decompose to such an extent as to evolve poisonous gases; therefore, if the pipes be flushed clean one or more times during the day, there can be but little danger from "sewer gas."

However, whichever system of sewerage is in use, the individual should take certain precautions in arranging his water-closets. In the first place, water-closets should not be placed in living-rooms or in bedrooms. They should be located if possible in some detached part of the house. The kind of closet selected should be determined upon by some competent person. Changes and improvements in the patterns are being constantly made, so that should any preference be given at this time it might not hold good three months hence. The flushing-tank for the water-closet should not in any way be connected with the drinking-water supply. The closet should be well trapped, and the trap should be so placed that it can be examined at any time without tearing up the floor or breaking into the wall. The habit which plumbers have of hiding all their work should be

condemned. The soil-pipe should not be connected at any point inside of the house, at least with the other waste pipes, such as those from the bathtub and stationary washbowls. The soil pipe should be ventilated by a pipe which should be as nearly perpendicular as possible, and which should extend above the roof of the house, and should not be placed near a window. This ventilation of the soil-pipe is of the utmost importance, and should never be neglected.

When there is no system of sewerage, the dry-earth closet is the best method of disposing of human excrement. Indeed, upon sanitary grounds the dry-earth system is in many respects more desirable than the use of water-closets; but the former requires possibly more care than the latter. Economically, also, the dry-earth system will prove the better when it comes into more general use, and the excrement is used as a fertilizer. A dry-earth closet properly kept is free from all noxious gases, and there is no possibility of the drinking-water supply becoming contaminated from it.

There are many patterns of dry-earth closets in use, but the simplest may be made as efficient as the most complicated and costly. A cheap form is made by placing under the seat boxes or drawers lined with galvanized iron. There is placed conveniently a quantity of dry earth, and for each evacuation a small shovel of the earth, from one to two pounds, is thrown in. When the drawers are full they are removed, emptied, and replaced. The best earth to use is pulverized clay mixed with about one third its weight of loam. Ordinary garden soil may be used, if dried perfectly. Sifted coal ashes are almost or quite as good as any earth. Moreover, they are generally on hand, and to be disposed of in some way. The writer has used for his family a dry-earth closet for three years, and prefers the sifted coal ashes to any kind of earth. Gravel is not at all suitable.

With an ordinary family with not more than half a dozen members it is not necessary to empty the boxes more than once in three or four weeks. Their contents, which, if enough soil or ashes has been added, are wholly inodorous, may be emptied upon the garden. Here it is spaded in during the spring, and as a fertilizer amply repays for the time and trouble that have been

taken with it. Several large cities in Europe have adopted the dry-earth system, and the waste is removed by those who desire to use it as a fertilizer.

The patent earth-closets are so arranged that the requisite amount of earth falls into the box in a manner similar to that in which the water-closet is flushed with water.

In case epidemics of any kind are prevailing in the neighborhood, it would be well to throw a handful of chloride of lime into the closet each day. And even when no epidemic prevails, but the weather is very hot, the same quantity of sulphate of iron (copperas) may be used daily. The cost of this substance is so small that it may be used freely when needed. Where many are using the closet, a vault may be dug beneath the seat, and made water-tight with brick and cement. Into this should be thrown each day a sufficient quantity of this dry earth, and the vault should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a month.

The ordinary privy-vault with porous walls is an abomination. It has caused more deaths in this country than war and famine have produced. The liquid poison from it filters into wells, while its gaseous exhalations float through the air. People breathe and drink their own excretions, and typhoid fever and kindred diseases slay tens of thousands annually. It is safe to say that the privy-vault is the origin of the majority of the cases of typhoid fever. As the country becomes more thickly settled, the dangers from the privy-vault increase, and they should be wholly abandoned.

In many places it is customary to move the privy and cover the contents of the vault with a few shovels of dirt as soon as the vault is filled. In this way from one to half a dozen repositories of filth are formed in the average village back yard in a few years. Such a condition is certainly a highly unsanitary one.

The waste-pipes from the bathtub and stationary washbowls should be well trapped, with the traps where they can be readily examined, and, as has been stated, these waste-pipes should have no connection, inside of the house at least, with the pipe from the water-closet. In the absence of sewerage, the waste-pipes from the bath and bowls may be conducted into a cesspool. If the

soil be gravelly, this cesspool should be lower than the bottom of the cistern if the cistern be near. Its walls may be of stone or brick loosely laid, and a ventilating pipe should pass from the top of the cesspool and extend at least ten feet above the surface. No kitchen or laundry waste should be allowed to pass into this cesspool. Since the water passing into this cesspool comes only from the bath and washbowls, it does not contain a great deal of organic matter, and will pass into the soil. The cesspool for the kitchen slops should be walled up and made watertight. This cesspool should also be ventilated by means of a large vertical pipe. The top of this cesspool should have a manhole in its center, covered with a stone or iron slab, which can be removed in order to clean out the cesspool.

It is better for all pipes leading to sewers or cesspools to be disconnected, or furnished with gully traps or with an air pipe just outside of the house, in order to prevent the possibility of gas passing from the sewer or cesspool into the house. All cesspools should be as far from the house as possible and they should be cleaned at regular intervals. The contents of the kitchen cesspool may be used for fertilizing.

All solid kitchen waste should be removed daily by a scavenger, who does this without expense to the householder, or it may be dried under the kitchen stove in shallow pans and then burned in the kitchen fire, or, if in the country, it may be fed to hogs or other animals.

The dust swept from the floor should be burned, not thrown out into the yard. Ashes should be kept in a dry place, and if so kept they may often be disposed of without cost. The soap-maker will pay for dry wood ashes, and coal ashes are often sought for and used for filling in low places. Each fireplace and grate should be furnished with an ashpit in which the winter's product may fall, and by which accident from fire is greatly lessened.

When a house is built, a plan of all its drainage pipes should be made and preserved, as with it a faulty pipe or joint may often be found with ease, when without it much work may be necessary in order to find where the trouble is.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

It would be better if residences were not built up in solid blocks. Even narrow passage-ways between the houses, through which the air can move freely, are to be preferred to unbroken blocks. However, the price of land and of building material may compel some in the larger cities to deny themselves any further separation from their neighbor than that afforded by a single brick wall; but under no consideration should residences be built back to back, without any open space between the kitchens of the two houses. Even a few feet of open yard are of great benefit in affording ventilation, and in preventing excessive dampness. The yard should be kept scrupulously clean, and it should be rendered as beautiful as circumstances will permit. In summer there is no place for children in their play preferable to a nice spot out of doors.

The arrangement of cesspools, wells, cisterns, and outhouses has already been discussed. None of these should be allowed to contaminate the soil or air of the yard. Trees not too dense or too near the house are beneficial in shutting off dust, and tempering the heat of the summer's sun. Besides, no other ornament about the premises can be more attractive than beautiful trees.

The location of all the outhouses of the immediate neighbors, as well as those directly on the premises, should be taken into consideration. The yard should be so graded that the surface water will not collect about the foundations of the house.

A little care and a trifling expense in the surroundings will amply repay any family, and will increase one's love for what should be the dearest spot on earth, — home.

THE CARE OF THE HOME.

Suppose that a location has been selected, a house built, and the surroundings prepared according to the foregoing directions, the next thing is to see that all is kept in a sanitary condition. Some families would convert the most scientifically constructed house into a den of filth. Cleanliness should be the watchword of every family. So far as sanitary needs are concerned, all the

directions under this head might be condensed into the few words, "Keep everything clean."

Decaying vegetables must not be left in the cellar. Fresh air is to be admitted daily into every part of the house, from cellar to garret. Bedrooms especially are to be thoroughly aired. Refuse bits of food are not to be left to mold on the pantry shelf, nor should they be thrown out into the back yard. Better burn them. Offal from the preparation of food is not to be allowed to remain in the house, nor is it to be thrown out. It must be placed in the swill barrel, or burned. Dirty dishes are not to go unwashed, nor filthy floors unscrubbed, nor soiled linen unlaundered.

Fresh meat, milk, and other foods are not to be allowed to remain uncovered in living-rooms or bedrooms. The flour-box is to be kept free, not only from the ravages of rats and mice, but from the dust of the room.

The drain from the ice-box should not be allowed to pass into a cesspool, sewer, or soil-pipe. Indeed, there should be no kind of connection between the ice-box, or other place in which food is kept, and any receptacle of waste matter.

The floors and seats of water-closets and earth-closets are to be kept clean. Drains and cesspools must be attended to. The supply of drinking-water must be kept free from every contamination.

Continued health is the reward for the care bestowed upon these details. The labor brings a rich return.

BUYING OR RENTING A HOUSE.

Great care should be exercised in renting or buying a house for family occupation. Many houses are now built purposely to rent or sell, and too many of these are constructed in a very flimsy manner. The object of the builder is to attract attention to his house, and money is spent in ornamentation which should have been used in the more important parts of the structure. No one should place his family in a house until he has made a thorough investigation of its sanitary condition. The mere advertisement that "the house is furnished with the most approved sanitary appliances" should not be considered as a sufficient guaranty.

Indeed, the statement of the owner or agent, that "everything is all right," is usually not to be relied on. The time will come when no one will be permitted to rent a death-trap in the shape of a house ; but, unfortunately, at present the duty of seeing that every thing is really all right devolves upon the person seeking a house. For this reason a few practical directions for house inspection may not be out of place here. The writer has known a man, even after having been warned by a former tenant, who placed his family in a house whose sole recommendation was its attractive appearance, and to regret his rashness a few weeks later when typhoid fever had stricken his family. The dangers to health and life are too great to allow any one to be careless or indifferent in this matter.

The house offered for rent or sale should be visited by the one seeking a home, and thoroughly inspected in regard to its sanitary condition, as well as to its general appearance. The surroundings should be studied. The condition of the back yard,—especially the location of outhouses on the premises and those of the neighbors,—the location and condition of cesspools, privy-vaults, cisterns, or wells, if such be present, should undergo careful inspection. What the sanitary arrangements should be has been already sufficiently indicated.

The cellar should be visited, and if its walls be cracked, damp, and covered with mold, if water stands upon its floor, and if light and ventilation are not provided for, seek some other habitation. It is better far to sleep in the open air, with no roof but the sky and no bed but a few blankets placed on the dry earth, than to live in a house built over a reeking cesspool ; and such a cellar is nothing more nor less than a cesspool.

The general construction of the house should be closely scrutinized. Observe the height of the first floor above the level of the street, the proportion of the lot covered by the house, the arrangement and size of the rooms, and the condition of the floors, ceilings, and walls. Of course newly constructed walls are always damp. A great amount of water is used in the mortar and plastering, and much of this must evaporate before the building is fit for occupation. Neither should a house freshly painted with lead paints be occupied until the paint is well dried.

The living-rooms should be placed upon the sunny, airy side of the house. The bedrooms especially should be examined with reference to their size and means of ventilation. The floors should be of seasoned wood, well jointed. This is very desirable, as it prevents the accumulation of dirt under the floors, and permits of the free use of water in scrubbing the upper floors without danger of injury to the ceilings of the lower rooms.

“Skin” houses, put up by “jerry” builders simply to rent or sell at the highest price, can usually be recognized by careful inspection. Extra ornamentation will generally be observed, but, if a few months have elapsed since its construction, doors will be noticed not to close tightly, the woodwork is shrunk, the window-sashes do not move easily, and too frequently the foundations have settled and the walls cracked.

If the house be furnished with any plumbing, this should undergo thorough inspection. A map showing the distribution of the pipes, unless all are in plain view, should be furnished by the owner. In many old houses large brick drains are found in the cellar. These are always bad. In them a great quantity of filth accumulates. They are seldom sufficiently flushed. Such a condition should lead one to reject a house for residence. If the drain in the cellar be of earthen pipe, its joints should be examined, for they are often imperfect, and allow of the escape of both gaseous and liquid contents. In this way the cellar floor becomes impregnated with filth, and from it noxious exhalations rise into the rooms above. The writer has known of more than one instance in which one of these drains has been broken by settling, and the consequence was that a regular cesspool was formed instead of the drain. In one instance the break occurred near a cistern, and much of the chamber and kitchen slops soaked through the imperfect cistern, polluting the water; and this was the probable cause of the typhoid fever which attacked four of the inmates of the house. Still worse is the box drain made of plank. Often at the junction of the vertical pipe with such a drain the wood decays and a filthy cesspool is formed.

Unfortunately, in most cities the sewers pass along the street in front of the house, and the sewage is collected in the back part of the cellar, and carried by a drain under the floor for the en-

tire length of the cellar, passing out under the front wall on its way to the sewer. The best place for the sewer is in the rear of the house, but when in front the drain should be carried around the house; or, if through the cellar, it should consist of an iron pipe freely exposed along its entire length, and with sufficient fall to give a rapid current. Its grade should be uniform, and free from depressions in which accumulations might occur.

The proper arrangement of the soil-pipe has already been referred to. It should be of iron, not of lead. Leaden soil-pipes are often corroded and leaky. The ventilation of the soil-pipe should be by means of a pipe extending above the roof. The water conductor from the roof should not be made to do service as a ventilating pipe. Moreover, when the rain-water conductor empties into the soil-pipe the force of the current through it will siphon the traps above unless they are all ventilated.

The location of all traps should be ascertained, and it should be seen that none of the pipes are either clogged or leaky. The desirability of the separation of the water-closet from the bath and washbowls has already been referred to. It is not desirable to have even stationary washbowls in bedrooms.

If there be a water supply, it is well to see, before renting or buying the house, that all the pipes are in good order and so protected that they will not freeze. If the drinking-water be stored in a tank, see that the tank is not lined with lead. All water-pipes should be well supported, or they may sag and break.

The inspection of the method of heating and ventilating the building may be made from the rules in regard to these points already given. The same is true in regard to the disposal of garbage and the construction of earth-closets.

TENEMENT HOUSES.

Every working-man should strive to secure a home, and the tenement house can never be a home in any proper sense. The privacy and comfort of a home can never be secured in a tenement house. Here people of all kinds are congregated, and the noise of the boisterous will disturb the rest of the quiet; the filth

of the slovenly is likely to injure the health of those who endeavor to keep everything about them clean; and the habits of the immoral are distasteful to the moral. However, on account of poverty, many good people are compelled, for a time at least, to occupy rooms in a tenement house. Unfortunately, the majority of such houses are built for the purpose of making as large pecuniary return to the owner as possible, and he cares but little about the character of his tenants or the manner in which they live, so long as their rent is paid. In the large tenement houses of New York, all kinds of occupations are carried on, and many of them in the most slovenly manner.

The tenement should have a cellar under every part of it. The cellar should be divided into compartments by brick walls. No part of it should be used for sleeping-rooms, and it should be perfectly dry and well ventilated. The walls and floors throughout the building should be deadened. The halls should be lighted at both ends. They should be wide, and the space should not be encroached upon by using them as storage rooms.

Each water-closet should be thoroughly trapped and ventilated by a pipe extending above the roof. The ends of these pipes should not have return bends, nor be furnished with caps which are likely to obstruct the upward current.

The water-pipes from baths, stationary washbowls, laundry tubs, and sinks should have no connection with the water-closets, and should discharge into the open air outside the building over gullies, or should pass through air-traps outside of the house, the air-trap having a large ventilating pipe carried above the roof. In this way there will be no connection between the drain or sewer and the inside of the house, except through the ventilated soil-pipe of a trapped water-closet.

The floor and seat of every water-closet should be scalded with hot water and soap at least twice a week. There should be a separate closet for every fifteen persons.

The laundry work should be done in some special place, and not in the living or sleeping rooms. The water supply should be abundant; and where the water-closets are used, not less than thirty gallons per day for each inmate of the house. Kitchens and bedrooms should be separate. The minimum amount of

cubic space allowed should be five hundred cubic feet per head, and this amount will answer only when ample provision for ventilation exists.

Each room should be lighted by outside windows or by light-shafts. The window sash should lower from the top as well as raise from the bottom. Each room must be furnished with a separate flue for ventilation, or a foul-air shaft, which should be heated. These shafts may be heated by being placed in the same chimney with smoke flues, or in case the entire building is heated by steam, a number of foul-air shafts may be brought together in the attic, and heated by a steam coil. If this is done there should be no means of cutting off the steam from this coil. The method of removing foul air by means of a large central shaft may do when there are conductors leading from each room to such a shaft, but when it depends upon the foul air from distant rooms reaching the shaft by means of open doors or through transoms, it will often fail. Moreover, all attempts to ventilate a number of rooms on different floors through the same flue or shaft, it matters not how large it may be, will always prove more or less of a failure; because, on account of difference in temperature, the foul air from one room will often pass into another.

EXPENSES.

The following is a statement of the expenses of the Board for the year, chargeable to the annual appropriation :

Salary of secretary	\$2,000.00
Salary of clerk	500.00
Expenses of the Board, including traveling expenses, analysis of water, additions to library, plates, office accessories, etc.	889.00
Total	<u>\$3,389.00</u>

Itemized vouchers for the above expenditures were approved by the Governor and Council, and are on file with the state treasurer.

The above includes, also, all expense for labor and clerical work in the registration of vital statistics for the State, but does not embrace printing or postage account.

The epidemic fund stands as reported one year ago, to wit :

Appropriated in 1885	\$5,000.00
Expended in 1885-86	<u>260.50</u>
Balance in hands of state treasurer	\$4,739.50

Respectfully submitted.

Irving A. Watson.

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HEALTH OFFICERS, HOW CHOSEN.

1. Any town may choose, by major vote, one or more agents, overseers of the poor, firewards, and health officers. If such officers are not chosen, the selectmen shall discharge the duties and have the powers of those officers. — G. L. c. 40, s. 4.

2. The selectmen of any town that has neglected to elect a health officer or officers may appoint one or more health officers for said town as in the judgment of the selectmen may be necessary; but if no health officer or officers shall have been elected or appointed, it shall, upon the petition of ten or more legal voters, be the duty of the selectmen to appoint one or more health officers, as in their judgment may be necessary. — P. L. 1885, c. 14, s. 1.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

3. The health officers may make regulations for the prevention and removal of nuisances, and such other regulations relating to the public health as in their judgment the health and safety of the people may require, which shall take effect when they shall be approved by the selectmen, recorded with such approbation by the town clerk, and published in some newspaper printed in the town, or copies thereof posted in two or more public places in the town. And any person willfully violating such regulations shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars for each offence. — G. L. c. 111, s. 1; P. L. 1887, c. 62, s. 4.

4. The state board of health may make, in addition to the rules and regulations of local health officers, such other rules and regulations, or may make such amendments to existing rules and

regulations, as in the judgment of the board the public good may demand, and such rules and regulations shall be enforced by the health officers in the same manner as other health regulations. — P. L. 1885, c. 14, s. 2.

5. Health officers or local boards of health shall furnish the state board of health with such information as may be called for from time to time concerning the work of such health officers or local boards of health, and a copy of all rules and regulations issued by such health officers or local boards of health shall be forwarded to the state board of health when issued. — P. L. 1885, c. 14, s. 3.

DUTIES AND POWERS.

6. Health officers, and each of them, shall inquire into all nuisances and other causes of danger to the public health, and whenever they shall know or have cause to suspect that any nuisance or other thing injurious to the public health is in any building, vessel, or inclosure, they shall make complaint under oath to some justice, who shall issue a warrant directed to them to search such building, vessel, or inclosure; and they may in the day-time forcibly enter therein and make such search. — G. L. c. 111, s. 2.

7. The health officers may notify the owner or occupier of any building, vessel, or inclosure to remove or destroy any nuisance or other thing therein deemed by them, on examination, to be injurious to the public health, within a time limited; and in case such owner or occupier, after such notice in writing, given to him or left at his abode, shall neglect to comply therewith, the said health officers may forcibly enter such building, vessel, or inclosure, and cause the said nuisance or other thing aforesaid to be removed or destroyed. — G. L. c. 111, s. 3.

8. They may employ such assistants and laborers as may be necessary, and if resisted shall have the same powers as sheriffs have by law to command assistance; and any person willfully resisting them or their assistants or laborers, in making such search or removing such nuisance or other thing aforesaid, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars. — G. L. c. 111, s. 4.

9. When the owner of any building, vessel, or inclosure is unknown to the health officers, or does not reside in town, and the same is unoccupied, or the occupant is, in their opinion, unable to remove the same, they may, without any previous notice, immediately cause any nuisance or other thing by them deemed injurious to the public health found therein to be removed or destroyed. — G. L. c. 111, s. 5.

10. The owner or occupier of any building, vessel, or inclosure shall be liable to pay the expense of the removal or destruction of any such nuisance or other thing as aforesaid, including the fees of the health officers who order or cause the same to be removed; and the same may be recovered by action to be brought by the health officers in the name of the town. — G. L. c. 111, s. 6.

PRIVIES, SEWERS, SINKS, SWINE, ETC.

11. No person shall occupy, or lease to or permit any other person to occupy, any building within the compact part of any city or town as a dwelling-house, unless such building shall be provided with suitable privies and vaults, constructed as required by law, and with suitable drains or sewers for conveying away the sink-water from the premises so used and occupied into some public sewer, whenever there shall be one within one hundred feet of said dwelling-house; and whenever there shall be no such public sewer, then the sink-water shall be conveyed away under ground, or otherwise disposed of so as not to be offensive. — G. L. c. 111, s. 7.

12. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section, upon conviction thereof shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a common nuisance, and be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day of such neglect or refusal, after notice from the board of health or the selectmen, in accordance with section three* of this chapter. — G. L. c. 111, s. 8.

13. If any person shall erect or continue any house of ease-ment or privy within forty feet of any street, or of the dwelling, shop, or well of any other person, unless the same is vaulted six

* Section three is number 7 in the order herewith given.

feet deep and sufficiently secured and inclosed, or shall erect or keep any pen or sty for swine so near the dwelling-house of another as in the judgment of the health officers to be a nuisance, he shall be fined ten dollars, and a like fine for each month he shall continue the same after due notice of such judgment. — G. L. c. 111, s. 11 ; P. L. 1887, c. 62, s. 2.

14. Every person or party who shall lease or let to any other person or party any building or portions thereof, situate in the compact part of any village, for offices, stores, shops, or sleeping apartments, shall construct, furnish, and maintain suitable privies and vaults for the use and easement of the tenants in such building, at his own expense, and shall at all times keep such privies and vaults properly ventilated and in a proper sanitary condition. — P. L. 1881, c. 89, s. 1.

15. If such lessor, person, or party shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of the foregoing section for the space of thirty days after due notice in writing to him or his agent having charge of such building, by the selectmen or board of health of the town in which such building is situated, that such building or any portion thereof so leased or let is not suitably provided and furnished according to the requirements of the foregoing section, he shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each day of such refusal or neglect after the expiration of said thirty days. — P. L. 1881, c. 89, s. 2 ; 1887, c. 62, s. 4.

UNBURIED ANIMALS. — WATER POLLUTION.

16. If any person shall place or leave, or cause to be placed or left, in or near any highway, street, alley, public place, or wharf, or shall allow to be exposed unburied any animal or other substance liable to become putrid or offensive or injurious to the public health, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each offence, and the health officers shall remove the same ; and if any person shall place, leave, or cause to be placed or left, any substance or fluid in or near to any lake or pond, or stream tributary thereto, from which the water supply in whole or in part of any city, town, or village is taken for domestic purposes, that may cause the water thereof to become impure or unfit for

the uses for which it is intended, such person shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both; and any justice of the peace is authorized to hear and determine complaints and to impose the penalties and render judgments in proceedings provided for by this act in a similar manner as in other criminal proceedings, and any constable is authorized to serve any process in proceedings provided for by this act, and any board of health or water commission may remove any such substance or fluid as are rendering the water in such lake or pond, or stream tributary thereto, impure or unfit for use as aforesaid, and may recover the expense of such removal from the person who placed or caused to be placed the same in or near the water as aforesaid, in any action on the case. — G. L. c. 111, s. 9; P. L. 1879 c. 57, s. 21; 1883, c. 53, s. 1; 1885, c. 90, s. 1; 1887, c. 62, s. 4.

17. Whenever any well, spring, or [other] water supply is suspected of being polluted by sewage or other matters dangerous to health, the health officer or officers in any town or city where such water supply exists may cause an analysis of the suspected water to be made by a competent chemist, without expense to the owner, and if the analysis shows the water to be unfit for drinking purposes, said health officer or officers, upon obtaining the indorsement of the state board of health may prohibit its use, and, if it be from a well, may cause the same to be closed if in the judgment of said state board of health such action is necessary. The state board of health shall authorize such investigations whenever deemed necessary for the public good. — P. L. 1887, c. 62, s. 3.

18. Any legal right, public or private, infringed by a change in the water level of any natural lake or pond, and the water rights of riparian proprietors on any stream, may be ascertained and enforced in a constitutional manner on a bill in equity without ascertainment of the right by a suit at law, and rights of boating, fishing, and navigation may be enforced on a bill in equity brought by the attorney-general in the name of the State. — P. L. 1885, c. 87, s. 1.

19. Any legal right, public or private, infringed by sawdust or other waste of a saw-mill or other lumber mill, cast or

dropped into a water-course, or any other material cast or dropped into a water-course, may be enforced by the first * section of this act. — P. L. 1885, c. 87, s. 2.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, TANNERIES, ETC.

20. If any person shall use or occupy any building or place in the compact part of any town for a slaughter-house, for trying tallow, or for currying leather, or for the deposit of green pelts or skins, or for carrying on any other business offensive to the public without permission in writing of the health officers, he shall incur a penalty of ten dollars for each month in which the said building or place shall be so occupied; and if such business is carried on so as to cause or become a public nuisance, the health officers shall order the immediate abatement of any such nuisance or nuisances, and may, if in their judgment such action is necessary, prohibit the further use of any building or place for the purposes specified in this section; and if the owner or occupant neglect or refuse to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each day of such neglect or refusal after the expiration of a legal notice from the health officers. — G. L. c. 111, s. 10; P. L. 1887, c. 62, s. 1.

UNSANITARY DWELLINGS.

21. The health officers, when satisfied upon due examination that a cellar, room, tenement, or building occupied as a dwelling has become, by reason of want of cleanliness or other cause, unfit for such purposes and a cause of sickness to the occupants or the public, or dangerous to the health of the same, may issue a notice in writing to such occupants, or the owner or his agent or any of them, requiring the premises to be put in a proper condition as to cleanliness, or, if they see fit, requiring the occupants to quit the premises within such time as the health officers may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, the health officers may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owner, or may close up the premises, and the same shall not be again occupied as a dwelling-place until put in

* No. 18 in the order here given.

a proper sanitary condition. If the owner thereafter occupies, or knowingly permits the same to be occupied, without putting the same in a proper sanitary condition, he shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. — P. L. 1887, c. 62, s. 3.

COMPENSATION OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

22. The health officers shall be paid a reasonable compensation from the town, and all expenses incurred by them in the execution of their duty shall be paid by the town; and the selectmen are required to advance to them such sums as may be necessary, of which and of all their receipts and disbursements the health officers shall annually, before the annual town meeting, render an account to the selectmen, to be laid before the town. — G. L. c. 111, s. 12.

SMALL-POX AND PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

23. Any town may appoint an agent for vaccination, who shall at all times be provided with suitable matter for communicating the kine-pox, and may vaccinate all persons at the expense of the town who have not had the small-pox or kine-pox, and shall receive a suitable compensation therefor, to be paid by the selectmen. Such agent may be appointed by the selectmen of the town, whenever in their opinion the health of the inhabitants of said town, by reason of the spreading of the small-pox, shall require it. — G. L. c. 112, s. 1.

24. The health officers may remove any person infected with the small-pox, the malignant cholera, or other malignant pestilential disease, to some suitable house, to be by them provided for that purpose, if it can be done without endangering the life of such person; and make such regulations respecting such house and for preventing unnecessary communication with such persons or their attendants as they may think proper; and if any person shall willfully violate the same he shall forfeit fifty dollars, to be recovered by such health officers in the name of the town. — G. L. c. 112, s. 2.

25. It shall be the duty of every physician who attends upon any person infected with the small-pox, the malignant cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other malignant, pestilential dis-

ease, to immediately report the same to the health officers or the selectmen of the town; and if any physician shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by such health officers or selectmen in the name of the town. — P. L. 1887, c. 23, s. 1.

VACCINATION.

26. No child, unless he has been duly vaccinated or has had the small-pox, is entitled to attend any public school; and the prudential committees of the several districts, and those who exercise the powers of such committees, shall not allow any such child to be admitted to or connected with any such school. — G. L. c. 91, s. 2. (See 23.)

QUARANTINE.

27. The health officers may from time to time make regulations respecting quarantine, prescribing in what cases it shall be performed by vessels arriving from any ports or places therein named, and the same modify or change as in their opinion the safety of the people may require or admit, which shall be approved, recorded, and published as other regulations made by them. — G. L. c. 113, s. 1.

28. The health officers shall require all such vessels having on board any person infected with small-pox, plague, pestilential or malignant fever, or other malignant, infectious, or contagious disease, or who shall have been so infected during the voyage, or having on board any goods reasonably supposed to have any infection of such disease, to perform quarantine at such place as they shall appoint; and shall order the master of such vessel to proceed with and anchor her at such place, there to be purified and cleansed as they may direct. A suitable place on shore may be prescribed and properly limited for the purification of the cargo of such vessel. — G. L. c. 113, s. 2.

29. The health officers may seize any goods landed from such vessel without their permission, and remove and keep the same until they shall have caused the same to be thoroughly cleansed. The expenses of such purification of the vessel and her cargo

shall be paid by the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel, and they shall be severally answerable therefor. — G. L. c. 113, s. 3.

30. Any owner, master, supercargo, officer, seaman, consignee, or other person who shall refuse to obey the orders and regulations of the health officers in regard to such quarantine, or the purification and cleansing of such vessel and cargo, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or both. — G. L. c. 113, s. 4.

31. Any person sick on board such vessel may be sent on shore by said health officers at some place by them appointed and limited for that purpose, and shall be there maintained, provided for, and cleansed at his own expense or that of his parents or master, if able, otherwise at the expense of the town; and such town may recover the same against the town or county by law chargeable with his support, as in cases of relief afforded by overseers of the poor. — G. L. c. 113, s. 5.

32. If any person shall come on shore from any vessel infected, or justly suspected to be so, or subject to or ordered for quarantine, or performing it, or shall leave the place appointed for the sick or for purification, being employed or placed there by the health officers, without their permission, he shall be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for three months. — G. L. c. 113, s. 6.

33. If any person shall, without permission of the health officers, go on board any vessel ordered for or performing quarantine, or go within the limits appointed by them for the reception of infected persons and property on shore, he shall be considered as infected, and held to undergo purification in the same manner and under the same regulations and penalties as those who are performing quarantine; and shall there remain at his own expense until discharged by the health officers; and may be forcibly detained by the persons there employed by the health officers, until so discharged. — G. L. c. 113, s. 7.

34. A red flag at least six feet in length shall be hoisted from sunrise to sunset at the head of the main mast of any vessel ordered for quarantine, until such vessel shall be entirely cleansed; and on a flag-staff at the place appointed for the reception of the

sick and for the purification of infected goods so long as they shall remain there. — G. L. c. 113, s. 8.

35. If any owner, master, supercargo, officer, seaman, or consignee of any vessel, or any other person knowing such vessel to be subject to quarantine, shall bring the same or suffer the same to be brought to or near any wharf, or near any dwelling-house or store, or shall make any false declaration as to the port or place from which he came, or shall cause, or aid, or permit the landing of any person or property of any kind from such vessel without permission of the health officers, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or both. — G. L. c. 113, s. 9.

36. If any such vessel shall not be removed to the place of quarantine agreeably to the directions of the health officers, or shall be brought near to any wharf, dwelling-house, or store without their permission, the health officers shall cause such vessel to be forthwith removed to such place, there to remain at the risk of the owners till the expiration of the time limited by the health officers; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the master, owner, or consignee, who shall be severally liable therefor, to be recovered by the health officers in the name of the town, with double costs. — G. L. c. 113, s. 10.

37. The master and officers of every vessel arriving at any port in this State, having on board any person infected with the plague, small-pox, or any malignant, infectious, or pestilential disease, or who has been so infected during the voyage, or having on board any goods which may be reasonably supposed to have any infection of such disease, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the health officers or selectmen; and if any such master or officer shall neglect to give such information, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months, or both. — G. L. c. 113, s. 11.

38. The health officers shall give notice to the pilots of the port of all regulations by them made respecting quarantine, and such pilots shall make known such regulations to the masters of all vessels they shall board, or to whom they shall have opportunity to communicate the same. If any pilot shall pilot any vessel subject to quarantine to or near any wharf, he shall forfeit

his branch, and may be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.
— G. L. c. 113, s. 12.

39. The health officers shall communicate any regulation or orders by them made respecting quarantine to the commander of any fort near such port, and desire his co-operation in stopping all vessels subject to quarantine attempting to pass into the harbor. If any such vessel shall attempt to pass after being hailed and forbidden, a shot may be fired ahead of such vessel, and if she shall persist, then a shot astern thereof, and if she shall still persist, then such vessel shall be fired upon and into until she shall bring to and submit to such regulations and orders; and such commander shall receive five dollars for each shot so made, to be paid by the master before he shall leave the quarantine ground.
— G. L. c. 113, s. 13.

40. All forfeitures for the violation of any regulation prescribed by the health officers, and all expenses incurred by them in pursuance of this chapter, may be recovered of the several persons liable thereto, by action of debt, to be brought by such health officers in the name of the town, with costs. — G. L. c. 113, s. 14.

SALES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES — PETROLEUM, ETC.

41. The mayor and aldermen of every city, and the selectmen of every town of more than fifteen hundred inhabitants, and of every town of less than fifteen hundred inhabitants upon the written application of five or more citizens of such town therefor, shall appoint annually one or more suitable persons, not interested in the sale of crude petroleum, or in the sale and manufacture of petroleum, earth-rock oil, or any of their products, to be inspector or inspectors thereof in said city or town, and fix their compensation, to be paid by persons requiring their services under the provisions of this statute, and who, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be duly sworn. Any inspector guilty of fraud, deceit, or culpable negligence in the performance of his duties shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction not exceeding one month, or by both, in the discretion of the court. — G. L. c. 122, s. 30.

42. No person shall mix for sale naphtha and illuminating oils, or shall sell or offer for sale such mixture, or shall sell or offer for sale, except for purposes of re-manufacture, illuminating oils or compounds made from coal or petroleum which will evaporate a gas under one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or ignite at a temperature of less than one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, — to be ascertained by the application of Tagliabue's or some other approved instrument; and any person so doing shall, for each offence, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment as provided in the preceding section; and shall also be liable therefor to any person suffering damage from the explosion or ignition of such oil thus unlawfully sold, or kept, or offered for sale, and the casks or packages containing the same, shall be forfeited and sold, one half of the proceeds of such sale to go to the State and the other half to the informer. — G. L. c. 122, s. 31; P. L. 1879, c. 57, s. 24.

43. For all the purposes of this chapter, all illuminating oils or compounds made from coal or petroleum, having an igniting point of less than one hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, to be determined in the manner provided in the preceding section, shall be deemed to be mixed with naphtha, and shall be branded unsafe for illuminating purposes. — G. L. c. 122, s. 32; P. L. 1879, c. 57, s. 24.

44. Any person who shall sell, or keep, or offer for sale, naphtha under any false or assumed name, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof, be liable to the same penalties provided and shall be subject to the same liabilities set forth in the thirty-first section of this chapter. — G. L. c. 122, s. 33.

45. Crude petroleum, or any of its products, may be stored, kept, manufactured, or refined, in detached and properly ventilated buildings specially adapted to the purpose, and surrounded by an embankment constructed so as to effectually prevent the overflow of said petroleum, or any of its products beyond the premises on which the same may be kept, manufactured, or refined, — said buildings to be occupied in no part as a dwelling; and if less than fifty feet from any other buildings, must be separated therefrom by a stone or brick wall at least ten feet high and twelve inches thick; and any person keeping such articles in

any other kind of building, except as hereinafter provided in section thirty-five, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment in the manner provided in section thirty-one. — G. L. c. 122, s. 34.

46. No person shall manufacture, refine, mix, store, or keep for sale any oil or fluid composed wholly or in part of any of the products of petroleum, in any city or town, except as provided in this chapter, without a license first having been obtained from the mayor and aldermen of said city, or the selectmen of said town; and, in said license there shall be expressed the manner, and the portion of any locality or building, in which said articles may be mixed, stored, or kept; and whoever mixes, stores, or keeps said articles in any one locality, except as aforesaid, without having first obtained a license as herein required, or, having obtained such license, mixes, stores, or keeps said articles in a different manner, or in any other portion of said locality or building, than is expressed in said license, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any appropriate form of action, to be instituted in the name of the mayor of said city or the selectmen of said town, — one half to go to the State and one half to the informer; and the license granted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall continue to be in force from the time of granting the same until the first day of April next succeeding, unless sooner revoked; and said license shall be revokable at all times by the authorities granting the same. — G. L. c. 122, s. 35.

47. Upon complaint made to the justice of any municipal or police court, or to a justice of the peace, by the mayor or by an alderman of any city, or by a selectman of any town, or by an inspector appointed under the provisions of this chapter, or an engineer of a fire department, fireward, chief of police, or city marshal, that he has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that any of the articles enumerated in the six preceding sections are offered for sale, or are deposited and kept within the limits of said city or town contrary to the provisions thereof, said justice or court may issue a warrant directed to any such inspector, engineer, or fireward, or to any sheriff, deputy-sheriff, constable, or police officer, ordering him to enter any shop, warehouse, manufactory, or any other building specified in the

warrant, to make diligent search for such article or articles suspected to be so offered for sale, deposited, or kept, and to make return of his doings to said justice or court forthwith.

— G. L. c. 122, s. 36.

48. None of the articles enumerated in said six sections shall be allowed to remain in any street, lane, alley, or traveled way, or upon any wharf, or in any yard, or on the grounds of any railroad corporation, in any city for a longer time than twenty-four hours, and in any town for a longer time than forty-eight hours, without a special permit from the mayor and aldermen of said city, or the selectmen of said town, or from some person by them duly authorized; and any and all persons so keeping such articles for a longer time shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each and every offence. — G. L. c. 122, s. 37.

49. No person shall sell, or keep for sale, or in storage, any crude or refined petroleum, naphtha, kerosene, earth-rock, machinery, or illuminating oil, in any city or town, without having the same inspected and approved by an authorized inspector. And any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined and imprisoned in the manner provided in section thirty-one. — G. L. c. 122, s. 38.

EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.*

50. No person shall transport or have in his possession for the purpose of transporting in any public conveyance, nor shall any person leave, deposit, or have in his possession in any dwelling-house, shop, or manufactory, dynamite, giant-powder, nitro-glycerine, or any explosive compound of which nitro-glycerine forms a part. Any violation of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. — P. L. 1885, c. 96, s. 1.

ADULTERATIONS, AND SALES OF POISONS.

51. Whoever knowingly sells any kind of diseased or otherwise unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, shall be imprisoned

* For the law in relation to the keeping of gunpowder, see chap. 103 of the General Laws.

not exceeding six months, or fined not exceeding two hundred dollars. — G. L. c. 271, s. 1.

52. Whoever fraudulently adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any bread or any other thing intended for food, with any substance injurious to health, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding three hundred dollars; and the articles so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the court. — G. L. c. 271, s. 2.

53. Whoever adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any liquor used or intended for drink, with cocculus indicus, vitriol, grains of paradise, opium, alum, capsicum, copperas, laurel-water, logwood, Brazil-wood, cochineal, sugar of lead, or any other substance which is poisonous or injurious to health, or knowingly sells any such liquor so adulterated, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year; and the articles so adulterated shall be forfeited. — G. L. c. 271, s. 3.

54. If any person shall adulterate milk to be sold, with water or otherwise, or shall sell or offer for sale any adulterated or unwholesome milk, or any milk produced from cows fed upon the refuse of breweries or distilleries, or any other substance which may be deleterious to the quality of the milk, he shall, for each offence, forfeit fifty dollars. — G. L. c. 271, s. 4.

55. Whoever fraudulently adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine, or knowingly sells any drug or medicine so adulterated, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding four hundred dollars; and such adulterated drugs or medicines shall be forfeited and destroyed. — G. L. c. 271, s. 5.

56. Every apothecary, druggist, or other person who sells any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, nux vomica, strychnine, or prussic acid, shall make a record of such sale in a book kept for that purpose, specifying the kind and quantity of the article sold, and the time when, and the name of the person to whom, such sale is made, which record shall be open to all persons who may wish to examine the same. — G. L. c. 271, s. 6.

57. Any person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined one hundred dollars. — G. L. c. 271, s. 7.

58. The foregoing section shall not apply to physicians in their prescriptions or recipes to their patients. — G. L. c. 271, s. 8.

59. No person shall in any way expose or place in any highway, street, alley, or in any other public place, or upon the premises owned or occupied by any other person, any active poison for the destruction of any animal, or for any other purpose. And any person who shall be guilty of such act shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. — G. L. c. 281, s. 19.

TO PREVENT DECEPTION IN SALES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

60. Whoever, by himself or his agents, shall sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article or compound made in imitation of butter, or as a substitute for butter, and not made wholly of cream, or containing any fats, oils, or grease not produced from milk or cream, shall have the words "adulterated butter," or, if such substitute is the compound known as oleomargarine, then the word "oleomargarine," stamped, labeled, or marked in printed letters of plain Roman type not less than one half inch in length, so that said words cannot be easily defaced, and can be plainly read at the time of the sale, upon the top and side of every tub, firkin, box, or package containing any of said article, substance, or compound. And in case of retail sales of any of said article, substance, or compound not in the original packages, the seller shall attach to each package, and deliver with said package to the purchaser, a label bearing the words "adulterated butter," or the word "oleomargarine," as herein provided. — P. L. 1881, c. 57, s. 1.

61. Whoever, by himself or his agents, shall sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, substance, or compound made in imitation or semblance of cheese, or as a substitute for cheese, or containing any fats, oils, or grease not produced from milk or cream, shall have the words "imitation cheese" stamped, labeled, or marked in printed letters of plain Roman type not less than one inch in length, so that said words cannot be easily defaced, and can be plainly read at the time of the sale upon the cloth around the cheese, and upon the top and side of every box or package containing any of

said article, substance, or compound. And in case of retail sales of said article, substance, or compound, the seller, by himself or agents, shall attach to each package and deliver to the purchaser a label bearing the words "imitation cheese," in printed letters of plain Roman type not less than one half inch in length. — P. L. 1881, c. 57, s. 2.

62. Whoever sells, exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article, substance, or compound made in imitation or semblance of butter, or as a substitute for butter, except as is provided in section one of this act; whoever sells, exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell, any article, substance, or compound made in imitation or semblance of cheese, or as a substitute for cheese, except as is provided in section two of this act; and whoever shall deface, erase, cancel, or remove any mark, stamp, brand, label, or wrapper provided for by this act, or change the contents of any box, tub, article, or package marked, stamped, or labeled as aforesaid, with intent to deceive as to the contents of said box, tub, article, or package, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars, and for a second and subsequent offence a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs in any court of this State of competent jurisdiction; and any fine so recovered and paid shall go one half to the complainant and one half to the county where the offence was committed. — P. L. 1881, c. 57, s. 3.

63. The complainant, in any action brought under section three of this act, or the health officers of any city or town, may cause specimens of suspected butter or cheese to be analyzed, or otherwise satisfactorily tested, and a certificate of the analysis, sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admitted in evidence in all prosecutions under this act. The expense of such analysis or test, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one case, may be included in the costs of prosecution in all cases prosecuted under this act. — P. L. 1881, c. 57, s. 4.

64. For the purposes of this act the terms "butter" and "cheese" shall be understood to mean the products usually known by these names, and which are manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both, with salt and rennet, and with or without coloring matter. — P. L. 1881, c. 57, s. 5.

65. Whoever by himself or his agent, shall sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article or compound made in imitation of butter or as a substitute for butter, and not wholly made from milk or cream, and that is of any other color than pink, shall, for every package that he or they sells or exposes for sale, forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars ; and for a second and each subsequent offence a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs in any court of this State of competent jurisdiction ; and any fine so recovered and paid shall go one half to the complainant and one half to the county where the offence was committed. — P. L. 1885, c. 68, s. 1.

66. The complainant in any action brought under section one of this act, or the health officers of any city or town, may cause specimens of suspected butter to be analyzed or otherwise satisfactorily tested as to color and compounds ; and a certificate of the analysis, sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admitted in evidence in all prosecutions under this act. The expense of such analysis or test, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one case, may be included in the costs of prosecution in all cases prosecuted under this act. — P. L. 1885, c. 68, s. 2.

67. For the purpose of this act the term butter shall be understood to mean the product usually known by that name, and which is manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both with salt, and with or without coloring matter. — P. L. 1885, c. 68, s. 3.

TO REGULATE THE SALE AND INSPECTION OF MILK.

68. The mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns may annually appoint one or more persons to be inspectors of milk for their respective places, who shall be sworn before entering upon the duties of their office. Each inspector shall publish a notice of his appointment for two weeks in a newspaper published in his city or town, or, if no newspaper is published therein, he shall post up such notice in two or more public places in such city or town. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 1.

69. Such inspectors shall keep an office and books for the purpose of recording the names and places of business of all persons engaged in the sale of milk within their city or town. They may enter all places where milk is stored or kept for sale,

and all carriages used for the conveyance of milk; and when they have reason to believe that any milk found by them is adulterated, they shall take specimens thereof and cause the same to be analyzed, or otherwise satisfactorily tested, the result of which analysis or test they shall record and preserve as evidence; and a certificate of such result, sworn to by the analyzer, shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this act. The inspectors shall receive such compensation as the mayor and aldermen or selectmen may determine. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 2.

70. In all cities and towns in which there is an inspector of milk, every person who conveys milk, in carriages or otherwise, for the purpose of selling the same in such city or town, shall annually, on the first day of May, or within thirty days thereafter, be licensed by the said inspector or inspectors to sell milk within the limits thereof, and shall pay to such inspector or inspectors fifty cents each to the use of the city or town. All inspectors shall pay over monthly, to the treasurer of the city or town, all sums collected by them. Licenses shall be issued only in the names of the owners of carriages or other vehicles, and shall for the purposes of this act be conclusive evidence of ownership. No license shall be sold, assigned, or transferred. Each license shall record the name, residence, place of business, and the number of carriages or other vehicles used, of the person engaged in carrying or selling said milk, and the number of the license. Each licensee shall, before engaging in the sale of milk, cause his name, the number of his license, and his place of business to be legibly placed on each outer side of all carriages or vehicles used by him in the conveyance and sale of milk, and he shall report to the inspectors any change of driver or other person employed by him which may occur during the term of the license. Whoever, without being first licensed under the provisions of this section, sells milk or exposes it for sale from carriages or other vehicles, or has it in his custody or possession with intent so to sell, and whoever violates any of the provisions of this section, shall for a first offence be punished by a fine of not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars; for a second offence, by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than

three hundred dollars ; and for a subsequent offence, by a fine of fifty dollars and by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 3.

71. Every person, before selling milk or offering it for sale in a store, booth, stand, or market-place in a city or town in which an inspector or inspectors of milk are appointed, shall register in the books of such inspector or inspectors, and shall pay to him or them fifty cents to the use of such city or town ; and whoever neglects so to register shall be punished for each offence by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 4.

72. Whoever by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sells, exchanges, or delivers, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposes or offers for sale or exchange, adulterated milk, or milk to which water or any foreign substance has been added, or from sick or diseased cows, shall for a first offence be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars ; for a second offence, by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days ; and for a subsequent offence, by a fine of fifty dollars and by imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than ninety days. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 5.

73. Whoever by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, sells, exchanges, or delivers, or has in his custody or possession with intent to sell or exchange, or exposes or offers for sale as pure milk any milk from which the cream, or a part thereof, has been removed, shall be punished by the penalties provided in the preceding section. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 6.

74. No dealer in milk, and no servant or agent of such a dealer, shall sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless in a conspicuous place above the center upon the outside of every vessel, can, or package from which such milk is sold, the words "*skimmed milk*" are distinctly marked in letters not less than one inch in length. Whoever violates the provisions of this

section shall be punished by the penalties provided in section five. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 7.

75. Any inspector of milk, and any servant or agent of an inspector, who willfully connives at or assists in a violation of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than sixty days. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 8.

76. In all prosecutions under this act, if the milk is shown upon analysis to contain more than eighty-seven per cent of watery fluid, or to contain less than thirteen per cent of milk solids, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to be adulterated. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 9.

77. It shall be the duty of every inspector to institute a complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of this act on the information of any person who lays before him satisfactory evidence by which to sustain such complaint, but this provision shall not be construed to prevent any person from making complaint and instituting and carrying on prosecutions for the violation of any of said provisions, and such complainant, whether a town or city, by its officers or an individual shall be entitled to one half of every fine collected through such prosecutions, and in any town where no inspector has been appointed complaints may be made to the state board of health, and said board shall proceed with such complaint in the same manner as required of an inspector, whether the town from which complaint is made has or has not adopted the provisions of this act. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 10; 1885, c. 52, s. 1.

78. Each inspector shall cause the name and place of business of every person convicted of selling adulterated milk, or of having the same in his possession with intent to sell, to be published in two newspapers in the county in which the offence was committed. — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 11.

79. This act shall take effect and be in force only in those towns which shall by vote adopt its provisions, and cities wherein inspectors are appointed, as provided in section one.* — P. L. 1883, c. 42, s. 12.

* See No. 68.

REGULATING THE SALE OF VEAL.

80. If any person kills, or causes to be killed, for the purpose of sale, any calf less than four weeks old, or knowingly sells, or has in possession with intent to sell, for food, the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, he shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or both ; and all such meat exposed for sale, or kept with intent to sell, may be seized and destroyed by any board of health, health officer, or any sheriff, deputy-sheriff, constable, or police officer. — P. L. 1885, c. 38, s. 1.

TO REGULATE THE SALE OF VINEGAR.

81. Whoever adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any vinegar with any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or with any drugs or other substance injurious to health, or knowingly sells or offers for sale any such adulterated vinegar, and whoever manufactures for sale, or knowingly sells or offers for sale as cider vinegar, any vinegar not produced solely from pure apple-juice or apple-cider, shall for each offence be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars ; and the mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns may annually appoint one or more inspectors of vinegar, who shall be duly sworn, and shall make complaints for any violations of the [this] act. — P. L. 1881, c. 31, s. 1.

CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS AND DRAINS.

82. In any city, the mayor and aldermen of the city may lay, make, maintain, and repair all main drains or common sewers which they shall adjudge necessary for the public convenience or the preservation of the public health ; and all such main drains or common sewers shall be the property of such city. — G. L. c. 78, s. 6.

83. Every person who enters his particular drain into any such main drain or common sewer, or who, by more remote means, receives benefit thereby, in an opportunity for draining his cellar or land, shall pay to the city a proportional part of the charge of making and repairing the same, to be ascertained, assessed upon the real estate benefited, and certified by the mayor and alder-

men, and notice of every assessment shall be given to the party to be charged, or his tenant or lessee. — G. L. c. 78, s. 7.

84. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any city from providing by ordinance or otherwise that a part of the expense of constructing, maintaining, and repairing main drains or common sewers shall be paid by such city. — G. L. c. 78, s. 10.

85. All drains and common sewers in any street or highway shall be substantially made or repaired with brick, or stone and cement, or with such other materials equivalent thereto as the mayor and aldermen shall permit or direct. — G. L. c. 78, s. 11.

86. Whoever digs or breaks up the ground in any street, highway, lane, or alley, in any city, for the purpose of laying, altering, repairing, or entering any main drain or common sewer therein, without permission from the mayor and aldermen, first had and obtained, shall forfeit five dollars for each offence. — G. L. c. 78, s. 12.

87. Whenever it shall be adjudged necessary, by the mayor and aldermen of any city, to extend any main drain or common sewer across, upon, over, or through the land of any person or corporation, the mayor and aldermen of the city shall proceed in the manner required by law in taking land for public highways or streets; and any person or corporation, suffering damage in their property by such taking, shall have all and the same rights and remedies for the ascertainment and recovery of the amount of such damage as is provided by law for the ascertainment and recovery of damages for lands taken for public highways or streets. — G. L. c. 78, s. 13.

88. The provisions of this chapter,* or those relating to either sidewalks or sewers, shall be in force in such towns, village precincts, and village fire districts as have adopted or may adopt the same, in which case the towns, village precincts, and village fire districts shall have the same rights as cities have by virtue of this chapter; and the selectmen of such towns, and the selectmen of the town or towns in which such village precinct or village fire district is situated, shall perform all the duties and have all the powers conferred by this chapter upon the mayor and

* Chapter 78 of the General Laws. Reference is made to this chapter for further details relating to sewer construction as well as to sidewalks. See, also, P. L. 1885, c. 44, s. 1.

aldermen in case of cities, and the rights of all parties interested shall be settled in the same way as herein provided. — G. L. c. 78, s. 14; P. L. 1883, c. 77, s. 1.

IN RELATION TO THE DRAINAGE OF LAND.

89. Any person having the ownership of any low lands or swamps which cannot be drained except across adjacent lands of other persons, and any person claiming to be injuriously affected by the malarious character of lands in the vicinity of his residence which are wet, spongy, or covered with stagnant water, may be authorized to establish such drains and ditches as may be necessary, in manner hereinafter provided. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 1.

90. The party desiring such improvement shall apply by petition to the selectmen of the town, or the mayor and aldermen of the city, in which the premises are situated, setting forth the names of the persons interested, if known, and also in detail the nature of the proposed improvement, and the situation of the adjoining lands. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 2.

91. The selectmen or the mayor and aldermen shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and notify all persons interested thereof by causing a copy of the petition and notice of the time and place appointed to be delivered to each of them, or left at his abode, if known, and residing in the State, fourteen days before the hearing. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 3.

92. If any owner or person interested is unknown or resides out of the State, such copy or notice shall be posted in two or more public places in the town or city twenty days before the hearing, and published in some newspaper printed in the county, and, if there is no such paper, then in a newspaper in an adjoining county. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 4.

93. The selectmen, or the mayor and aldermen, shall meet at the time and place appointed, and after examination, inspection, and the hearing of evidence, shall determine whether the improvement prayed for is necessary; and if they find it to be so, they shall proceed to lay out and establish the same in such manner as shall do as little injury as practicable, and they shall assess to the owners of the land damaged by such laying out the amount

of damages which in their opinion such owners will sustain. They shall apportion the damages equitably among all parties to be benefited, and the town or city in which the premises are situated, if in their opinion the town or city ought to pay any portion thereof, otherwise solely among the parties to be benefited, having regard in such apportionment to the benefits each will receive. Such apportionment shall be deemed conclusive upon each of the parties charged with the burden thereof, not only as it respects such damages, but in respect to the expense of the construction of such improvement and the subsequent keeping of the same in repair, unless an appeal be taken as hereinafter provided. The damages so apportioned, the expense of the construction of such improvement and of keeping the same in repair, shall be paid by the town or city, and there shall be assessed to the several persons benefited by such improvement their proportional part, ascertained as before provided, of the same, which shall be included in the next town or city taxes of such persons, and shall be a lien upon the real estate benefited thereby, and be collected in the same manner as other taxes upon real estate, and shall be liable to abatement as other taxes now are. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 5.

94. The selectmen or the mayor and aldermen shall locate by metes and bounds on the land the improvement by them laid out, and may prescribe the kind of drain or ditch to be constructed, and the manner in which it shall be constructed. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 6.

95. The selectmen or the mayor and aldermen, within thirty days after the hearing, shall make a full return of their doings to the town or city clerk, which returns shall be by him recorded in the town or city records. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 7.

96. Any land-owner or other person aggrieved by the decision of the selectmen or the mayor and aldermen in the assessment of damages in any case relating to such improvement, may appeal therefrom to the supreme court, by petition, within one year after the record of the laying out of such improvement is made in the town or city records; and any land-owner or other person aggrieved by the decision of the selectmen or the mayor and aldermen in laying out such improvement, may appeal there-

from to said court by petition, which shall be filed within sixty days after the return thereof is recorded, if he had actual notice of such laying out, otherwise within one year after such return is recorded in the town or city records, and shall file with it a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to pay to the petitioners for such improvement the costs that may be awarded them in case the decision of the selectmen or mayor and aldermen is affirmed. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 8.

97. When such petition is filed, the clerk shall issue an order of notice, with a copy of the petition, returnable at the next term of the court, and the petitioners shall cause a certified copy of the same to be given to one of the selectmen or the mayor or one of the aldermen, and the clerk of the town or city in which such improvement may be located, or left at the abode of each of them twenty-eight days before the next term of court. When such notice has been given, and such other notice as the court may order, the petition may be referred to the county commissioners. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 9.

98. The commissioners, to whom may be referred the petition of any appellant from the decision of the selectmen or mayor and aldermen, shall consider and report upon the matters in regard to which the appeal is taken, as set forth in the petition; and the decision of the selectmen or the mayor and aldermen may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the court, according to the report of the commissioners. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 10.

99. If, in the case of any petition relating to such improvement referred to the commissioners, the person to whom damages are awarded is dissatisfied with the same, he may appear at the court when their report is returned and object thereto in writing, and the court shall assess his damages by a jury. If he recover a greater sum, he shall be allowed his costs; otherwise, he shall pay costs. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 11.

100. Executions may be issued for damages and costs awarded in all cases, on petitions relating to such improvements, as upon judgments. — P. L. 1883, c. 108, s. 12.

INJURY TO ICE.

101. If any person shall willfully, maliciously, and without right or license, cut, injure, mar, or otherwise damage or destroy any ice

upon any waters within this State from which ice is or may be taken as an article of merchandise, whereby the taking thereof is hindered, or the value thereof diminished for that purpose, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. — G. L. c. 281, s. 7.

DOORS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

102. The outer doors, and doors of all passages leading outwards, of all churches, schoolhouses, public halls, and buildings to be used for public purposes, except depots, hereafter constructed, shall open outwards. — G. L. c. 106, s. 24.

103. If any person shall neglect to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, he shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for the benefit of the county where such building is located, to be recovered by indictment. — G. L. c. 106, s. 25.

IN RELATION TO RAILROAD BRIDGES.

104. That every railroad corporation shall erect and maintain suitable bridge-guards at every bridge or other structure, any portion of which crosses the railroad less than eighteen feet above the track, such guards to be approved by the board of railroad commissioners, and to be erected and adjusted to their satisfaction. Any corporation which refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act shall for each month of continuance in such neglect or refusal forfeit the sum of fifty dollars; and whoever shall willfully destroy or break any such bridge-guard shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be liable to imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. — P. L. 1881, c. 104, s. 1.

TO PREVENT COASTING ON PUBLIC STREETS.

105. No person shall coast or slide, upon any sled or other vehicle, on or over any sidewalk of any street, lane, or alley, nor in any highway or public street in any village or thickly settled portion of any town or city, to the danger of travelers. — P. L. 1883, c. 69, s. 1.

106. Any person convicted of an offence under this act shall be subject to the same penalties provided in section sixteen of

chapter two hundred and sixty-nine of the General Laws. — P. L. 1883, c. 69, s. 2.

107. Any town, or the city council of any city, is hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars in any year, for the purpose of providing a suitable sliding, coasting, or skating place or places, and of controlling and keeping the same in order, under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, said appropriation to be made at any regularly called town-meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the warrant for the same, or at any regular meeting of the city council of any city. — P. L. 1883, c. 69, s. 3.

TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCO IN ANY OF ITS FORMS, TO MINORS.

108. No person shall knowingly sell any cigarettes, or tobacco in any of its forms, to any minor under sixteen years of age. — P. L. 1885, c. 60, s. 1.

109. If any person shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each and every such offence, such penalty or fine to go to the county treasurer, for the use of the county wherein the violation of this act occurs. — P. L. 1885, c. 60, s. 2.

FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF PARENTS WHO NEGLECT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THEIR MINOR CHILDREN.

110. Any parent able to earn a livelihood, who shall abandon his or her minor children under ten years of age, or shall neglect to provide for the support of the same, shall be imprisoned in the house of correction in the town or county in which said offence is committed, and for want thereof in the common jail, for a term not exceeding three months for the first offence, and for a second offence not exceeding six months. — P. L. 1883, c. 58, s. 1.

CHILDREN NOT TO LABOR IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

111. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in this State.

Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer, or agent of another, employs or has in his employment any child in violation of the provision of this section, and every parent or guardian who permits any child to be so employed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars. — P. L. 1887, c. 25, s. 4.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRATION AND RETURN

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND DEATHS

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR THE YEAR 1886.

VOLUME IV.—NEW SERIES.

MANCHESTER:

JOHN B. CLARKE, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1888.

REGISTRATION REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council :

A careful examination of the returns of births, marriages, and deaths for the year 1886 shows a degree of accuracy that gives great value to the report as a whole. With the records that are now annually accumulating in the office of the registrar of vital statistics, we shall soon be able to give new tables, embracing the results of observations extending over a period of years. Such tables will show the comparative healthfulness of different localities, thereby pointing out more distinctly than in any other way the most salubrious districts in the State, as well as those in which the sanitarian finds a profitable field for life-saving labor and hygienic instruction. The year has been unmarked by epidemics or any unusual fatality.

There have been reported during the year 6,657 births, 3,324 marriages, and 6,426 deaths; an increase of 338 births, 144 marriages, and 225 deaths over those reported for the preceding year.

The rates for the State are as follows :

Birth rate . . .	19.18	to 1,000	of the population	of 1880.
Marriage rate . .	9.57	“	“	“
Persons married .	19.14	“	“	“
Death rate . . .	18.51	“	“	“

These rates would signify that one child was born to every 52 persons, one individual married to every 52 persons, and one death to every 53 living persons, basing the calculations upon the last census.

There was an average daily rate of 18 births, 9 marriages, or 18 persons married, and 17 deaths. The observation made in the last registration report, that a considerable number of births, unattended by a physician, were not reported to the local registrar, still holds good, hence the birth rate here given is somewhat below the actual rate.

TABLE

Showing Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for

COUNTIES.	Population of 1880.	BIRTHS.						
		1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Rockingham.....	49,064	733	675	749	692	637	640	757
Strafford	35,558	322	423	625	698	640	621	662
Belknap.....	17,948	215	227	273	261	242	256	263
Carroll.....	18,224	153	198	274	286	275	245	264
Merrimack	46,300	628	750	809	723	739	734	818
Hillsborough	75,634	840	879	1,617	1,675	1,843	1,952	2,148
Cheshire	28,734	255	348	445	496	554	511	514
Sullivan.....	18,161	245	236	265	269	268	267	230
Grafton.....	38,788	584	593	657	647	643	631	623
Coös... ..	18,580	274	286	410	403	406	462	378
Total	346,991	4,249	4,615	6,124	6,150	6,247	6,319	6,657

NO. 1.

1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.						
1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
310	382	419	399	419	447	440	627	717	732	699	873	911	963
255	332	428	425	415	388	418	184	329	372	494	617	619	609
108	177	166	198	147	150	183	147	153	219	262	285	289	362
136	149	159	175	171	182	177	107	189	219	253	333	269	303
330	353	364	432	344	361	345	595	695	726	762	736	796	833
752	674	1,025	949	886	815	876	1,203	1,396	1,390	1,551	1,655	1,701	1,681
195	206	232	262	238	233	240	240	271	405	418	497	494	475
134	151	149	167	138	109	140	190	261	261	254	273	284	328
274	270	319	339	332	327	318	429	482	487	547	652	611	616
135	146	172	149	202	168	187	107	157	190	181	263	227	256
2,629	2,830	3,433	3,495	3,292	3,180	3,324	3,829	4,650	5,001	5,421	6,194	6,201	6,426

Table 1 shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths returned from 1880 to 1886 inclusive. It will be seen that for about half that period the record is very unreliable. It is only within the last three years that the record of deaths approximates reliability. The better return of deaths within the period named has been secured under the present system of registration, in which burial permits are required.

TABLE NO. 2.

Population of 1880; Births, Marriages, and Deaths, with percentage of each to one thousand of the population, for the year ending December 31, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	Births.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
Rockingham	49,064	757	15.42	440	8.96	963	19.67
Strafford	35,558	662	18.61	418	11.75	609	17.12
Belknap	17,948	263	14.65	183	10.14	362	20.16
Carroll	18,224	264	14.48	177	9.71	303	16.62
Merrimack.	46,300	818	17.66	345	7.45	833	17.99
Hillsborough.	75,634	2,148	28.39	876	11.58	1,681	22.22
Cheshire	28,734	514	17.88	240	8.35	475	16.53
Sullivan	18,161	230	12.66	140	7.71	328	18.06
Grafton	38,788	623	16.06	318	8.19	616	15.88
Coös	18,580	378	20.34	187	10.06	256	13.77
Total	346,991	6,657	19.18	3,324	9.57	6,426	18.51

The highest birth rate per 1,000 of the population is in Hillsborough county, 28.39, followed by Coös, 20.34; Strafford, 18.61; Cheshire, 17.88; Merrimack, 17.66; Grafton, 16.06; Rockingham, 15.42; Belknap, 14.65; Carroll, 14.48; and Sullivan, 12.66.

The corresponding ratio for marriages is, Strafford, 11.75; Hillsborough, 11.58; Belknap, 10.14; Coös, 10.06; Carroll, 9.71; Rockingham, 8.96; Cheshire, 8.35; Grafton, 8.19; Sullivan, 7.71; and Merrimack, 7.45.

The death rate per 1,000 of the population, by counties, is as follows: Hillsborough, 22.22; Belknap, 20.16; Rockingham, 19.67; Sullivan, 18.06; Merrimack, 17.99; Strafford, 17.12; Carroll, 16.62; Cheshire, 16.53; Grafton, 15.88; Coös, 13.77.

The fact should be kept in mind that the percentages, whenever they relate to the population, are based upon the census of 1880. While these percentages are, for the whole State, approximately correct, they would mislead when applied to Manchester, Nashua, and some other places where the population has largely increased since 1880; but as we have no other figures upon which to calculate, than those given in the last census, the percentages are computed upon the census returns.

TABLE

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS FOR
ROCKINGHAM

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Atkinson	502	1	2	..	3	5.97	3	..	..	..	..
Auburn	719	6	5	..	11	15.29	8	1	..	2	..
Brentwood	999	7	7	..	14	14.01	12	1	..	..	1
Candia	1,340	7	13	..	20	14.92	18	..	2	..	..
Chester	1,136	11	10	..	21	18.48	18	..	2	1	..
Danville	613	..	3	..	3	4.89	3	..	..	..	..
Deerfield	1,569	17	16	..	33	21.03	29	2	1	..	1
Derry	2,140	14	22	..	36	16.83	27	3	2	3	1
East Kingston . .	576	6	6	..	12	20.83	8	3	..	1	..
Epping	1,536	19	14	..	33	21.48	26	2	4	1	..
Exeter	3,569	30	27	..	57	15.97	33	15	4	2	3
Fremont	624	8	7	..	15	24.03	11	3	1	..	..
Greenland	695	4	8	..	12	17.26	8	..	1	..	3
Hampstead	959	1	..	..	1	1.04	1	..	..	..	..
Hampton	1,184	8	6	2	16	13.51	10	..	..	..	6
Hampton Falls . .	678	3	2	..	5	7.31	2	..	..	..	3
Kensington	614	4	1	..	5	8.14	2	1	1	1	..
Kingston	1,080	12	9	..	21	19.43	20	1	..	..	..
Londonderry . . .	1,363	5	6	..	11	8.07	10	..	..	..	1
Newcastle	610	2	1	..	3	4.91	1	2	..	..	..
Newington	433	3	7	..	10	23.09	6	1	..	1	2
Newmarket	2,368	26	24	..	50	21.11	22	17	8	1	2
Newton	1,006	7	10	..	17	16.89	17	..	..	..	..
N. Hampton	774	8	4	..	12	15.50	9	1	..	..	2
Northwood	1,345	10	15	..	25	18.58	24	..	1	..	..
Nottingham	1,095	7	4	..	11	10.04	9	..	1	..	1
Plaistow	1,002	4	3	..	7	6.98	5	1	..	..	1
Portsmouth	9,690	73	77	..	150	15.47	96	25	8	16	5
Raymond	1,053	7	6	..	13	12.34	13	..	..	..	..
Rye	1,111	8	7	..	15	13.50	12	2	1	..	..
Salem	1,809	7	7	1	15	82.91	10	3	1	1	..
Sandown	500	..	3	..	3	6.00	3	..	..	..	..
Seabrook	1,745	34	22	1	57	32.66	55	2	..	..	..
S. Hampton	383	..	2	..	2	5.22	2	..	..	..	..
S. Newmarket . . .	829	10	9	1	20	24.12	12	3	3	1	1
Stratham	720	3	3	..	6	8.33	5	..	..	1	..
Windham	695	3	9	..	12	17.26	9	..	..	2	1
Total	49,064	375	377	5	757	15.42	559	89	41	34	34

NO. 3.

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
3	....	1	....	....	4	4	8	....	12	10	1	1	23.90
3	....	....	....	....	3	6	3	....	9	7	....	2	12.51
6	2	....	1	....	9	16	10	....	*26	15	2	9	26.02
2	....	....	1	1	4	10	14	....	24	21	....	3	17.91
7	....	....	....	....	7	10	10	....	20	18	....	2	17.60
3	....	....	....	1	4	6	9	....	15	8	....	7	24.46
3	....	....	....	2	5	19	9	1	29	23	1	5	24.85
11	...	1	1	...	13	17	22	....	39	26	10	3	27.57
...	....	....	....	....	...	7	8	....	15	14	....	1	24.30
10	....	....	....	4	14	19	17	1	37	33	....	4	24.08
30	8	7	....	1	46	28	39	....	67	52	7	8	18.77
2	....	....	....	....	2	2	7	....	9	9	....	....	14.42
5	....	....	....	....	5	7	5	....	12	11	1	....	17.26
3	....	....	....	1	4	5	6	....	11	5	....	6	11.47
10	...	....	....	2	12	5	8	....	13	13	....	....	10.97
2	....	....	3	2	7	3	9	....	12	9	....	3	17.69
8	....	....	1	....	9	6	4	....	10	9	....	1	16.28
4	...	1	1	....	6	7	13	....	20	15	1	4	18.51
10	....	....	....	....	10	11	10	....	21	14	1	6	15.40
4	1	....	....	....	5	3	4	....	7	6	....	1	11.47
2	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	....	7	7	....	....	16.16
17	6	3	1	1	28	44	46	....	90	70	19	1	38.00
10	....	....	....	....	10	10	12	....	22	19	1	2	21.86
1	....	1	....	....	2	3	3	....	6	6	....	....	7.75
10	....	1	1	....	12	14	10	....	24	23	....	1	17.84
9	...	....	....	....	9	12	7	....	19	13	....	6	17.35
6	1	....	....	....	7	9	10	....	19	14	....	5	18.96
96	11	11	4	12	134	101	111	1	213	141	35	37	21.98
7	....	1	....	....	8	9	12	....	21	21	....	....	19.94
3	....	....	....	....	3	9	13	....	22	21	1	....	19.80
10	....	1	4	1	16	17	18	....	35	32	....	3	19.34
2	....	1	....	....	3	5	3	....	8	8	....	....	16.00
19	1	....	....	....	20	11	12	....	23	20	....	3	13.18
4	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	....	7	7	....	....	18.27
3	....	....	....	....	3	10	9	....	19	15	4	....	22.91
4	....	....	....	....	4	4	7	....	11	11	....	....	15.27
6	....	....	....	....	6	2	7	....	9	9	....	....	12.94
335	30	29	18	28	440	459	501	3	963	755	84	124	19.67

* Died at county farm, 16.

STRAFFORD

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Barrington	1,497	7	5	..	12	8.01	11	1	....	....	...
Dover	11,687	115	116	2	233	19.93	102	84	24	18	5
Durham	962	3	1	2	6	6.23	6	...	....	....	...
Farmington ...	3,044	26	20	..	46	15.11	40	1	2	1	2
Lee	715	1	2	..	3	4.19	3	...	....	....	...
Madbury	397	....	2	..	2	5.03	2	...	....	....	...
Middleton	355	....	1	..	1	2.81	1	...	....	....	...
Milton	1,516	17	9	..	26	17.15	22	3	....	1	...
New Durham..	772	4	2	..	6	7.77	5	...	....	....	1
Rochester	5,784	52	49	..	101	17.46	63	20	6	7	5
Rollinsford....	1,712	30	21	..	51	29.78	2	42	5	2	...
Somersworth ..	5,586	74	89	..	163	29.18	44	106	6	7	...
Strafford	1,531	5	7	..	12	7.83	11	...	....	1	...
Total	35,558	334	324	4	662	18.61	312	257	43	37	13

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
5	....	....	....	....	5	13	8	1	22	21	....	1	14.69
86	8	8	3	14	119	106	115	1	*222	159	38	25	18.99
8	....	....	....	....	8	6	5	....	11	9	....	2	11.43
27	....	2	1	4	34	27	17	....	44	41	1	2	14.45
2	....	....	....	1	3	2	5	....	7	6	....	1	9.79
1	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	5	5	....	....	12.59
1	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2.81
19	....	....	1	4	24	7	3	....	10	10	....	....	6.59
9	....	1	....	1	11	8	6	....	14	6	....	8	18.13
51	14	5	3	9	82	47	49	....	96	83	9	4	16.59
16	10	1	....	....	27	12	9	....	21	18	3	....	12.26
50	27	4	6	4	91	66	59	....	125	92	32	1	22.37
10	....	....	....	....	10	18	13	....	31	27	1	3	20.24
285	59	21	14	39	418	315	292	2	609	478	84	47	17.12

* Died at county farm, 9.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Alton.....	1,476	10	8	..	18	12.19	12	...	2	3	1
Barnstead.....	1,296	2	....	..	2	1.54	2	....	....	....	....
Belmont.....	1,226	8	8	..	16	13.05	13	2	1	....	....
Center Harbor.	521	2	1	..	3	5.75	2	...	1	....	....
Gilford.....	2,821	18	24	..	42	14.88	22	12	4	3	1
Gilmanton.....	1,485	6	4	..	10	6.73	6	....	....	1	3
Laconia.....	3,790	60	42	5	107	28.23	45	41	7	4	10
Meredith.....	1,800	14	11	..	25	13.88	21	1	....	1	2
New Hampton.	1,059	3	7	..	10	9.44	4	...	1	1	4
Sanbornton....	1,192	8	8	2	18	15.10	14	...	1	....	3
Tilton.....	1,282	8	4	..	12	9.36	8	3	....	1	...
Total.....	17,948	139	117	7	263	14.65	149	59	17	14	24

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
12	....	1	1	...	14	7	15	....	22	17	2	3	14.90
10	....	....	....	...	10	5	7	....	12	5	....	7	9.25
4	....	....	....	...	4	9	13	....	22	20	....	2	17.94
6	....	....	....	...	6	4	6	....	10	9	1	....	19.19
31	7	5	4	6	53	21	40	1	62	43	11	8	21.26
9	....	....	1	...	10	10	8	....	18	13	1	4	12.12
30	22	6	4	2	64	57	50	4	111	78	16	17	29.28
6	....	....	....	...	6	14	16	....	30	29	....	1	16.66
2	....	....	....	...	2	8	7	....	15	11	....	4	14.16
2	....	1	1	...	4	11	16	1	28	27	....	1	23.48
6	1	3	....	...	10	16	16	....	32	23	4	5	24.96
118	30	16	11	8	183	162	194	6	362	275	35	52	20.16

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Albany.....	361	6	3	..	9	24.93	4	2	2	1	...
Bartlett	1,044	12	13	..	25	23.94	20	1	1	1	2
Brookfield.....	428	5	8	..	13	30.37	10	1	1	...	1
Chatham	421	7	1	..	8	19.00	8	...	...	...	...
Conway.....	2,094	18	20	..	38	18.14	36	1	...	1	...
Eaton.....	629	3	6	..	9	14.30	6	...	...	...	3
Effingham.....	865	6	4	..	10	11.56	10	...	...	...	...
Freedom.....	714	5	4	..	9	12.60	8	1	...	...	...
Hart's Location	70	1	...	...	1	14.28	...	...	...	...	1
Jackson.....	464	3	3	..	6	12.93	6	...	...	...	...
Madison.....	586	3	3	..	6	10.23	6	...	...	...	...
Moultonboro'..	1,254	5	7	..	12	9.56	9	1	...	...	2
Ossipee	1,782	15	10	..	25	14.02	18	2	1	1	3
Sandwich.....	1,701	5	11	..	16	9.40	12	...	1	...	3
Tamworth.....	1,274	4	6	..	10	7.84	9	...	1	...	...
Tuftonborough.	923	5	8	..	13	14.08	12	...	...	1	...
Wakefield.....	1,392	12	19	..	31	22.27	18	10	2	1	...
Wolfeborough.	2,222	9	13	1	23	10.35	18	...	...	...	5
Total	18,224	124	139	1	264	14.48	210	19	9	6	20

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
3			1		4	1	3		4	4			11.08
6		3		2	11	7	5		12	12			11.49
4					4	3	4		7	5		2	16.35
3					3	2			2	2			4.75
25		2	1		28	17	16		33	29	2	2	15.75
5					5	2	4		6	5		1	9.53
6					6	6	5		11	11			12.71
8					8	7	4		11	8		3	15.40
3		1			4	4	1		5	5			10.77
6					6	3	4		7	7			11.94
8				2	10	12	12		24	16	1	7	19.13
13				1	14	24	27		*51	38	1	12	28.61
12					12	9	11		20	18		2	11.75
9					9	14	10		24	19	1	4	18.83
6					6	7	10		17	15		2	18.42
17				2	19	10	8		18	16		2	12.93
23			5		28	22	29		51	43		8	22.95
157		6	7	7	177	150	153		303	253	5	45	16.62

* Died at county farm, 3.

MERRIMACK

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Allenstown...	1,707	22	19	..	41	24.01	4	35	....	2	...
Andover.....	1,204	5	14	1	20	16.61	17	1	....	2	...
Boscawen.....	1,381	8	6	..	14	10.13	11	..	1	1	1
Bow.....	734	5	5	..	10	13.62	8	1	1	....	...
Bradford.....	950	8	7	..	15	15.78	13	....	..	2	...
Canterbury....	1,033	3	8	..	11	10.64	7	..	1	2	1
Chichester....	784	4	8	..	12	15.30	9	....	..	1	2
Concord.....	13,843	137	152	4	293	21.16	154	71	30	26	12
Danbury.....	760	6	8	..	14	18.42	12	1	1	....	...
Dunbarton....	708	4	3	..	7	9.88	7	....	....	....	...
Epsom.....	909	2	5	..	7	7.70	7	....	....	....	...
Franklin.....	3,265	31	48	..	79	24.19	43	24	8	3	1
Henniker.....	1,326	14	11	..	25	18.85	24	1	....	....	...
Hill.....	667	2	5	..	7	10.49	4	....	....	2	1
Hooksett.....	1,766	13	11	2	26	14.72	9	13	....	....	4
Hopkinton....	1,836	14	11	..	25	14.70	19	1	....	1	4
London.....	1,221	6	4	2	12	9.82	10	2	....	....	...
Newbury.....	590	3	2	..	5	8.47	4	....	..	1	...
New London...	875	5	3	..	8	9.14	7	....	....	1	...
Northfield....	918	5	7	..	12	13.07	9	2	....	....	1
Pembroke.....	2,797	29	23	1	53	19.84	7	37	2	6	1
Pittsfield.....	1,974	22	30	1	53	26.84	42	8	....	3	...
Salisbury.....	795	6	3	1	10	12.57	9	....	....	1	...
Sutton.....	993	12	6	..	18	18.12	14	1	....	1	2
Warner.....	1,537	13	7	..	20	13.01	18	1	1	....	...
Webster.....	647	2	.....	..	2	3.08	2	....	....	....	...
Wilmot....	1,080	7	12	..	19	17.61	12	1	2	....	4
Total	46,300	388	418	12	818	17.66	482	200	47	55	34

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

17

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
1	7	1	...	...	9	12	6	...	18	7	4	7	10.54
6	...	...	...	...	2	8	13	10	23	17	...	6	19.10
3	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	16	*27	13	...	14	19.55
6	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	7	11	9	...	2	14.98
4	...	...	...	...	4	14	11	...	25	25	...	...	26.31
7	...	...	...	...	7	7	5	...	12	4	...	8	11.61
5	...	...	...	...	5	8	8	...	16	16	...	...	10.40
99	18	5	12	5	139	129	150	...	†279	241	35	3	20.15
3	...	...	...	...	3	6	7	...	13	13	...	...	17.10
5	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	6	3	...	3	8.47
7	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	9	18	16	...	2	19.80
23	2	4	3	3	35	27	28	...	55	47	7	1	16.84
4	...	...	...	...	8	15	9	...	24	24	...	...	18.09
4	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	7	14	11	...	3	20.98
1	2	...	...	...	3	12	8	1	21	12	...	9	11.89
6	...	...	...	...	6	22	24	...	46	42	...	4	25.05
3	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	17	31	25	1	5	25.38
4	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	10	9	...	1	16.94
7	...	...	...	...	7	4	4	...	8	5	...	3	9.14
3	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	11	7	...	4	11.98
11	2	...	1	1	15	19	23	1	43	32	10	1	15.37
17	6	3	1	1	28	23	20	...	43	42	...	1	21.73
6	...	...	...	...	6	5	8	...	13	11	...	2	16.35
2	...	2	...	...	5	8	4	...	12	12	...	...	12.08
6	...	...	...	...	6	11	19	...	30	25	...	5	19.51
5	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...	12	10	...	2	18.54
3	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	...	12	11	...	1	11.11
257	37	15	17	19	345	403	428	2	833	689	57	87	17.99

* Died at county farm, 12.

† Died at public institutions, 35.

HILLSBOROUGH

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated
Amherst.....	1,225	8	8 ..	16	12.65	15	...	...	1	...
Antrim.....	1,172	14	10 ..	24	20.47	20	1	...	2	1	
Bedford.....	1,204	8	5 ..	13	10.79	10	...	...	2	1
Bennington....	443	7	6 ..	13	29.34	10	1	1	...	1	
Brookline.....	698	8	5 ..	13	18.62	12	1	...	...	...
Deering	674	2	6 ..	8	11.86	8	...	...	...	...
Fracestown....	937	4	5 ..	9	9.60	6	1	1	...	1	
Goffstown.....	1,699	21	20 2	43	25.30	33	1	2	5	2	
Greenfield.....	649	5	5 1	11	16.94	8	1	...	...	2
Greenville.....	1,072	11	16 1	28	26.12	8	16	2	2	...	
Hancock	689	9	4 1	14	20.31	10	...	2	1	1	
Hillsborough ..	1,646	15	20 ..	35	21.25	30	2	1	1	1	
Hollis.....	1,077	6	7 ..	13	12.07	10	...	...	2	1
Hudson	1,045	6	6 ..	12	11.48	8	...	1	3	...	
Litchfield.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndeborough..	818	6	5 ..	11	13.44	11	...	...	...	...
Manchester....	32,630	627	552 28	1,207	36.99	157	440	53	46	511	
Mason	645	7	5 2	14	21.70	9	3	1	...	1	
Merrimack	1,042	11	11 ..	22	21.11	18	3	1	...	...
Milford	2,398	22	25 ..	47	19.59	32	7	4	4	...	
Mont Vernon..	517	5	2 ..	7	13.53	7	...	...	...	...
Nashua.....	13,397	228	206 3	437	32.61	147	208	38	37	7	
New Boston ...	1,144	10	6 ..	16	13.98	13	3	...	...	...
New Ipswich..	1,222	10	5 ..	15	12.27	8	7	...	...	...
Pelham.....	848	5	6 ..	11	12.97	8	...	1	1	1	
Peterborough..	2,206	14	16 ..	30	13.59	19	7	1	3	...	
Sharon	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temple	402	3	4 ..	7	17.41	4	1	1	...	1	
Weare	1,829	13	10 ..	23	12.57	22	...	1	...	...
Wilton.....	1,747	19	28 ..	47	26.89	25	7	4	5	6	
Windsor.....	65	1	1 ..	2	30.76	2	...	...	...	...
Total	75,634	1,105	1,005 38	2,148	28.39	670	710	115	115	538	

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
11	....	....	....	1	12	7	11	....	18	18	....	....	14.69
5	....	1	1	1	8	17	15	....	32	29	2	1	27.30
3	1	....	....	....	4	11	18	....	29	28	....	1	24.08
7	....	....	1	1	9	6	5	....	11	11	....	....	24.83
1	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	....	6	6	....	....	8.59
2	....	....	....	....	2	6	2	....	8	7	1	....	11.86
2	....	1	....	....	3	10	2	....	12	9	2	1	12.80
10	....	....	1	3	14	14	13	....	27	24	2	1	15.89
1	....	....	....	1	2	7	7	....	14	10	....	4	21.57
4	2	1	4	....	11	13	9	....	22	17	4	1	20.52
4	....	....	2	....	6	7	8	....	15	9	1	5	21.77
25	....	1	2	1	29	7	15	....	22	19	....	3	13.36
1	....	....	....	....	1	9	16	....	25	22	....	3	23.21
3	....	....	....	....	3	8	9	....	17	15	....	2	16.26
1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	3	3	....	....	10.30
3	....	....	....	1	4	10	7	....	17	14	1	2	20.78
172	146	49	20	70	457	400	363	23	786	522	203	61	24.08
5	1	....	....	....	6	10	4	....	14	13	....	1	21.70
4	....	....	....	....	4	7	9	....	16	12	3	1	15.35
13	....	....	1	....	14	23	29	....	52	44	8	....	21.26
5	....	....	....	1	6	2	2	....	4	4	....	....	7.73
89	74	23	12	10	208	158	159	7	324	217	35	72	24.18
8	....	....	....	....	8	13	9	....	22	21	....	1	10.48
5	....	1	....	2	8	7	15	2	24	18	2	4	19.63
7	....	....	....	....	7	7	8	....	15	14	1	....	17.68
13	5	1	....	....	19	19	29	....	48	42	4	2	21.75
1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4.92
2	....	....	1	....	3	5	4	....	9	9	....	....	22.38
13	....	....	....	....	13	17	15	....	32	26	....	6	17.49
10	....	....	....	1	11	26	30	....	*56	35	5	16	32.05
1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
431	229	78	45	93	876	832	817	32	1,681	1,219	274	188	22.22

* Died at county farm, 22.

CHESHIRE

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Alstead	1,037	9	9	..	18	17.35	6	...	...	...	12
Chesterfield ...	1,173	4	8	..	12	10.23	11	...	...	...	1
Dublin	456	5	2	..	7	15.35	7	...	...	...	...
Fitzwilliam....	1,187	10	11	1	22	18.53	11	4	4	2	1
Gilsum	663	7	2	..	9	13.57	8	...	...	1	...
Harrisville	870	2	4	..	6	6.89	4	1	...	1	...
Hinsdale	1,868	20	17	..	37	19.80	26	6	4	1	...
Jaffrey	1,267	15	9	1	25	19.57	10	2	3	4	6
Keene	6,784	62	66	1	129	19.01	73	32	9	5	10
Marlborough ..	1,286	19	30	2	51	39.65	20	11	2	1	17
Marlow	701	7	2	..	9	12.83	9	...	...	...	...
Nelson	438	1	1	..	2	4.56	2	...	...	...	...
Richmond	669	2	7	..	9	13.45	9	...	...	...	...
Rindge	934	6	5	..	11	11.77	4	4	1	2	...
Roxbury	126	....	1	..	1	7.93	1	...	...	...	...
Stoddard	553	6	5	..	11	19.89	10	1	...	...	...
Sullivan	382	1	3	..	4	10.57	4	...	...	...	...
Surry	326	2	1	..	3	9.20	2	1	...	...	...
Swanzey	1,661	15	13	..	28	16.85	24	3	...	1	...
Troy	796	8	8	1	17	21.35	10	4	...	1	2
Walpole	2,018	33	25	1	59	29.23	30	17	5	7	...
Westmoreland.	1,095	6	5	..	11	10.04	8	1	...	...	2
Winchester	2,444	18	15	..	33	13.50	25	3	3	...	2
Total	28,734	258	249	7	514	17.88	314	90	32	26	53

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
5	....	....	....	1	6	4	15	....	19	16	....	3	18.32
7	....	....	1	....	8	4	6	....	10	9	....	1	8.52
4	....	1	....	....	5	3	4	....	7	6	....	1	15.35
7	....	....	1	....	8	5	11	....	16	13	1	2	13.47
9	....	....	....	....	9	5	9	....	14	14	....	....	21.11
5	....	....	1	....	6	3	6	....	9	6	....	3	10.34
10	....	....	1	2	13	25	15	....	40	32	3	5	21.41
5	4	1	....	....	10	15	10	....	25	14	....	11	19.57
58	4	1	3	6	72	60	64	1	125	105	16	4	18.42
8	3	....	1	1	13	17	11	1	29	12	4	13	22.55
8	....	....	....	....	8	5	6	....	11	10	1	....	15.68
1	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	....	5	4	....	1	11.41
8	....	....	....	....	8	9	5	....	14	14	....	....	20.92
7	....	1	....	....	8	9	14	....	23	22	....	1	24.62
....
4	....	....	....	....	4	2	3	....	5	4	....	1	9.04
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....	....	10.57
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	3	....	2	15.33
12	....	....	....	....	12	10	11	....	21	18	2	1	12.64
7	....	....	....	....	7	5	7	....	12	7	1	4	15.07
15	1	....	1	....	17	16	14	....	30	28	2	....	14.86
5	....	....	....	....	5	13	2	....	*15	8	....	7	13.69
17	1	1	....	....	19	14	22	....	36	31	2	3	14.72
202	13	5	9	11	240	234	239	2	475	380	32	63	16.53

* Died at county farm, 5.

SULLIVAN

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Acworth.....	982	1	1	..	2	2.03	2	...	...	...	...
Charlestown...	1,587	12	4	..	16	10.08	12	1	2	...	1
Claremont.....	4,704	42	32	2	76	16.15	41	20	11	2	2
Cornish.....	1,156	11	3	..	14	12.11	13	...	...	...	1
Croydon.....	608	3	1	..	4	6.57	4	...	...	...	...
Goshen.....	511	5	2	..	7	13.69	6	...	...	1	...
Grantham	540	3	...	..	3	5.55	3	...	...	...	...
Langdon	364	1	...	..	1	2.74	1	...	...	...	...
Lempster.....	602	3	5	..	8	13.28	7	1	...	...	..
Newport	2,612	25	26	..	51	19.52	39	4	4	3	1
Plainfield.....	1,372	9	3	..	12	8.74	10	...	...	1	1
Springfield	732	6	5	..	11	15.02	10	...	...	1	...
Sunapee.....	895	2	7	..	9	10.05	7	1	1	...	...
Unity	814	3	4	..	7	8.59	4	...	...	...	3
Washington ...	682	5	4	..	9	13.19	9	...	...	...	...
Total	18,161	131	97	2	230	12.66	168	27	18	8	9

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
7	....	....	....	1	8	8	11	....	19	18	....	1	19.34
5	....	....	1	1	7	16	15	....	31	25	2	4	19.53
33	7	4	6	1	51	42	46	....	88	74	11	3	18.70
9	....	....	1	2	12	6	6	....	12	8	....	4	10.38
7	....	....	....	....	7	5	4	....	9	7	....	2	14.80
2	....	....	....	....	2	4	6	....	10	10	....	....	19.56
3	....	....	....	1	4	4	3	....	7	6	....	1	12.96
1	....	....	....	....	1	6	4	....	10	9	1	....	27.47
4	....	....	....	....	4	9	4	....	13	10	1	2	21.59
16	....	2	....	2	20	24	21	....	45	37	2	6	17.22
5	....	....	....	....	5	12	12	....	24	20	1	3	17.49
4	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	1	8	6	....	2	10.92
3	....	....	....	....	3	11	6	....	17	13	....	4	19.09
6	....	....	....	....	6	15	4	....	*19	10	....	9	23.34
5	....	....	1	....	6	10	6	....	16	15	....	1	23.46
110	7	6	9	8	140	176	151	1	328	268	18	42	18.06

* Died at county farm, 1.

GRAFTON

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Alexandria.....	828	12	8	..	20	24.14	7	...	....	....	13
Ashland.....	960	4	5	..	9	9.37	8	1	....	....	...
Bath.....	1,032	3	7	..	10	9.68	6	1	....	....	3
Benton.....	378	1	2	..	3	7.93	1	1	....	1	...
Bethlehem.....	1,400	15	23	..	38	27.64	14	13	4	5	2
Bridgewater...	384	6	7	..	13	33.85	12	...	....	....	1
Bristol.....	1,352	11	9	1	21	15.53	4	...	....	....	17
Campton..	1,163	11	7	..	18	15.47	14	...	....	1	3
Canaan.....	1,762	16	8	..	24	13.62	19	2	2	1	...
Dorchester...	585	6	2	..	8	13.67	6	...	2	....	...
Easton.....	302	3	1	..	4	13.21	3	...	1	....	...
Ellsworth.....	209	3	1	..	4	19.13	3	...	....	1	...
Enfield.....	1,680	8	6	..	14	8.33	11	1	1	1	...
Franconia.....	550	3	3	..	6	10.90	6	...	....	....	...
Grafton.....	934	1	9	..	10	10.70	9	...	....	1	...
Groton.....	566	4	8	..	12	21.20	12	...	....	....	...
Hanover.....	2,147	13	18	..	31	14.43	24	5	1	....	1
Haverhill.....	2,455	6	13	1	20	8.14	15	2	....	....	3
Hebron.....	329	2	4	..	6	18.23	4	...	....	....	2
Holderness....	703	3	1	..	4	5.68	4	...	....	....	...
Landaff.....	506	2	2	..	4	7.90	4	...	....	....	...
Lebanon.....	3,354	30	39	..	69	20.57	46	9	9	4	1
Lincoln.....	65	1	....	..	1	15.38	1	...	....	....	...
Lisbon.....	1,807	18	11	..	29	16.04	21	2	2	4	...
Littleton.....	2,936	32	46	2	80	27.24	39	31	10	....	...
Livermore....	103	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Lyman.....	654	4	7	..	11	16.81	10	...	1	....	...
Lyme.....	1,313	12	14	..	26	19.80	24	...	....	2	...
Monroe.....	504	2	6	..	8	15.87	6	...	....	2	...
Orange.....	335	4	2	..	6	17.91	5	...	....	1	...
Orford.....	1,050	11	11	..	22	21.61	17	2	1	1	1
Piermont.....	752	5	5	..	10	13.29	5	1	1	1	2
Plymouth.....	1,719	15	16	..	31	18.03	24	3	...	3	1
Rumney.....	1,050	11	8	..	19	18.09	14	3	1	1	...
Thornton.....	775	3	2	..	5	6.45	3	1	....	....	1
Warren.....	786	4	5	..	9	11.45	6	...	1	....	2
Waterville....	54	....	1	..	1	18.51	1	...	....	....	...
Wentworth....	939	8	6	..	14	14.90	12	1	....	....	1
Woodstock....	367	2	1	..	3	8.17	1	...	....	....	2
Total.....	38,788	295	324	4	623	16.06	421	79	37	30	56

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Sex.				Nativity.			
						Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
....	1	1	5	7	....	12	6	....	6	14.49
9	1	1	1	1	13	6	6	....	12	11	....	1	12.50
2	2	8	7	....	15	8	1	6	14.53
1	1	2	....	....	2	1	1	....	5.29
10	10	6	13	....	19	13	2	4	13.57
3	1	....	....	4	5	6	....	11	5	....	6	28.64
18	18	12	16	....	28	16	....	12	20.71
12	12	8	12	....	20	18	....	2	17.19
6	1	1	2	10	15	19	....	34	29	4	1	19.29
1	1	3	1	....	4	4	....	....	6.83
1	1	3	2	....	5	4	....	1	16.55
2	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4.78
11	11	16	15	....	31	27	2	2	18.45
3	3	2	4	1	7	6	1	....	12.72
4	4	5	10	....	15	12	....	3	16.05
1	1	6	9	....	15	9	....	6	26.50
8	1	1	....	10	17	14	....	31	26	5	....	14.43
20	2	1	....	2	25	19	17	....	*36	18	1	17	14.66
2	2	2	4	....	6	6	....	....	18.23
7	7	9	5	....	14	13	....	1	19.91
2	1	1	4	3	2	....	5	5	....	....	9.88
27	2	4	2	....	35	25	23	....	48	43	4	1	14.31
....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	15.38
7	1	....	1	9	16	15	....	31	28	1	2	17.15
23	5	4	7	8	47	19	30	....	49	40	9	....	16.68
....
4	1	....	5	7	6	....	13	11	....	2	19.87
6	1	....	....	7	10	8	....	18	14	2	2	13.70
3	1	....	....	4	1	3	....	4	4	....	....	7.93
....	2	2	....	4	4	....	....	11.94
6	1	1	....	8	11	8	....	19	15	1	3	18.09
5	5	7	13	....	20	20	....	....	26.59
14	1	....	....	15	11	18	....	29	22	2	5	16.87
11	1	2	....	14	5	6	....	11	11	....	....	10.47
7	7	9	9	....	18	16	....	2	23.22
8	1	9	3	3	....	6	5	....	1	7.63
....
9	1	....	10	11	8	....	19	15	....	4	20.23
1	1	2	1	....	3	3	....	....	8.17
254	10	19	18	17	318	293	322	1	616	490	36	90	15.88

* Died at county farm, 7.

TOWNS.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Berlin.....	1,144	33	33	..	66	57.69	5	53	4	4	...
Carroll.....	632	8	5	..	13	20.56	5	6	1	1	...
Clarksville....	328	5	.....	..	5	15.24	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colebrook.....	1,580	15	15	..	30	18.97	20	1	4	5	...
Columbia.....	762	9	5	..	14	18.37	10	...	3	1	...
Dalton.....	570	1	3	..	4	7.01	1	3	...	...	...
Dummer.....	464	4	3	..	7	15.08	5	.....	.....	1	1
Errol.....	161	2	3	..	5	31.05	4	.....	.....	1	...
Gorham.....	1,383	7	9	..	16	11.56	2	10	3	1	...
Jefferson.....	951	9	10	2	21	22.08	12	2	3	2	2
Lancaster.....	2,721	26	25	..	51	18.74	24	10	5	7	5
Milan.....	895	5	8	..	13	14.52	9	3	.....	1	...
Millsfield.....	62	.....	3	..	3	48.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Northumberl'd.	1,062	12	13	..	25	23.54	12	7	2	4	...
Pittsburg.....	581	4	2	..	6	10.32	2	...	1	.....	3
Randolph.....	203	1	.....	..	1	4.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shelburne.....	252	.....	2	..	2	7.93	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stark.....	690	8	3	..	11	15.94	7	2	1	1	...
Stratford.....	1,016	12	15	..	27	26.57	11	11	2	2	1
Stewartstown..	958	8	5	1	14	14.61	7	1	3	3	...
Whitefield.....	1,828	24	18	2	44	24.07	16	17	6	.....	5
Total.....	18,580	193	180	5	378	20.34	158	126	38	34	22

COUNTY.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
8	8	....	4	...	20	8	9	....	17	14	1	2	14.86
7	1	....	1	...	9	3	2	....	5	5	....	....	7.91
1	....	....	....	...	1	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	6.09
8	....	2	1	...	11	20	8	....	28	24	3	1	17.72
6	....	....	1	...	7	2	5	....	7	7	....	....	9.18
1	....	2	....	3	6	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	3.50
....	....	1	....	1	2	2	3	....	5	3	....	2	10.77
....	....	1	1	1	3	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	6.21
16	2	1	2	1	22	4	2	....	6	5	1	....	4.33
6	3	3	....	1	13	6	8	....	14	10	....	4	14.93
16	2	4	1	..	23	18	30	9	57	33	2	22	20.94
5	1	....	3	...	9	4	3	....	7	7	....	....	7.82
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	..	....	16.12
4	....	1	....	....	5	9	6	....	15	10	4	1	14.12
4	2	1	....	....	7	2	5	....	7	1	....	6	12.04
2	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	4.92
4	....	....	1	...	5	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	7.93
3	1	1	1	...	6	2	5	...	7	6	1	....	10.14
2	....	2	2	...	6	13	5	....	18	12	3	3	17.71
2	....	2	2	...	6	9	5	....	*14	7	4	3	14.61
12	9	1	1	1	24	27	13	....	40	30	3	7	21.88
107	30	21	21	8	187	131	115	10	256	182	22	52	13.77

* Died at county farm, 6.

RECAPITULATION

COUNTIES.	Population in 1880.	BIRTHS.									
		Sex.					Parentage.				
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both foreign.	American mother and for'n father.	American father and for'n mother.	Not stated.
Rockingham	49,064	375	377	5	757	15.42	559	89	41	34	34
Strafford.....	35,558	334	324	4	662	18.61	312	257	43	37	13
Belknap.....	17,948	139	117	7	263	14.65	149	59	17	14	24
Carroll	18,224	124	139	1	264	14.48	210	19	9	6	20
Merrimack.....	46,300	388	418	12	818	17.66	482	200	47	55	34
Hillsborough.....	75,634	1,105	1,005	38	2,148	28.39	670	710	115	115	538
Cheshire.....	28,734	258	249	7	514	17.88	314	90	31	26	53
Sullivan.....	18,161	131	97	2	230	12.66	168	27	18	8	9
Grafton.....	38,788	295	324	4	623	16.06	421	79	37	30	56
Coös.....	18,580	193	180	5	378	20.34	158	126	38	34	22
Total.....	346,991	3,342	3,230	85	6,657	19.18	3,443	1,656	396	359	803

BY COUNTIES.

MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.							
						Sex.				Nativity.			
Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.
335	30	29	18	28	440	459	501	3	963	755	84	124	19.67
285	59	21	14	39	418	315	292	2	609	478	84	47	17.12
118	30	16	11	8	183	162	194	6	362	275	35	52	20.16
157	....	6	7	7	177	150	153	...	303	253	5	45	16.62
257	37	15	17	19	345	403	428	2	833	689	57	87	17.99
431	229	78	45	93	876	832	817	32	1,681	1,219	274	188	22.22
202	13	5	9	11	240	234	239	2	475	380	32	63	16.53
110	7	6	9	8	140	176	151	1	328	268	18	42	18.06
254	10	19	18	17	318	293	322	1	616	490	36	90	15.88
107	30	21	21	8	187	131	115	10	256	182	22	52	13.77
2,256	445	216	169	238	3,324	3,155	3,212	59	6,426	4,989	647	790	18.51

An examination of the preceding table shows much that is of interest to one who is familiar with the different towns and cities in the State. It will be seen that in the manufacturing towns and cities the birth rate is highest, while it is exceedingly low in many of the towns in which there is little or no manufacturing, and agricultural interests predominate. This is made obvious by grouping such towns and obtaining the birth rate upon the total population of such group. The percentage of any given town having few inhabitants cannot be considered by itself. For instance, the town of Millsfield has a birth rate of 48.38 to 1,000 of the population, but another birth would have carried the percentage to over 60. Erroneous conclusions arise from percentages based upon small groups of population, such as exist in many of our towns; but computed upon large aggregate numbers they become reliable and of great value in the study of vital statistics.

There is also a greater or less number of unreported births, which of course would affect the birth rate of those towns as well as the total for the State. The average rate for the State is 20.34, a figure considerably below what it ought to be if we are to take other States and countries for a standard. It should also be borne in mind that under no system yet devised for the collection of birth records can a complete registration be obtained. With marriages and deaths the difficulty is not so great. The birth rate also differs greatly in different countries, and even among the States in this country.

The following table shows the variation of the birth rate in foreign countries :

Russia, 1867-78.....	49.4	Sweden, 1865-82.....	30.2
Croatia, 1874-80.....	45.3	Switzerland, 1870-83.....	30.2
Servia, 1879-83.....	43.6	Greece, 1865-82.....	28.4
Hungary, 1865-83.....	43.0	Ireland, 1865-83.....	26.4
Württemberg, 1865-83....	44.8	France, 1870-82.....	25.4

In Massachusetts the average birth rate, 1866-70, was 25.66 ; in Rhode Island, 1885, the rate was 23.1 ; in Connecticut, 22.6.

It is not to be expected that the birth rate will be as large in New Hampshire as in the States just named. This can be explained by the fact that ours is not a large manufacturing State ; as it is, the highest birth rates are found in the manufacturing centers and in towns where some industrial enterprise is located. Manchester, with a birth rate of 36.99, confirms this statement, and other towns, where business enterprises are active, give additional evidence of this fact. Mercantile, industrial, or manufacturing avocations have a much greater attraction for young adults than the less exciting and uneventful labors of the agricultural districts, hence this class, from which the population is replenished, is, relatively, much the largest at the centers of manufacturing. A corresponding decrease in the birth rate of towns dependent wholly upon agriculture follows.

TABLE NO. 4.

Births by Counties, showing Proportion of Males to Females, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.	Sex not stated.
Rockingham	375	377	.....	2	5
Strafford	334	324	10	.....	4
Belknap	139	117	22	.....	7
Carroll	124	139	.....	15	1
Merrimack	388	418	.....	30	12
Hillsborough	1,105	1,005	100	.....	38
Cheshire	258	249	9	.....	7
Sullivan	131	97	34	.....	2
Grafton	295	324	.....	29	4
Coös	193	180	13	.....	5
Total for State.	3,342	3,230	112	.....	85

Of the 6,657 births reported, 3,342 were males, and 3,230 females, an excess of 112 males. In eighty-five instances the sex was not stated. This omission in the record is chargeable solely to the carelessness or indifference of the physician or midwife, and is entirely inexcusable.

TABLE NO. 5.

Percentage of American and Foreign Births, by Counties, 1886.

COUNTIES.	PARENTS.			Births with parentage not stated.
	American born.	Foreign born.	One foreign born.	
Rockingham	73.84	11.75	9.90	34
Strafford.....	47.12	38.82	12.08	13
Belknap	58.66	22.43	12.20	24
Carroll	79.54	7.19	5.68	20
Merrimack.....	58.92	24.44	12.46	34
Hillsborough.....	31.09	33.05	10.70	538
Cheshire.....	60.97	17.47	11.26	53
Sullivan	73.04	11.73	11.30	9
Grafton.....	67.57	13.00	10.75	56
Coös	41.79	33.33	19.04	22
Total for State	51.78	24.87	11 37	803

Table No. 5 presents some interesting facts in connection with the nativity of parents. The last census shows the foreign-born population to be 10.45 per cent of the total population of the State, while the birth rate among foreign-born parents is 24.87. The addition of the foreign element classed under "one foreign-born parent," and those embraced under "births with parentage not

reported" would considerably increase the percentage of births of foreign-born parents.

The registration report of 1885 shows the births of foreign-born parents to be 23.83 per cent of the total for that year. It will be seen that the births among the foreign-born population has slightly increased over that of last year, and would undoubtedly be still further increased if a complete registration of births were obtainable, as it is probable that the greater part of the unreported births are among this class.

In Hillsborough county the births from foreign-born parents exceed those of the native population. In Strafford county, where the manufacturing interests are great, and in Coös, where the lumber business predominates, the percentage of births from foreign-born parents is very large.

TABLE NO. 6.

Twin Births by Months and Counties.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Colored Children.	
														M.	F.
Rockingham.....	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	11	1	3
Strafford.....						1	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	....	....
Belknap.....				1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	1
Carroll.....						1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	....	....
Merrimack.....				1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	6	2	....
Hillsborough.....		1	1	..	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	2	16	....	1
Cheshire.....			1	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	8	....	....
Sullivan.....		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....
Grafton.....							1	1	..	..	..	2	4	....	....
Coös.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	....	....
Total for State ...	2	4	3	4	3	7	8	11	5	4	3	8	62	4	5

Sixty-two twin births were reported for 1886. In 1885, 56 were reported; in 1884, 50; in 1883, 42.

Colored births for 1886, 9; 1885, 6; 1884, 13; 1883, 5.

TABLE

Births by Sex and

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Rockingham... Males	28	25	34	44	29
Females	29	25	29	29	40
Not stated.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Strafford..... Males	21	31	38	26	33
Females	22	20	32	32	26
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Belknap Males	11	10	13	10	8
Females	7	7	5	17	12
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carroll Males	6	12	13	17	8
Females	8	11	13	15	11
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack ... Males	37	30	44	27	29
Females	43	30	32	27	42
Not stated.....	1	2	1	1	1
Hillsborough.. Males	91	85	89	84	86
Females	71	53	84	88	102
Not stated.....	3	3	8	4	4
Cheshire Males	26	23	14	24	14
Females	20	15	17	23	23
Not stated.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
Sullivan Males	13	12	11	13	11
Females	3	5	5	8	13
Not stated.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Grafton..... Males	22	25	34	29	28
Females	14	23	34	35	31
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Coös Males	22	10	10	15	22
Females	14	16	22	11	16
Not stated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total for State.Males.....	277	263	300	289	268
Females	231	205	273	285	316
Not stated.....	9	8	9	10	9
Grand total... ..	517	476	582	584	593

NO. 7.

Month, by Counties.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.	Total.	Grand total.
38	33	31	35	20	24	34	375	757
27	33	27	33	27	43	33	2	377	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5
30	22	27	19	32	30	25	334	662
26	26	29	30	31	27	23	.....	324
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	4
12	9	16	10	18	9	13	139	263
6	13	11	13	9	4	11	.....	117
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	...	7
6	10	13	9	11	6	13	124	264
6	15	14	11	11	12	12	.....	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
31	33	29	24	33	36	35	388	818
33	28	41	41	33	28	40	.....	418
.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12
89	98	98	90	112	89	91	3	1,105	2,148
103	86	101	74	77	85	80	1	1,005	
5	3	1	1	3	1	2	.. ..	38
21	15	29	22	32	27	10	1	258	514
21	22	28	18	23	15	24	.....	249
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
6	13	13	14	11	4	10	131	230
2	9	6	9	8	7	12	.....	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
20	19	25	18	24	25	25	1	295	623
31	34	32	30	18	18	24	.....	324
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
19	19	22	14	17	12	11	193	378
10	17	13	23	13	12	12	1	180	
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5
272	271	303	255	310	262	267	5	3,342	6,657
275	283	302	282	250	251	273	4	3,230	
5	6	7	5	5	7	5	.....	85
552	560	612	542	565	520	545	9	6,657	6,657

In January there were recorded 517 births; February, 476; March, 582; April, 584; May, 593; June, 552; July, 560; August, 612; September, 542; October, 565; November, 520; December, 545.

The greatest number of births in any month was in August, and the smallest in February.

The greatest number of males born in one month was in October, and the smallest number in September.

The greatest number of females born in one month was in August, and the smallest number in February.

MARRIAGES.

The record of marriages may be considered as correct as can be obtained under any system of registration; in fact, but a very few marriages remain unreported.

The total number of marriages recorded in New Hampshire for the year 1886 was 3,324; 144 more than were recorded in 1885.

The number of persons married to each thousand of the population was 19.14, or a marriage rate of 9.57. There was, according to the record, one person married to every 52 of the living population, as given by the last census.

The marriage rate in foreign countries is reported as follows :

Hungary.....	20.60
Russia.....	18.80
Prussia	17.20
England and Wales (1861-1880).....	16.40
France.....	15.80
Scotland	14.20
Ireland	9.80

The marriage rate in New Hampshire is higher than in the above-named countries, with the exception of Hungary.

The last recorded marriage rate in the New England States, having a system of registration, is as follows :

Vermont.....	17.16
Massachusetts.....	18.23
Rhode Island.....	16.30
Connecticut.....	14.88
New Hampshire.....	19.14

It is hardly probable that the marriage rate is greater in New Hampshire than in every other New England State; the figures exceed those of the other States undoubtedly through a more accurate system of registration.

There were married in New Hampshire during the year 1886, 6,648 persons, of whom 4,897 were native born, 1,275 foreign born, and 476 with nativity not stated; one individual was married to every 52 living persons, as per census of 1880.

By counties the ratio is as follows, approximately, exclusive of those with nativity not stated :

Rockingham.....	1 to every 55 living persons.
Strafford.....	1 " 42 "
Belknap.....	1 " 49 "
Carroll.....	1 " 51 "
Merrimack.....	1 " 67 "
Hillsborough.....	1 " 43 "
Cheshire.....	1 " 59 "
Sullivan.....	1 " 64 "
Grafton.....	1 " 61 "
Coös.....	1 " 49 "

The highest marriage rate is in the counties in which manufacturing interests most largely predominate, to wit: Strafford, Hillsborough, Belknap, and Coös. The highest rate is in Strafford county, and the lowest in Merrimack.

TABLE NO. 8.

Marriages by Counties and Nativity.

COUNTIES.	Both American.	Both foreign.	Husband American.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.
Rockingham	335	30	29	18	28	440
Strafford.....	285	59	21	14	39	418
Belknap	118	30	16	11	8	183
Carroll	157	.....	6	7	7	177
Merrimack.....	257	37	15	17	19	345
Hillsborough.....	431	229	78	45	93	876
Cheshire	202	13	5	9	11	240
Sullivan.....	110	7	6	9	8	140
Grafton	254	10	19	18	17	318
Coös	107	30	21	21	8	187
Total for State...	2,256	445	216	169	238	3,324

The nativity of persons married during the year is shown in table 8, by counties.

The ratio of foreign-born persons to native born married during the year is as follows, by counties, approximately stated :

Rockingham	1	foreign born	to	6½	native born.
Strafford	1	"	"	4	"
Belknap	1	"	"	3	"
Carroll	1	"	"	25	"
Merrimack.....	1	"	"	5	"

Hillsborough.....	1	foreign born to $1\frac{3}{4}$ native born.
Cheshire.....	1	“ “ $10\frac{1}{2}$ “
Sullivan.....	1	“ “ 8 “
Grafton.....	1	“ “ $11\frac{1}{2}$ “
Coös.....	1	“ “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ “

For the entire State the ratio is 1 foreign-born person to $3\frac{3}{4}$ native born married during the year 1886. For 1885 the ratio was 1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; 1884, 1 to $4\frac{1}{4}$; and 1883, 1 to 4.

For the cities, the following is approximately correct :

Portsmouth.....	1	foreign born to $5\frac{1}{4}$ native born.
Dover.....	1	“ “ $6\frac{3}{4}$ “
Concord.....	1	“ “ 4 “
Manchester.....	1	“ “ 1(nearly) “
Nashua.....	1	“ “ $1\frac{1}{4}$ “
Keene.....	1	“ “ 10 “

In the above ratios smaller fractions than those given have not been taken into account.

It is probable that most of those classed in the “not stated” calendar should be placed with the foreign born.

TABLE

Marriages by Ages and

COUNTIES.	Under 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.
Rockingham...Males.....		22	140	131	62	22	20	16	8
Females.....	3	97	167	85	32	17	10	9	6
Strafford.....Males.....		26	138	125	42	22	8	21	9
Females.....	2	100	156	72	33	13	19	5	4
Belknap.....Males.....		15	68	45	22	11	2	4	4
Females.....		48	67	35	9	10	4	4	...
Carroll.....Males.....		12	65	44	16	15	5	6	2
Females.....	1	53	64	29	7	9	3	4	1
Merrimack.....Males.....		16	117	103	39	26	13	6	8
Females.....		84	121	69	26	16	12	6	4
Hillsborough...Males.....		36	306	223	105	49	30	23	16
Females.....		163	357	147	59	34	23	12	7
Cheshire.....Males.....		13	73	62	34	27	9	8	3
Females.....		67	83	45	17	15	3	3	4
Sullivan.....Males.....		4	39	41	25	8	2	3	7
Females.....	1	39	46	19	12	6	4	4	5
Grafton.....Males.....		10	93	91	56	25	5	8	8
Females.....	2	96	99	53	23	15	5	10	5
Coös.....Males.....		5	60	63	30	10	3	4	1
Females.....	1	70	60	28	8	5	4	3	1
Total for State..Males.....		159	1,099	928	431	215	97	99	66
Females...		10 817	1,220	582	226	140	87	60	37
Grand total.....		10 976	2,319	1,510	657	355	184	159	103

NO. 9.

Months, by Counties.

[illegible]

Ten females under 15 years of age were married during the year, and 2 males over 80.

Between 15 and 20 years of age, 159 males were married and 817 females; between 20 and 25 years of age, 1,099 males and 1,220 females; for the remaining quinquennial periods to "over 80" the males exceeded in number for each period.

Of the females who married during the year 1886, 24.8 per cent were under 20 years of age, and 61.5 per cent under 25 years of age.

Of the males who married during the same period, 4.7 per cent were under 20 years of age, and 37.8 per cent under 25 years of age.

A larger number of both sexes were married between the ages of 20 and 25 than at any other quinquennial period.

Basing the calculation upon the middle of each period given, excepting the first and last, which are taken at 15 and 80 respectively, the average age of the females married during the year is 25, and the average age of the males 30 years, approximately.

The greatest number of marriages occurred in the month of November, and the fewest in February.

TABLE NO. 10.

COUNTIES.	Instances in which the age of the bride exceeded that of the groom.			Widowers.			Widows.			Third marriage.		Fourth marriage.		Fifth marriage.		Seventh marriage.		Oldest.		Youngest.		Oldest couple.		Youngest couple.	
										M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Rockingham	71	67	53	3	1	1	1	1	....	71	70	17	13	70	68	18	16								
Strafford.....	59	66	52	8	7	2	1	....	....	75	73	18	14	75	73	18	17								
Belknap	35	34	21	4	3	1	..	....	....	70	69	16	16	70	69	18	17								
Carroll	20	32	24	3	1	..	1	....	....	70	67	16	14	67	67	16	15								
Merrimack.....	55	65	53	6	3	2	..	....	....	75	60	17	15	75	60	18	15								
Hillsborough....	135	122	95	18	9	..	....	....	....	81	77	17	15	81	77	17	16								
Cheshire.....	27	52	25	7	1	..	....	....	....	73	64	18	15	73	53	19	16								
Sullivan	17	25	16	5	3	2	..	....	1	79	65	17	14	79	65	19	15								
Grafton.....	38	66	36	5	7	..	....	....	....	74	66	18	14	74	66	18	16								
Coös	18	27	20	5	1	..	....	....	....	71	62	17	14	71	60	17	16								
Total for State	475	556	395	64	36	8	3	1	1	81	77	16	13	81	77	16	15								

In 475 marriages the bride was older than the groom.

Five hundred and fifty-six widowers were married during the year, and 395 widows; 64 males were married a third time, and 36 females; 8 males were married a fourth time, and 3 females; 1 male was married a fifth time, and 1 female a seventh time.

The oldest couple were, male 81, and female 77 years.

The youngest couple, male 16, and female 15.

The oldest male married was 87, and the oldest female 77 years.

The youngest male was 16, and the youngest female 13 years.

DIVORCES.

TABLE NO. 11.

Divorces decreed by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in the year 1886, as returned by the clerks of the several counties.

COUNTIES.	Causes of Divorce.								Libellants.		
	Abandonment.	Adultery.	Absent three years.	Conviction of crime and imprisonment.	Extreme cruelty.	Impotency.	Habitual drunkenness.	No cause assigned.	Males.	Females.	Total of each county.
Rockingham.....	18	6	1	1	8	1	5	.....	11	29	40
Strafford.....	21	6	1	.....	12	...	6	.....	11	35	46
Belknap.....	11	8	...	.....	3	...	2	.....	8	16	24
Carroll.....	4	2	...	.....	4	...	2	.....	5	7	12
Merrimack.....	2	10	7	.....	22	...	3	2	10	36	46
Hillsborough.....	36	26	12	2	30	...	4	.....	43	67	110
Cheshire.....	10	6	1	.....	15	...	...	.....	10	22	32
Sullivan.....	10	5	...	.....	9	...	1	.....	9	16	25
Grafton.....	12	5	...	...	10	...	3	.....	11	19	30
Coös	4	7	1	.....	5	...	...	.....	5	12	17
Total.....	128	81	23	3	118	1	26	2	123	259	382

In 1881 a law was enacted requiring the clerks of the supreme court to make a return of the divorces decreed, the causes thereof, the sex of the libellant, and the date of the decree, to the secretary of state. In 1885 the act was amended, requiring the return to be made to the registrar of vital statistics. There are, therefore, on file with the State, returns since 1881, only, that give the cause, etc., upon which the divorce was decreed. The following is a tabular statement of these reports, for the period of five years, by counties, in a consolidated form:

TABLE NO. 11 a.

Causes upon which Divorces were decreed for five years, 1882 to 1886, inclusive, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Abandonment.	Adultery.	Absent 3 years.	Conviction of crime and imprisonment.	Desertion and bigamy.	Extreme cruelty.	Habitual drunkenness.	Impotency.	Prior marriage.	Refusal to cohabit.	Treatment injurious to health.	Treatment injurious to reason.	No cause assigned.	Total.
Rockingham	51	25	1	4	...	33	19	1	...	3	...	...	...	137
Strafford.....	46	49	14	...	1	60	23	1	..	1	...	...	...	195
Belknap.....	19	28	10	...	...	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Carroll.....	25	14	..	1	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Merrimack.....	55	49	19	1	...	70	25	1	...	3	2	2	...	227
Hillsborough.....	149	105	12	4	...	150	30	...	...	3	...	...	...	453
Cheshire.....	56	30	1	...	...	46	9	..	1..	3	...	...	...	146
Sullivan.....	29	28	..	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Grafton.....	53	24	..	...	...	37	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Coös.....	9	19	6	1	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Total.....	492	371	63	11	...	1486	130	3	1	1	12	2	2	1,575

TABLE NO. 12.
Divorces decreed from 1870 to 1886, inclusive, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Rockingham.....	19	20	29	34	41	23	37	18	30	30	44	30	23	2	28	25	40
Strafford.....	12	6	24	27	25	17	20	29	29	34	58	42	36	53	32	28	46
Belknap.....	.....	7	7	13	12	10	18	16	16	16	22	17	14	15	19	20	24
Carroll.....	4	1	1	9	9	4	10	13	19	13	11	19	9	7	14	20	12
Merrimack.....	15	27	32	13	51	37	40	23	22	36	41	25	49	49	48	35	46
Hillsborough.....	64	37	58	51	77	75	65	73	61	69	83	87	90	74	93	86	110
Cheshire.....	12	19	19	16	15	22	21	17	18	22	31	21	34	25	30	25	32
Sullivan.....	6	6	10	16	17	13	26	9	10	8	9	22	17	12	11	20	25
Grafton.....	13	21	15	29	22	20	20	29	17	27	25	37	27	14	28	22	30
Cooks.....	4	5	2	4	12	11	9	10	11	10	15	7	15	3	12	10	17
Total.....	149	149	197	212	281	232	266	237	233	265	339	307	314	273	315	291	382

Table 12 shows the number of divorces that have been decreed in the State for the last sixteen years. The number granted in each county prior to the enactment of 1881, was obtained by the secretary of the state board of health by correspondence with the several county clerks. The table therefore is accurate. The number of divorces decreed in 1886 exceeded that of any prior year. The greatest number in any previous year was 339, in 1880, but the record for 1886 shows 43 more were granted in the latter year, — a total of *three hundred and eighty-two*.

By a comparison of the divorce and marriage records for the past four years we find the remarkable fact that in New Hampshire in 1883 there was 1 divorce to every 12.8 marriages; in 1884, 1 to 10.4; in 1885, 1 to 10.9; and in 1886, 1 *divorce to every 8.3 marriages*. These are glaring facts for the student in social science.

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																				
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.										ORDER 2. — Tubercular.				Total for Class II.						
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Total.			
											M.	F.						M.	F.		
																				Male.	Female.	Total.
Atkinson					1					1	2			3			2	1	2	3	5
Anburn		1									1			3	1		2	2	2	3	5
Brentwood														2			1	1	1	1	2
Candia				3					1		1	3		2				2	1	5	6
Chester														3			2	1	2	1	3
Danville							1				1			2			1	1	1	2	3
Deerfield				2							1	1		1				1	1	2	3
Derry				1								1		10			3	7	3	8	11
East Kingston		1										1		1				1		2	2
Epping													1		1	1	2	1	2	1	3
Exeter		1		4						1	1	5	1		7		2	6	3	11	14
Fremont														3				3		3	3
Greenland				1					1			2			1		1		1	2	3
Hampstead		1										1								1	1
Hampton						1					1			1			1		2		2
Hampton Falls		1		1						1	2	1		1				1	2	2	4
Kensington														4			2	2	2	2	4
Kingston				2								2		2				2		4	4
Londonderry		1										1								1	1
Newcastle				1								1		1				1		2	2
Newington								2			1	1							1	1	2
Newmarket				2					2	2	2	2		13	1	9	5	11	7	18	
Newton				1		1			1		1	2		4			4	1	6	7	
North Hampton														1				1		1	1
Northwood														5		3	2	3	2	5	
Nottingham		2									2			4		1	3	3	3	6	
Plaistow						1						1		1			1	1	1	2	
Portsmouth		1		1		1	2	1	2	3	2	9	1	38	2	16	25	18	34	52	
Raymond		1		1							1	1		3		1	2	2	3	5	
Rye				1						1	2			1			1	2	1	3	
Salem		1				1						2		9		6	3	6	5	11	
Sandown								1				1		1		1		1	1	2	
Seabrook				1					1			2		3		2	1	2	3	5	
South Hampton														1		1		1		1	
South Newmarket				2							1	1		6	1	4	3	5	4	9	
Stratham				2								2		3		2	1	2	3	5	
Windham		1										1		1			1		2	2	

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.									
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.
M.	F.												M.	F.								M.	F.
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1
..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	4	3
1	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	13	..	..	7	4	3	1	..	..	3	..	1	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	3	5
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	2
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..
2	9	6	1	..	1	2	6	15	12	1	..	..	24	14	11	..	3	2	14	..	1	8	12
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
2	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	CLASS III.—LOCAL																		
	ORDER 4.—Digestive Organs.																		
	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ascites.	Ulceration of Intestines.	Hernia.	Ileus.	Intussusception.	Stricture of Intestines.	Fistula.	Stomach Diseases.	Pancreas Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Jaundice.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Bowel Diseases.	Total.	
																		M.	F.
Atkinson.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Auburn.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brentwood.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Candia.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chester.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Danville.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1
Deerfield.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Derry.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1
East Kingston.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Epping.....	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Exeter.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Fremont.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenland.....	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Hampstead.....	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Hampton.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hampton Falls.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kensington.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Londonderry.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1
Newcastle.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Newington.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newmarket.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Newton.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
North Hampton.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Northwood.....	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Nottingham.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Plaistow.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Portsmouth.....	4	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	.	6	11
Raymond.....	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Rye.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salem.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Sandown.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seabrook.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
South Hampton.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
South Newmarket.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stratham.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windham.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																				
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.								ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.								
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Innutrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.		Atrophy and Debility.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
									M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.				
Atkinson									1						2			2		2	
Auburn						1			1								1		2		2
Brentwood	1	1							2						1	1	3	3	4	7	
Candia														1	4			1	4	5	
Chester											1	1	3	1				3	2	5	
Danville																1		1		1	
Deerfield	1	1							2					2				4		4	
Derry														1	3			1	3	4	
East Kingston																					
Epping	3	2	2	1		2			6	4							1	6	5	11	
Exeter	1	1							1	1				1	2		1	2	4	6	
Fremont			1	1						2									2	2	
Greenland																					
Hampstead																					
Hampton														3	4		1	3	5	8	
Hampton Falls															1				1	1	
Kensington																					
Kingston			1							1									1	1	
Londonderry														1	3	1		2	3	5	
Newcastle																	1		1	1	
Newington																	1		1	1	
Newmarket	2	3	1						4	2					3	1		5	5	10	
Newton		1							1		1		1					1	1	2	
North Hampton																					
Northwood														2	1	1		3	1	4	
Nottingham	1					1			2						1			2	1	3	
Plaistow											1		1	2	1			2	2	4	
Portsmouth	1	3	1						3	2	1		1	7	5	1	1	11	9	20	
Raymond															2				2	2	
Rye														1		1	1	2	1	3	
Salem		1								1				1	2			1	3	4	
Sandown														1	1			1	1	2	
Seabrook																1		1		1	
South Hampton																					
South Newmarket			1						1									1		1	
Stratham															1				1	1	
Windham		1								1							1		2	2	

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																									Grand Total for all Classes.			
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.							ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.							ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.								
Fractures and Contusions.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Drowning.	Suffocation.	Various.	Total.		Homicide.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.	Wounds, Knife.	Poison.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Otherwise.	Total.		Violent, not Classed.	Cause not Reported.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1						1	1														2		1		1			12
						1	1														1		1		1			9
																					1		1		2			26
1						1	1	1													1		2	1	3	10	14	24
1																					1		2	1	3	10	10	20
																									6	9	15	
					2		2														2	3	2	3	5	19	9	29
						3	3																2	2	7	8	15	
																					1	1	1	1	19	17	37	
																					1	2	4	2	6	28	39	67
																									2	7	9	
																									7	5	12	
																					2	3	2	3	5	6	6	11
																						1	1	1	5	8	13	
																					1	3	1	3	4	3	9	12
																						1		1	6	4	10	
													1												7	13	20	
														1								2		2	11	10	21	
																									3	4	7	
				1			1																		4	3	7	
		1					1														1	1	1	2	44	46	90	
							1															1		1	10	12	22	
																									3	3	6	
																						1		1	14	10	24	
																					2	1	2	1	3	12	7	19
		1		1	2	3	5	2								1	1								9	10	19	
																					7	6	13	8	21	101	111	1213
																									9	12	21	
	1						1									1	1					1	2	3	9	13	22	
						1	2														1		3		3	17	18	35
																									5	3	8	
						1															1	1	1	2	3	11	12	23
																									4	3	7	
																									10	9	19	
																					1		1		4	7	11	
																									2	7	9	

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	CLASS I. —																					
	ORDER 1. — Miasmatic.																					
	Carbuncle.	Cholera, Asiatic.	Cholera, Sporadic.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Croup (Pseudo-membranous).	Diphtheria.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Bilious.	Fever, Cerebro-spinal.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid.	Fever, Typho-malarial.	Fever, Unspecified.	Fever, Yellow.	Influenza (Epidemic).	Measles.	Mumps.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).
Barrington.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover.....	.	.	.	15	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Durham.....
Farmington.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lee.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madbury.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Middleton.....
Milton.....	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Durham.....	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rochester.....	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Rollinsford.....	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somersworth.....	.	.	.	14	1	3	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Strafford.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																					
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.										ORDER 2. — Tuber- cular.					Total for Class II.						
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.					
											M.	F.						M.	F.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrington.....	1	7	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	1	3	4
Dover.....	..	4	2	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	7	8	..	..	47	..	..	20	27	27	35	62
Durham.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Farmington.....	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	2	1	6	..	..	8	11	11	3	14
Lee.....
Madbury.....
Middleton.....
Milton.....
New Durham....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Rochester.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	16	..	..	8	11	8	14	22
Rollinsford.....	3	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
Somersworth....	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	18	..	..	10	10	11	15	26
Strafford.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2

— *Continued.*

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.										
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.	
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.	
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	2
8	7	6	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	16	16	..	23	14	9	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	9	5
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	7	..	11	6	5	..	2	..	..	15	..	2	10	9
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	3	3
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	5	..	8	5	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..

— *Continued.*DISEASES. — *Continued.*

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.										ORDER 6. — Gene- rative Organs.	ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotor System.	ORDER 8. — Integumen- tary System.	Total for Class III.							
Nephritis.	Ischuria.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Diabetes.	Calculus (Gravel, etc.).	Cystitis.	Prostrate, Disease of.	Kidney Diseases.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Testicles, Disease of.	Total.	Bones, Diseases of. Joint Diseases.	Vertebrae, Diseases of.	Total.	Phlegmon. Ulcer.	Skin Diseases.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
1		1	1							1	2						9	4		13
				2	1					3							43	40		83
																	6	3		9
																	10	8		18
																	1			1
																	2			2
								1									1			1
										1							2	1		3
										1							4	3		7
																	27	24		51
	1							1		2							3	2		5
	1									1							19	8		27
																	12	12		24

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.								ORDER 2. — Of Women.	ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.							
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Innutrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.	Atrophy and Debility.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
									M.	F.									M.	F.
Barrington.....														1	1		1	1	2
Dover	1	8		1		1			5	6				10	11	1	1	18	34
Durham																			1
Farmington	2								2						3	1		3	6
Lee.....															2			2	2
Madbury.....				1						1					1				2
Middleton.....																			
Milton.				1					1					1	2			2	4
New Durham.....														2	1			2	3
Rochester.....			2							2				3	1			3	6
Rollinsford.....				2					2						1	1		3	4
Somersworth.....	6						1		5	2	1		1		3	2	3	7	16
Strafford															1				1

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																												Grand Total for all Classes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.								ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Fractures and Contusions.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Cause not Reported.				Male.				Female.				Total.				Male.				Female.				Not stated.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Wounds, Unspecified.								Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.		Wounds, Knife.								Drowning.				Hanging.				Otherwise.				Total.				Total.				Total.				Total.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Burns and Scalds.								Poison.		Drowning.								Suffocation.				Various.				Total.				Total.				Total.				Total.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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M.								F.		M.								F.				M.				F.				M.				F.				M.				F.				M.				F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</

* Eight deaths, all under one year of age, were reported as asphyxia.

— *Continued.*

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						ORDER 2. — Enthetic.		ORDER 3. — Dietic.		ORDER 4.—Par- asitic.	Total for Class I.													
Pertussis.	Tonsilitis.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Total.	Glanders.	Gonorrhea.	Hydrophobia.	Malignant Pustule.	Septicæmia.	Syphilis.	Total.	Alcoholism.	Delirium Tremens.	Inanition.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Total.	Aphthæ.	Worms.	Other Parasites.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	20
..
..	1	1	..	..	17	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	..	31
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	6
..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	10

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																					
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.											ORDER 2. — Tuber- cular.						Total for Class II.				
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
											M.	F.						M.	F.			
Alton.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	2	4	6
Barnstead.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Belmont.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Center Harbor..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Gilford.....	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	4	5	9
Gilmanton.....	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Laconia....	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	13	1	1	9	6	11	10	21
Meredith.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	4	3	7
New Hampton...	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	3
Sanbornton.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	3
Tilton.....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	3	5	8

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.												
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.		Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.		Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.	
										M.	F.				M.	F.									M.	F.
..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	5
1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	
..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	1
6	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	8	..	..	11	4	7	..	1	..	..	2	5	..	4	4	
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	3	2	2

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	CLASS III. — LOCAL																	
	ORDER 4. — Digestive Organs.																	
	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ascites.	Ulceration of Intestines.	Hernia.	Ileus.	Intussusception.	Stricture of Intestines.	Fistula.	Stomach Diseases.	Pancreas Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Jaundice.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Bowel Diseases.	Total.
	M.	F.																
Alton
Barnstead.....
Belmont.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Center Harbor.....	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Gilford.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Gilmanton.....	1	.	.	1
Laconia.....	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
Meredith.....	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
New Hampton.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sanbornton.....	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Tilton.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

— Continued.

DISEASES. — Continued.

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.				ORDER 6 — Gene- rative Organs.	ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotory System.	ORDER 8. — Integumen- tary System.	Total for Class III.
Nephritis.							
Ischuria.							
Nephria (Bright's Disease).							
Diabetes.							
Calculus (Gravel, etc.).							
Cystitis.							
Prostrate, Disease of.							
Kidney Diseases.							
Bladder, Diseases of.							
Testicles, Disease of.							
M.							
F.							
Total.							
Ovarian Dropsy.							
Diseases of Uterus.							
Total.							
Bones, Diseases of.							
Joint Diseases.							
Vertebrae, Diseases of.							
M.							
F.							
Total.							
Pneumon.							
Ulcer.							
Skin Diseases.							
M.							
F.							
Total.							
Male.							
Female.							
Sex not stated.							
Total.							

8
5
8
6
18
8
39
13
8
13
10

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.										ORDER 2 — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.				
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Innutrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.		Atrophy and Debility.			
									M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alton.....														2				2	2
Barnstead.														1		1		2	2
Belmont.....		2							2					1	1	1		4	5
Center Harbor																1		1	1
Gilford.....	2	2							3	1				2	3	1	2	6	12
Gilmanton ..	1									1				3	2			3	6
Laconia.....	5		1						6					2	3	1		9	12
Meredith.....														2	3		1	2	6
New Hampton.....														1	2			1	3
Sanbornton			2						1	1					1			1	3
Tilton.....														1				1	1

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																								Grand Total for all Classes.			
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.								ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.					
Fractures and Contusions.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Drowning.	Suffocation.	Various.	Total.		Homicide.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.	Wounds, Knife.	Poison.	Drowning.	Hanging	Otherwise.	Total.		Violent, not Classed.	Cause not Reported.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
							M.	F.									M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1					1	2																				
								1																			
						1	1																				
				1										1													
						2	3																				
																			1								

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	CLASS 1. —																						
	ORDER 1. — Miasmatic.																						
	Carbuncle.	Cholera, Asiatic.	Cholera, Sporadic.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Croup (Pseudo-membranous).	Diphtheria.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Bilious.	Fever, Cerebro-spinal.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid.	Fever, Typho-malarial.	Fever, Unspecified.	Fever, Yellow.	Influenza (Epidemic).	Measles.	Mumps.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	
Albany.....	
Bartlett.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brookfield.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chatham.....	
Conway.....	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eaton.....	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Effingham.....	
Freedom.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hart's Location..	
Jackson.....	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Madison.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moultonborough..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ossipee.....	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandwich.....	
Tamworth.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuftonborough...	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wakefield.....	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wolfeborough...	.	.	.	2	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

— Continued.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

				ORDER 2. — Enthetic.								ORDER 3. — Dietic.				ORDER 4.—Par- asitic.		Total for Class I.									
Pertussis.	Tonsillitis.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	M.	F.	Glanders.	Gonorrhea.	Hydrophobia.	Malignant Pustule.	Septicæmia.	Syphilis.	M.	F.	Alcoholism.	Delirium Tremens.	Inanition.	Purpura and Scurvy.	M.	F.	Aphthæ.	Worms.	Other Parasites.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
..	1	1	..	1	
..	1	1	..	1	
..	1	2	1	2	3	
..	1	1	1	1	2		
..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2		
..	3	1	3	1	4		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3			
..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	13			

— *Continued.*

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.									
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
1	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	3	7
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2
1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 13.

CLASS III.—LOCAL

ORDER 4.—Digestive Organs.

TOWNS IN
CARROLL COUNTY.

	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ascites.	Ulceration of Intestines.	Hernia.	Ileus.	Intussusception.	Stricture of Intestines.	Fistula.	Stomach Diseases.	Pancreas Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Jaundice.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Bowel Diseases.	Total.	
																		M.	F.
Albany.....																			
Bartlett.....																			
Brookfield.....																			
Chatham.....																			
Conway.....	1				1													1	1
Eaton.....																			
Effingham.....		1																1	
Freedom.....	1	1																	2
Hart's Location.....																			
Jackson.....																			
Madison.....																			
Moultonborough.....	1						1				1							1	2
Ossipee.....											1				1				2
Sandwich.....	2										1				2			3	2
Tamworth.....	1																		1
Tuftonborough.....	1													1					2
Wakefield.....		1				1							1					2	1
Wolfeborough.....											1				2			1	2

— Continued.

DISEASES. — Continued.

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.				ORDER 6 — Generative Organs.	ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotor System.	ORDER 8. — Integumentary System.	Total for Class III.
Nephritis.							
Ischuria.							
Nephria (Bright's Disease).		1					
Diabetes.							
Calculus (Gravel, etc.).							
Cystitis.			1				
Prostrate, Disease of.							
Kidney Diseases.			1				
Bladder, Diseases of.							
Testicles, Disease of.							
M.	F.						
		1					
Total.							
Ovarian Dropsy.							
Diseases of Uterus.							
Total.							
Bones, Diseases of.							
Joint Diseases.							
Vertebral, Diseases of.							
M.	F.						
Total.							
Phlegmon.							
Ulcer.							
Skin Diseases.							
M.	F.						
		1	1				
Total.							
Male.						1	
Female.						3	
Sex not stated.						2	
Total.						6	

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN CARROLL COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.									ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.				Total for Class IV.	
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Innutrition.	Total.	Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.	Atrophy and Debility.		Male.	Female.
									M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		Total.
Albany																	
Bartlett																	
Brookfield.. ..													2			2	2
Chatham.....																	
Conway.....										1		1	3	2		3	6
Eaton.....													1			1	1
Effingham																	
Freedom.....													1			1	1
Hart's Location																	
Jackson.....																	
Madison													1			1	1
Moultonborough.....			1						1	1		1	1	3		1	6
Ossipee				1					1				2	3		3	6
Sandwich													1	2		1	3
Tamworth.....													2	2	1	2	5
Tuftonborough.....		1							1				1		1	1	3
Wakefield.....			1						1				1	1		2	3
Wolfeborough.....	1								1				3	1	1	3	6

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																									Grand Total for all Classes.			
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.						ORDER 4.— Various.				Total for Class V.								
Fractures and Contusions. Wounds, Unspecified. Burns and Scalds. Poison. Drowning. Suffocation. Various. Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified. Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot. Wounds, Knife. Poison. Drowning. Hanging. Otherwise. Total.						Violent, not Classed. Cause not Reported.				Male. Female. Total.			Male. Female. Not stated. Total.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.				
..	4	1	5	1	3	..	4				
..	1	1	1	3	4	..	12				
..	2	..	..	7				
..	2	2				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	17	16	..	33			
..	1	4	5	2	4	..	6				
..	1	..	1	..	1	6	5	..	11				
..	1	..	1	7	4	..	11				
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	4	1	..	5				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	4	..	7			
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	2	..	2	2	12	12	..	24				
..	2	2	24	27	..	51				
..	9	11	..	20				
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	14	10	..	24					
..	1	1	2	3	7	10	..	17						
..	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	10	8	..	18					
..	4	1	5	22	29	..	51				

TABLE NO. 13.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																					
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.											ORDER 2. — Tubercular.						Total for Class II.				
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
											M.	F.						M.	F.			
Allenstown.....	2	2	..	2	2
Andover.....	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	4	5
Boscawen.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	6
Bow.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Bradford.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	
Canterbury.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	
Chichester.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Concord.....	..	2	1	5	..	1	1	..	1	2	3	10	..	24	2	..	9	17	12	27	39	
Danbury.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	4	5		
Dunbarton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Epsom.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	
Franklin.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	1	6	5	7	5	12	
Henniker.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	3
Hill.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	3	
Hooksett.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	3	1	4	
Hopkinton.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	..	1	2	3	3	5	8	
Loudon.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	2	5
Newbury.....	4	..	..	4	..	4	4	4	
New London.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2		
Northfield.....	
Pembroke.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	
Pittsfield.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	2	4	
Salisbury.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	
Sutton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	2	2	4	
Warner.....	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	4	5	9
Webster.....	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	
Wilmot.....	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.										
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.	
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.	
2			1							3			1	1						1			1	
		1	2	1						2			2		2					3		1	4	
		3	2							1	4		2	1	1					1		1	1	2
			1								1		2	1	1					1		1		
1		2	2							4	1		2	1	1					1			1	
1										1			1		1					2			1	
7	11	13	7			2		4	19	38	25	2	20	12	10		1	1		3			8	10
			1							1			1	1						1			1	
						1					1									1				
		1	1					2	3	1			1		1					3				3
2		1	1					1	4	1			5	4	1	1				3				4
		1	2					3	5	1			5	4	1						1		1	
			1					1	2				1	1						2			2	
1		1							1	1														
1		2				1		1	4	1									1	2		1	1	3
2		3						1	2	4										1		1		
		2	1						1	2			1	1						1				
		1	1					2												2		1	1	
		1				1		1	1	1			4	2	2					1			1	
		1						1	1	1				1	1					4		1	3	2
3		4	2					3	6	6			1	1			2			8	1		7	4
		2	1					1	3	1			1		1					1			1	
		2							1	1						1		1					1	
1		5	1						1	6			1		1			1		1		1	1	
1		1						2					1		1				1	1			2	
								1	1		1		2	1	2				3			2	1	

— Continued.

DISEASES. — Continued.

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.										ORDER 6 — Gene- rative Organs.		ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotory System.		ORDER 8. — Integumen- tary System.		Total for Class III.												
Nephritis.	Ischuria.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Diabetes.	Calculus (Gravel, etc.).	Cystitis.	Prostrate, Disease of.	Kidney Diseases.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Testicles, Disease of.	Total.		Ovarian Dropsy.	Diseases of Uterus.	Total.	Bones, Diseases of.	Joint Diseases.	Vertebra, Diseases of.	Total.		Phlegmon.	Ulcer.	Skin Diseases.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
										M.	F.							M.	F.				M.	F.				
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	6	
..	8	4	..	12	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	11
..	3	3	..	6	
1	7	5	..	12	
2	..	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
..	2	1	..	3	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	9
..	11	8	..	19	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	13
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	7
..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	7	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	7	..	13
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	11	
..	3	3	..	6	
..	3	2	..	5	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	8	
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	..	9
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	14	..	31	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	10
..	2	2	..	4	
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	14	
..	3	3	..	6	
..	5	4	..	9	

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																								
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.								ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.												
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Innuitration.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.	Atrophy and Debility.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
									M.	F.									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Allenstown . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Andover . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	3
Boscawen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2	5
Bow . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
Bradford.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	3	8
Canterbury. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Chichester . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
Concord	19	8	6	..	1	..	..	..	17	17	2	2	..	3	11	4	2	24				
Danbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dunbarton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Epsom . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	6
Franklin	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	5
Henniker . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	3
Hill . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hooksett.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Hopkinton	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	4	4	..	8	14
Loudon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Newbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New London. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northfield. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Pembroke	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	4	8
Pittsfield.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Salisbury . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sutton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Warner. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	3
Webster . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilmot . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																														Grand Total for all Classes.			
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.								ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.											
Fractures and Contusions.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Drowning.	Suffocation.	Various.	Total.	M.	F.	Homicide.	M.	F.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.	Wounds, Knife.	Poison.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Otherwise.	Total.	M.	F.	Violent, not Classed.	Cause not Reported.	M.	F.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	5	12	6	..	18	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	13	10	..	23	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	4	11	16	..	27		
..	1	1	4	7	..	11	
..	14	11	..	25		
1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	7	5	..	12	
..	1	1	1	2	8	..	16	
..	..	1	1	..	1	1	6	7	..	13
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	6	
..	9	9	..	18		
..	1	1	3	1	4	5	28	27	..	55	
..	1	..	1	1	15	9	..	24
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	7	..	14	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	4	4	8	22	24	..	46	
..	1	..	1	1	14	17	..	31	
..	3	7	..	10		
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	8		
..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	19	23	1	43		
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	23	20	..	43	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	8	..	13		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	4	..	12		
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	2	3	11	19	..	30			
..	6	6	..	12			
..	6	6	..	12			

TABLE NO. 13.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 13.

[illegible]

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.										
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.	
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.	
..	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	3	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	2	2	2	
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	10	11	2	2	1	13	14	46	27	1	2	40	2	1	1	4	8	1	1	33	6	1	28	26
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	3	2	1	..	1	2	5	1	..	..	..	8	4	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	10	5	..	..	..	5	115	15	1	..	..	..	16	11	6	2	2	42	1	..	21	24	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	4	..	2	2	..	..
1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
1	..	4	4	..	..	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	6	1	..	4	4	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

— Continued.

DISEASES. — Continued.

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.											ORDER 6. — Generative Organs.		ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotor System.		ORDER 8. — Integumentary System.			Total for Class III.					
Nephritis.	Ischuria.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Diabetes.	Calculus (Gravel, etc.).	Cystitis.	Prostrate, Disease of.	Kidney Diseases.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Testicles, Disease of.	Total.	Ovarian Dropsy. Diseases of Uterus.	Total.	Bones, Diseases of. Joint Diseases. Vertebrae, Diseases of.	Total.	Phlegmon. Ulcer.	Skin Diseases.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.												F.	M.
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	9
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	19
..	4	6	..	10	
..	4	4	..	8	
..	2	..	2	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	6	..	12
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	
..	4	2	..	6	
..	5	5	..	10	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	11	
..	3	8	..	11	
..	3	4	..	7	
..	2	2	..	2	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6
..	..	11	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	118	99	2	219
..	3	..	..	3	
..	6	2	..	8	
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16	..	29
1	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	13
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	10	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	4
..	8	10	..	18	
..	1	..	1	2	2	..	4
..	7	9	..	16	
..	13	12	..	25	

TABLE NO. 13.

[illegible]

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																														Grand Total for all Classes.			
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.								ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.											
Fractures and Contusions.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Drowning.	Suffocation.	Various.	Total.		Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.	Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.	Wounds, Knife.	Poison.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Otherwise.	Total.		Violent, not Classed.		Cause not Reported.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.	M.
..	1	1	1	7	11	..	18			
..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	17	15	..	32			
..	1	1	2	3	11	18	..	29				
..	6	5	..	11					
..	4	2	..	6					
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	8						
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	2	..	12						
..	1	1	14	13	..	27						
..	1	..	1	1	7	7	..	14					
..	13	9	..	22						
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	8	..	15						
..	1	..	1	2	7	15	..	22					
..	2	..	2	2	9	16	..	25				
..	8	9	..	17						
..	..	1	1	1	1	10	7	..	17				
2	..	4	..	6	1	2	10	5	1	1	1	..	3	..	4	1	23	11	40	17	57	400	363	23	786			
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	4	..	14					
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	9	..	16			
..	1	1	2	2	2	4	23	29	..	52				
2	..	2	..	1	..	1	4	2	1	1	..	2	1	13	14	20	17	37	158	159	7	324			
..	1	..	1	1	..	1	13	9	..	22				
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	15	2	24					
..	7	8	..	15						
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	19	29	..	48			
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	..	9					
1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	15	..	32		
..	2	..	2	26	30	..	56					

TABLE NO. 13

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	CLASS I. —																					
	ORDER 1. — Miasmatic.																					
	Carbuncle.	Cholera, Asiatic.	Cholera, Sporadic.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Croup (Pseudo-membranous).	Diphtheria.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Bilious.	Fever, Cerebro-spinal.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid.	Fever, Typho-malarial.	Fever, Unspecified.	Fever, Yellow.	Influenza (Epidemic).	Measles.	Mumps.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).
Alstead.....				1	1										1							
Chesterfield.....									1													1
Dublin.....																						
Fitzwilliam.....				2																		
Gilsum.....																						
Harrisville.....																						
Hinsdale.....				3		1								1								
Jaffrey.....				1					1	1												
Keene.....				7	1		3		3						3							
Marlborough.....				1											2							
Marlow.....																						
Nelson.....																						
Richmond.....				1					1						3							
Rindge.....									1													1
Roxbury.....																						
Stoddard.....									1													
Sullivan.....									1													
Surry.....																						
Swanzey.....															1							
Troy.....							1															
Walpole.....				2						1												
Westmoreland.....						1																
Winchester.....				2		1	2	1	1		1	1			1				1			

— *Continued.*

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

					ORDER 2. — Enthetic.					ORDER 3. — Dietic.					ORDER 4.—Par- asitic.		Total for Class I.										
Pertussis.	Tonsillitis.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Total.		Glanders.	Gonorrhea.	Hydrophobia.	Malignant Pustule.	Septicæmia.	Syphilis.	Total.		Alcoholism.	Delirium Tremens.	Inanition.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Total.		Aphthæ.	Worms.	Other Parasites.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	5
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
..	9	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	18
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	..
..
..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	11

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																					
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.										ORDER 2. — Tuber- cular.				Total for Class II.							
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tubes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.					
											M.	F.										
																		Male.	Female.	Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.																		
Alstead				1								1							1	1		
Chesterfield																						
Dublin																						
Fitzwilliam				1	1						1	1			3		1	2	2	3	5	
Gilsum				1	1					1	1	2			3			3	1	5	6	
Harrisville															1			1		1	1	
Hinsdale		1		2								3			4			2	2	2	5	7
Jaffrey				1								1								1	1	
Keene		2		2					5	2	7			20			11	9	13	16	29	
Marlborough		1								1				4		1	1	4	2	4	6	
Marlow						1				1				1				1	1	1	2	
Nelson														2			1	1	1	1	2	
Richmond		3		1						2	2			1				1	2	3	5	
Rindge		1		1				1		2	1	1		1				2	2	3	5	
Roxbury																						
Stoddard				1								1								1	1	
Sullivan																						
Surry																						
Swanzey									1		1			7			3	4	3	5	8	
Troy		1									1			4			2	2	2	3	5	
Walpole														3			1	2	1	2	3	
Westmoreland														1			1		1		1	
Winchester				1				1		1	1			5			2	3	3	4	7	

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.									
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.
..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
..	2	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	3	1	5	1
..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	5	..	4	4
..	..	4	10	..	..	..	1	3	10	8	..	..	5	3	2	..	1	1	..	6	..	4	4
1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	2
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	4
1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2

— *Continued.*DISEASES. — *Continued.*

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.										ORDER 6 — Gene- rative Organs.	ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotory System.	ORDER 8. — Integumen- tary System.	Total for Class III.												
Nephritis.	Ischuria.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Diabetes.	Calculus (Gravel, etc.).	Cystitis.	Prostrate, Disease of.	Kidney Diseases.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Testicles, Disease of.	M.	F.	Ovarian Dropsy. Diseases of Uterus.	Total.	Bones, Diseases of. Joint Diseases.	Vertebrae, Diseases of.	M.	F.	Phlegmon. Ulcer.	Skin Diseases.	M.	F.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	12
..	1	3	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	8
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6
..	2	3	..	5
..	1	..	..	2	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	19
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	11
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	16	..	38
..	2	..	..	1	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	14
..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	7
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	11
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
..	1	..	..	1	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	16
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	11
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	13

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.										ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.				
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Imnutrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.	Atrophy and Debility.		Male.	Female.	Total.
									M.	F.					M.	F.			
Alstead										1		1		1			2	2	
Chesterfield														1		1	2	2	
Dublin														1	2		1	3	
Fitzwilliam														1			1	1	
Gilsum											1		1	1			1	2	
Harrisville											1		1	1			2	2	
Hinsdale		2							1	1				2	2	1	3	7	
Jaffrey														3	1		3	4	
Keene	3	6							2	7				2	5	1	4	17	
Marlborough											1		1	1			1	2	
Marlow														1			1	1	
Nelson																			
Richmond														2		1	3	3	
Rindge															5		5	5	
Roxbury																			
Stoddard			1						1								1	1	
Sullivan														1			1	1	
Surry														1			1	1	
Swanzey														1			1	1	
Troy																			
Walpole														4	1	1	5	8	
Westmoreland														1			1	1	
Winchester					1	1			1	1				2			1	4	

—Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																					Grand Total for all Classes.							
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.							ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.						ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.									
Fractures and Contusions.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Drowning.	Suffocation.	Various.	Total.		Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.	Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.	Wounds, Knife.	Poison.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Otherwise.	Total.		Violent, not Classed.	Cause not Reported.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
							M.	F.	M.	F.								M.	F.									
..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	15	..	19
..	1	1	2	4	6	..	10
..	3	4	..	7
..	5	11	..	16
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	6	..	9
..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	25	15	..	40
1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	8	2	2	6	15	10	..	25
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	60	64	1	125
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	17	11	1	29
..	1	..	1	5	6	..	11
..	3	2	..	5
..	9	5	..	14
..	9	14	..	23
..	2	3	..	5	
..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	4
..	5	..	..	5
..	10	11	..	21
..	5	7	..	12
..	16	14	..	30
..	1	..	1	13	2	..	15
..	1	1	1	14	22	..	36

TABLE NO. 13.

[illegible]

— Continued.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

		ORDER 2. — Enthetic.				ORDER 3. — Dietic.				ORDER 4.—Par- asitic.	Total for Class I.			
Pertussis.														
Tonsilitis.														
Scarlatina.														
Small-pox.														
Varicella.														
		M.	F.	Total.										
Glanders.														
Gonorrhea.														
Hydrophobia.														
Malignant Pustule.														
Septicæmia.														
Syphilis.														
		M.	F.	Total.										
Alcoholism.														
Delirium Tremens.														
Inanition.														
Purpura and Scurvy.														
		M.	F.	Total.										
Aphthæ.														
Worms.														
Other Parasites.														
Male.														
Female.														
Sex not stated.														
Total.														

..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	6	..
..	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	11	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	8	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																
	ORDER 1. — Diabetic.									ORDER 2. — Tubercular.					Total for Class II.		
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.
											M.	F.					
Acworth.....			1	2							1	2		1	6		3
Charlestown.....				1								1			3		2
Claremont.....				4	2				2	2	6			14		6	8
Cornish.....														2	1	2	1
Croydon.....															1		1
Goshen.....				1								1					1
Grantham.....																	
Langdon.....			1	1							2			1		1	3
Lempster.....		1									1			1		1	2
Newport.....			1					1	1	1	1	1		6	2	4	5
Plainfield.....												1	1	4		2	4
Springfield.....			1								1			1		1	1
Sunapee.....					1	1					2			2		2	2
Unity.....				2				1		2	1			2		1	1
Washington.....				1							1			2		2	2

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.										ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.												
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.		Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.		Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.	
										M.	F.				M.	F.									M.	F.
1		1	1							2	1			1	1							1			1	
2		4	1						4	6	5			6	6	2						3			2	2
		2								1				2	2				1			1			1	
									1	1				1	1											
2									1	1	2											2			1	1
		1								2												1			1	
			2								2			2	1	1						1		1		
																			2					2		
1		3								3				8	5	3						4				4
		2	1						1	2	3			3	1	2					3			3		
														1		1								1		
		1							1	2				1	1							1		1	2	
														5	5							3	1	1	4	1
	1	1	1						2	1				2	2							2			2	

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	CLASS III. — LOCAL																	
	ORDER 4. — Digestive Organs.																	
	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ascites.	Ulceration of Intestines.	Hernia.	Ileus.	Intussusception.	Stricture of Intestines.	Fistula.	Stomach Diseases.	Pancreas Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Jaundice.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Bowel Diseases.	Total.
	M.	F.																M. F.
Acworth.....			1								1							2
Charlestown.....	1	1											1		1			3
Claremont.....						1									1			1
Cornish.....			1															1
Croydon.....		1											1					1
Goshen.....																	1	1
Grantham.....			1															1
Langdon.....																		
Lempster.....													1				1	
Newport.....											1							1
Plainfield.....		1																1
Springfield.....								1		1								2
Sunapee.....													1				1	1
Unity.....																		
Washington.....															1			1

— *Continued.*DISEASES. — *Continued.*

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.										ORDER 6 — Gene- rative Organs.		ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotor System.				ORDER 8. — Integumen- tary System.				Total for Class III.								
Nephritis.	Ischuria.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Diabetes.	Calculus (Gravel, etc.).	Cystitis.	Prostrate, Disease of.	Kidney Diseases.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Testicles, Disease of.	Total.		Ovarian Dropsy.	Diseases of Uterus.	Total.	Bones, Diseases of.	Joint Diseases.	Vertebra, Diseases of.	Total.		Phlegmon.	Ulcer.	Skin Diseases.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
										M.	F.							M.	F.				M.	F.				
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6
1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6	..	11
..	4	2	..	6	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
..	3	5	..	8	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	
..	5	1	..	6	
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	20	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	..	14	
..	2	2	1	5	
1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	8	
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	13	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	9	

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																			
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.								ORDER 2. — Of Women.	ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.								
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Innutrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.		Atrophy and Debility.				
									M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
																		Male.	Female.	Total.
Acworth.....														2		2	2			
Charlestown.....	1							1						1	1	1	3	2	5	
Claremont.....		2	1					2	1					3	6		1	5	8	13
Cornish.....															1				1	1
Croydon.....															1				1	1
Goshen.....																				
Grantham.....															1				1	1
Langdon.....																				
Lempster.....														1	2	1		2		4
Newport.....															2				2	2
Plainfield.....															1				1	1
Springfield.....														1				1		1
Sunapee.....														1	2			1	2	3
Unity.....	1								1										1	1
Washington.....			1						1					2				2	1	3

TABLE NO. 13.

[illegible]

— Continued.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						ORDER 2. — Enthetic.						ORDER 3. — Dietic.						ORDER 4.—Par- asitic.			Total for Class 1.				
Pertussis.	Tonsillitis.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Total.	Glanders.	Gonorrhœa.	Hydrophobia.	Malignant Pustule.	Septicæmia.	Syphilis.	Total.	Alcoholism.	Delirium Tremens.	Inanition.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Total.	Aphthæ.	Worms.	Other Parasites.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	
..	1	1 1	1	2	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	
2	6	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	10	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	
..	
1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	
..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
..	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	

— Continued.

DISEASES. — Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																			
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.								ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.				Total for Class IV.					
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Imnutrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.		Atrophy and Debility.		Male.	Female.	Total.
									M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.			
Alexandria.....																				
Ashland.....														1					1	1
Bath.....														2	1	1		3	1	4
Benton.....																				
Bethlehem.....														3					3	3
Bridgewater.....		1							1					1	2			2	2	4
Bristol.....	1									1				2					3	3
Campton.....			1							1				2	3			2	4	6
Canaan.....															1				1	1
Dorchester.....																				
Easton.....																				
Ellsworth.....																				
Enfield.....	1								1					2	3			3	3	6
Franconia.....																				
Grafton.....											1		1		1				2	2
Groton.....														1	1		1	1	2	3
Hanover.....			1							1				1	1			1	2	3
Haverhill.....														3	3	1		4	3	7
Hebron.....		1							1									1		1
Holderness.....																				
Landaff.....															1				1	1
Lebanon.....		1	1						1	1				2	1		2	3	4	7
Lincoln.....																				
Lisbon.....											1		1	2	1		1	2	3	5
Littleton.....			2				1		1	2	1		1	2	6			3	9	12
Livermore.....																				
Lyman.....														1				1		1
Lyme.....																				
Monroe.....																				
Orange.....															2				2	2
Orford.....															2				2	2
Piermont.....																	1		2	2
Plymouth.....		1								1	1		1	1	2			1	4	5
Rumney.....														1	1			1	1	2
Thornton.....			1						1						1			1	1	2
Warren.....															1				1	1
Waterville.....																				
Wentworth.....																				
Woodstock.....														1				1		1

—Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																						Grand Total for all Classes.								
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.							ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.						ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.											
Fractures and Contusions.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Burns and Scalds.	Poison.	Drowning.	Suffocation.	Various.	Total.		Homicide.	Wounds, Unspecified.	Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.	Wounds, Knife.	Poison.	Drowning.	Hanging.	Otherwise.	Total.		Violent, not Classed.	Cause not Reported.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.		
							M.	F.									M.	F.		M.	F.								M.	F.
1							1														2		2	1	3	5	7		12	
																									6	6		12		
																						1		1	8	7		15		
																									2			19		
																									6	13		2		
																									5	6		11		
		1					1															1	1	1	12	16		28		
																							1	1	8	12		20		
																1	1					2		2	15	19		34		
																						1		2	3	1		4		
																						1	1	1	3	2		5		
																									1			1		
				1			1																1	1	16	15		31		
						1	1																2	2	2	2	4	1	7	
																							1	1	5	10		15		
																							1	1	6	9		15		
																							1	1	17	14		31		
4				1		1	6															1		7	19	17		36		
				1			1															2	1	3	1	4	9	5	14	
																										3	2	5		
				2			2																2	3	2	5	25	23	48	
																										1		1		
1							1															1	1	2	1	3	16	15	31	
																						1		1	19	30		49		
1							1																3	1	3	4	7	6		13
																							1	1	1	2	10	8		18
																									1	1	3		4	
																										2	2		4	
																										2	11	8		19
																										1	7	13		20
																										1	11	18		29
																											5	6		11
																										9	9		18	
																										3	3		6	
				1		1	1																1	2	1	3	11	8		19
																							1		1	2	1		3	

— Continued.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						ORDER 2. — Enthetic.						ORDER 3. — Dietic.						ORDER 4. —Par- asitic.			Total for Class I.			
Pertussis.	Tonsillitis.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Total.	Glanders.	Gonorrhœa.	Hydrophobia.	Malignant Pustule.	Septicæmia.	Syphilis.	Total.	Alcoholism.	Delirium Tremens.	Inanition.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Total.	Aphthæ.	Worms.	Other Parasites.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
..	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	7
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	7
..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	7	1	12
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	7
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	14

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN COÖS COUNTY.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																		
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.										ORDER 2. — Tuber- cular.						Total for Class II.		
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anamia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Serofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Total.	
											M.	F.						M.	F.
																		Male.	Female.
																			Total.
Berlin
Carroll	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Clarksville
Colebrook	2	1	3	3	3
Columbia
Dalton
Dummer	1	..	..	1	1
Errol
Gorham
Jefferson	1	..	..	1	1
Lancaster	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	3	8
Milan	1	..	1	1
Millsfield
Northumberland	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	4
Pittsburg
Randolph
Shelburne
Stark	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stratford	1	1	2	2	2
Stewartstown	3	..	2	1	3
Whitefield	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	5

— Continued.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.											ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.				ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.									
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.	
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.	
1										1			2	1	1		1			1			1	1
																				1				
			2						1	1	1		1	2						4	1		4	1
								1	1										1	1		1	1	

TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN COÖS COUNTY.	CLASS III. — LOCAL																	
	ORDER 4. — Digestive Organs.																	
	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ascites.	Ulceration of Intestines.	Hernia.	Ileus.	Intussusception.	Stricture of Intestines.	Fistula.	Stomach Diseases.	Pancreas Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Jaundice.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Bowel Diseases.	Total.
																		M.	F.
Berlin.....																		
Carroll.....			1															1
Clarksville.....																		
Colebrook.....	1	2													1			3
Columbia.....																		
Dalton.....																		
Dummer.....																		
Errol.....																		
Gorham.....																		
Jefferson.....																		
Lancaster.....	1																	1
Milan.....														1				1
Millsfield.....																		
Northumberland.....														1				1
Pittsburg.....																		
Randolph.....																		
Shelburne.....																		
Stark.....		1																1
Stratford.....											1							1
Stewartstown.....																		
Whitefield.....												2						1

— *Continued.*DISEASES. — *Continued.*

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.												ORDER 6 — Gene- rative Organs.		ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotory System.				ORDER 8. — Integumen- tary System.				Total for Class III.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Nephritis.		Ischuria.		Nephria (Bright's Disease).		Diabetes.		Calculus (Gravel, etc.).		Cystitis.		Prostrate, Disease of.		Kidney Diseases.		Bladder, Diseases of.		Testicles, Disease of.		Total.		Ovarian Dropsy.		Diseases of Uterus.		Total.		Bones, Diseases of.		Joint Diseases.		Vertebrae, Diseases of.		Total.		Phlegmon.		Ulcer.		Skin Diseases.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Sex not stated.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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TABLE NO. 13.

TOWNS IN COÖS COUNTY.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																		
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.									ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.		Total for Class IV.					
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Imnutrition.	Total.	Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.	Atrophy and Debility.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
M.	F.											M.	F.	M.	F.				
Berlin			1				2		3								3	3	
Carroll													1				1	1	
Clarksville													1				1	1	
Colebrook													1				1	1	
Columbia										1		1					1	1	
Dalton																			
Dummer							1		1								1	1	
Errol													1				1	1	
Gorham																			
Jefferson										1		1	1				2	2	
Lancaster	7	4	1		1				12	1			1	9			13	10	23
Milan																			
Millsfield													1				1	1	
Northumberland																			
Pittsburg													2				2	2	
Randolph																			
Shelburne																			
Stark																			
Stratford		1		1					1	1			2	1			3	2	5
Stewartstown													2		1		3		3
Whitefield		2	4						5	1							5	1	6

— Continued.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																												Grand Total for all Classes.			
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 2.		ORDER 3. — Suicide.								ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.									
Fractures and Contusions.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Wounds, Unspecified.								Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.		Wounds, Knife.								Cause not Reported.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Burns and Scalds.								Poison.		Drowning.								Cause not Reported.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Poison.								Drowning.		Suffocation.								Cause not Reported.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Suffocation.								Various.		Total.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Various.								Total.		Homicide.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.			Total.			
Total.								Homicide.		Wounds, Unspecified.								Violent, not Classed.				Male.			Female.						

TABLE NO. 13.
RECAPITULATION

COUNTIES.	CLASS I. —																						
	ORDER 1. — Miasmatic.																						
	Carbuncle.	Cholera, Asiatic.	Cholera, Sporadic.	Cholera Infantum.	Cholera Morbus.	Croup (Pseudo-membranous).	Diphtheria.	Diarrhea.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Bilious.	Fever, Cerebro-spinal.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid.	Fever, Typho-malarial.	Fever, Unspecified.	Fever, Yellow.	Influenza (Epidemic).	Measles.	Mumps.	Metria (Puerperal Fever).	
Rockingham	27	112	41	8	8	3	1	2	..	1	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strafford.....	39	3	7	12	1	5	2	..	3	..	2	17	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Belknap.....	22	..	4	1	3	6	1	..	1	..	2	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Carroll.....	5	2	1	15	4	3	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merrimack.....	29	114	25	3	3	1	1	3	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
Hillsborough.....	166	219	32	13	34	4	3	5	..	3	38	..	5	..	2	16	..	..	..
Cheshire.....	20	2	3	6	110	2	1	1	..	1	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
Sullivan.....	11	2	1	3	..	2	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton	1	..	..	16	1	2	5	5	3	..	3	2	..	16	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..
Coös.....	27	..	1	16	..	5	1	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Total.....	1	..	..	362	14	64	156	38	79	18	9	26	..	11	171	..	14	..	5	18	..	10

— Continued.

BY COUNTIES.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						ORDER 2. — Enthetic.						ORDER 3. — Dietic.						ORDER 4.—Par- asitic.			Total for Class I.			
Pertussis.	Tonsillitis.	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Varicella.	Total.	Glanders.	Gonorrhea.	Hydrophobia.	Malignant Pustule.	Septicæmia.	Syphilis.	Total.	Alcoholism.	Delirium Tremens.	Inanition.	Purpura and Scurvy.	Total.	Aphthæ.	Worms.	Other Parasites.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.		
5	1	1	..	..	66	67	..	..	..	4	..	1	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	70	70	..	140
1	1	2	..	..	51	49	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	52	50	..	102
2	1	2	..	..	35	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	44	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	18	19	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	38
8	1	1	..	..	58	59	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	60	60	1	121
4	..	9	..	..	185	170	..	..	..	11	4	7	8	1	2	..	3	..	..	1	196	178	..	374
..	..	..	..	..	33	28	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	28	..	63
..	..	5	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	17	..	36
4	..	..	1	..	43	20	..	1	..	4	1	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	49	22	..	71
2	..	1	..	..	42	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	42	28	1	71
26	4	21	..	1	548	500	..	1	..	27	6	19	15	8	3	..	11	..	1	1	577	516	2	1,095

TABLE NO. 13.
RECAPITULATION

COUNTIES.	CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																					
	ORDER 1. — Diathetic.												ORDER 2. — Tubercular.						Total for Class II.			
	Gout.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Cancer, Various.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of Stomach.	Cancer of Uterus.	Noma (Canker).	Mortification.	Rheumatism.	Total.		Scrofula.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis (Pulmonary).	Hydrocephalus.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
											M.	F.						M.	F.			
Rockingham...	12	..	27	..	4	4	2	8	9	18	48	2	1	142	6	..	66	85	84	133	217	
Strafford.....	6	4	12	..	5	..	1	1	1	12	18	6	3	96	..	..	50	55	62	73	135
Belknap.....	5	1	14	..	2	..	..	4	10	16	..	..	..	37	1	1	19	20	29	36	65
Carroll.....	5	..	9	1	4	..	1	2	2	11	13	1	1	41	3	3	22	27	33	40	73	
Merrimack...	9	7	18	..	3	1	..	6	5	16	33	1	1	79	4	3	33	55	49	88	137	
Hillsborough..	23	8	37	1	8	2	..	4	11	34	60	2	2	218	9	7	130	108	164	168	332	
Cheshire.....	9	2	12	..	1	..	..	2	7	11	22	1	..	60	..	1	25	37	36	59	95
Sullivan.....	1	4	12	1	2	1	..	1	3	8	17	2	2	45	3	..	25	27	33	44	77	
Grafton.....	11	..	18	..	6	..	1	3	5	15	29	1	1	72	5	..	30	49	45	78	123	
Coös.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	19	2	4	12	13	15	15	30
Total.....	83	28	159	3	35	9	5	27	47	138	258	16	11	809	33	19	412	476	550	734	1,284	

— Continued.

BY COUNTIES.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

ORDER 1. — Nervous System.											ORDER 2. — Circulatory System.					ORDER 3. — Respiratory System.										
Cephalitis.	Cerebritis.	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Convulsions.	Brain Diseases.	Total.	Pericarditis.	Aneurism.	Heart Diseases.	Total.	Epistaxis.	Laryngitis.	Bronchitis, Acute.	Bronchitis, Chronic.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Asthma.	Lung Diseases.	Total.			
										M. F.				M. F.									M. F.			
8..	38	37	1..	5	1	9	21	69	51	1	1	84	44	42	..	2	11	4..	77	2	1	44	53			
20 1	13	21	2..	1..	15	13	48	38	..	..	60	39	21	..	..	6	3..	37	1	6	30	23	
7..	12	17	..	..	1..	4	5	23	23	2..	30	14	18	..	1	4..	3	25	1..	13	21			
5..	11	17	2..	1	2	4	4	33	13	1..	21	14	8	..	1	1	1..	15	1	2	6	15				
22..	41	36	9..	4	1	9	29	90	61	3..	56	33	26	..	5	2	2	1	60	3	4	37	40			
39 1	50	41	4..	3	1	25	28	102	90	3	2	120	62	63	..	5	15	1	2	112	8	2	77	68		
12 3	20	30	2..	1..	4	9	48	33	2	1	33	18	18	1	1	10	4	1	39	1..	27	30				
7 1	15	6	1..	..	..	..	8	24	14	..	..	38	27	11	..	..	3	1..	23	1	2	18	12
12..	19	38	3..	1	1..	7	40	41	1..	51	23	29	..	..	9..	1	54	2	1	31	36			
2 1	1	6	..	..	1..	1	3	10	5	1	1	17	13	6	..	..	4..	..	24	1..	13	16	
134	7	220	249	24	..	18	6	71	127	487	369	14	5	510	287	242	1	15	65	16	8	466	21	18	296	314

TABLE NO. 13.
RECAPITULATION

COUNTIES.	CLASS III.—LOCAL																
	ORDER 4.—Digestive Organs.																
	Gastritis.	Enteritis.	Peritonitis.	Ascites.	Ulceration of Intestines.	Hernia.	Ileus.	Intussusception.	Stricture of Intestines.	Fistula.	Stomach Diseases.	Pancreas Diseases.	Hepatitis.	Jaundice.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Bowel Diseases.
	Total.																
	M. F.																
Rockingham.....	12	10	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	12	..	2
Strafford	6	6	4	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	3	..	2
Belknap	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	8
Carroll.....	7	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	9
Merrimack	8	7	13	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	8	..	6
Hillsborough.....	13	8	8	..	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	3	2	18	2	4
Cheshire	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	12
Sullivan.....	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	2
Grafton	9	7	8	..	3	2	..	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	12	..	4
Coös.....	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	5
Total	66	53	48	..	9	13	5	4	7	130	3	23	6	71	220	149	212

— Continued.

BY COUNTIES.

DISEASES. — Continued.

ORDER 5. — Urinary Organs.														ORDER 6 — Generative Organs.				ORDER 7. — Osseous and Locomotor System.				ORDER 8. — Integumentary System.				Total for Class III.			
Nephritis.	Ischuria.	Nephria (Bright's Disease).	Diabetes.	Calculus (Gravel, etc.).	Cystitis.	Prostate, Disease of.	Kidney Diseases.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Testicles, Disease of.	Total.		Ovarian Dropsy. Diseases of Uterus.	Total.	Bones, Diseases of.	Joint Diseases.	Vertebrae, Diseases of.	Total.		Phlegmon.	Ulcer.	Skin Diseases.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.		
										M.	F.						M.	F.				M.	F.					M.	F.
2	18	6	1	4	2	5	1	..	23	16	1	3	4	1	..	1	1	1	205	200	..	405		
1	5	2	1	2	..	9	2	..	1	1	2	139	105	..	244		
..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	63	73	..	136
..	2	1	..	1	..	2	3	3	1	1	..	66	54	..	120		
5	13	5	..	5	..	6	1	1	20	16	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	1	198	186	..	384	
1	23	8	2	6	1	8	3	..	29	23	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	2	3	2	304	281	4	589
1	4	3	..	1	1	4	..	..	6	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	96	..	207
3	11	5	..	1	..	5	..	1	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	93	60	1	154
1	11	6	..	5	2	3	2	..	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	135	148	1	284
..	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	45	40	1	86
14	94	41	3	23	7	35	9	2	137	91	3	4	7	1	..	1	1	1	8	2	6	9	7	1,359	1,243	7	2,609		

TABLE NO. 13.
RECAPITULATION

COUNTIES.	CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.																			
	ORDER 1. — Of Children.										ORDER 2. — Of Women.		ORDERS 3 and 4.			Total for Class IV.				
	Still-born.	Debility, Infantile.	Debility, Premature Birth.	Cyanosis.	Spina Bifida.	Other Malformations.	Teething.	Inntrition.	Total.		Childbirth.	Paramenia.	Total.	Old Age.	Atrophy and Debility.	Male.	Female.	Total		
									M.	F.										
Rockingham	10	15	7	1	..	4	..	..	23	14	3	1	4	26	38	9	11	58	67	125
Strafford.....	9	8	2	5	..	1	1	..	15	11	1	..	1	17	28	5	4	37	44	81
Belknap	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	11	19	3	5	26	27	53
Carroll	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	2	16	17	..	3	18	25	43
Merrimack	31	14	7	1	1	1	..	..	30	25	3	..	3	31	37	8	4	69	69	138
Hillsborough.....	67	55	18	2	..	2	11	..	86	69	11	..	11	26	45	11	16	123	141	264
Cheshire.....	3	8	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	9	4	..	4	21	22	3	4	29	39	68
Sullivan	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	9	19	2	2	14	24	38
Grafton	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	4	..	4	22	41	2	5	30	57	87
Coös	7	7	6	1	1	..	3	..	18	7	2	..	2	5	18	1	..	24	27	51
Total.....	140	118	54	11	3	9	16	..	200	151	30	1	31	184	284	44	54	428	520	948

—Continued.

BY COUNTIES.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.																								Grand Total for all Classes.																					
ORDER 1. — Accident and Negligence.								ORDER 3. — Suicide.						ORDER 4. — Various.				Total for Class V.																											
Fractures and Contusions.		Wounds, Unspecified.		Burns and Scalds.		Poison.		Drowning.		Suffocation.		Various.		Total.		Wounds, Pistol or Gunshot.		Poison.		Drowning.		Hanging.		Otherwise.		Total.		Violent, not Classed.		Cause not Reported.		Male.		Female.		Total.		Male.		Female.		Not stated.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
3	1	2	..	2	5	10	18	5	..	1	2	3	24	26	45	31	76	459	501	3	963																			
1	1	3	1	2	9	4	12	9	..	1	1	14	11	27	20	47	315	292	2	609																			
4	5	8	2	1	1	1	..	6	11	15	14	29	162	194	6	362																			
..	8	..	1	8	1	1	1	2	4	14	14	15	29	150	153	..	303																			
2	..	2	1	1	..	4	6	4	..	1	4	5	..	1	2	16	19	28	25	53	403	428	2	833																			
10	..	7	..	11	1	4	20	13	1	..	1	3	2	7	..	6	3	40	32	73	49	122	832	817	32	1,681																			
2	1	7	8	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	14	13	25	17	42	234	239	2	475																			
6	..	1	..	2	..	4	11	2	1	..	2	1	2	3	..	2	2	17	6	23	176	151	1	328																			
7	..	1	2	5	..	4	16	3	1	1	2	16	14	34	17	51	293	322	1	616																			
2	..	2	1	2	..	2	6	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	4	2	13	5	18	131	115	10	256																			
37	2	18	6	41	15	38	113	44	1	3	3	7	15	24	4	14	6	140	144	291	199	490	3,155	3,212	59	6,426																			

TABLE NO. 14.

Recapitulation of the Causes of Death by Classes and Orders, by Counties.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Rockingham.	Stratford.	Belknap.	Carroll.	Merrimack.	Hillsborough.	Cheshire.	Sullivan.	Grafton.	Cos..	Total for State.
All causes.....	963	609	362	303	833	1,681	475	328	616	256	6,426
Specified causes.....	913	584	345	285	798	1,609	448	324	686	250	6,142
Cause not stated.....	50	25	17	18	35	72	27	4	30	6	284
CLASSES.											
I—Zymotic.....	140	102	79	38	121	374	63	36	71	71	1,095
II—Constitutional diseases.....	217	135	65	73	137	332	95	77	123	30	1,284
III—Local diseases.....	405	244	136	120	384	589	207	154	284	86	2,609
IV—Developmental diseases.....	125	81	53	43	138	264	68	38	87	51	948
V—Violent deaths.....	26	22	12	11	18	50	15	19	21	12	206
ORDERS.											
I—1. Miasmatic diseases.....	133	100	78	37	117	355	61	34	63	70	1,048
2. Enthetic diseases.....	4	1	1	1	3	15	2	1	6	.....	34
3. Dietic diseases.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	1	11
4. Parasitic diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2

II—1. Diathetic diseases.....	66	30	26	24	49	94	33	25	44	5	396
2. Tubercular diseases.....	151	105	39	49	88	238	62	52	79	25	888
III—1. Diseases of nervous system.....	120	86	46	46	151	192	81	38	81	15	856
2. Diseases of organs of circulation.....	86	60	32	22	59	125	36	38	52	19	529
3. Diseases of respiratory organs.....	97	53	34	21	77	145	57	30	67	29	610
4. Diseases of digestive organs.....	57	33	17	24	56	69	19	21	53	12	361
5. Diseases of urinary organs.....	39	11	5	6	36	52	13	26	30	10	228
6. Diseases of generative organs.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
7. Diseases of osseous and locomotory organs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
8. Diseases of integumentary system.....	2	.....	2	1	3	5	.....	1	1	1	16
IV—1. Developmental diseases of children....	37	26	15	5	55	155	14	6	13	25	351
2. Developmental diseases of women.....	4	1	.....	2	3	11	4	.....	4	2	31
3. Old age.....	64	45	30	33	68	71	43	28	63	23	468
4. Atrophy and debility.....	20	9	8	3	12	27	7	4	7	1	98
V—1. Accident and negligence..	23	21	10	9	10	34	10	13	19	9	158
2. Homicide.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Suicide.....	3	1	1	2	5	7	3	3	2	1	28
4. Violent, not classed.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9	2	3	.....	2	20

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. — <i>Continued.</i>	Under 1.												Grand total.
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	
Newcastle.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Newington.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Females	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Newmarket.	13	10	4	1	2	1	1	2	5	4	1	1	44
Females	3	15	9	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	90
Newton.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Females	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	22
North Hampton.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Females	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Northwood.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	14
Females	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	24
Nottingham.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	12
Females	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Plaistow.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	9
Females	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	19

Portsmouth.....	Males.....	17	7	..	5	7	9	14	5	8	18	9	..	2	7	11	7	10	11	8	11	8	7	10	3	8	..	101	...
	Females...	12	4	..	3	4	15	10	19	10	21	10	2	..	1	9	7	8	7	12	11	7	12	6	14	10	..	111	...
	Not stated.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	13
Raymond.....	Males.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	3	..	9	...	
	Females...	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	12	21
Rye.....	Males.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	9	...	
	Females...	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	13	22
Salem.....	Males.....	2	..	..	..	1	5	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	17	...
	Females...	2	3	..	1	3	..	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	18	35
Sandown	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	...	
	Females...	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	8
Seabrook.	Males.....	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	11	...	
	Females...	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	12	23
South Hampton..	Males.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	...	
	Females...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	7
South Newmarket	Males.....	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	10	...	
	Females...	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	9	19	
Stratham	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	
	Females...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	7	11	
Windham.....	Males.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	...	
	Females...	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	7	9

Milton.....	Males.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	7	...
	Females....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	10
New Durham	Males.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	8	...
	Females....	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	6	14
Rochester.....	Males.....	7	4	4	...	4	5	4	2	7	4	2	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	47	...
	Females....	9	6	3	4	6	3	4	2	5	5	2	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	49	96
Rollinsford	Males.....	8	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	12	...
	Females....	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	2	9	21
Somersworth.....	Males.....	22	8	4	7	3	4	3	5	7	...	...	...	1	2	5	5	...	...	66	...
	Females....	15	9	4	2	8	3	1	5	6	4	2	...	...	4	1	2	3	3	59	125
Strafford.....	Males.....	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	18	...
	Females....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	13	31

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN MERRIMACK COUNTY.	Under 1.												Grand total.
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	
Allentown	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	12
	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Andover	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Boscawen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Bow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Bradford	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Canterbury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Chichester	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Concord	29	9	7	2	8	10	19	11	14	8	11	11	129
	33	7	4	9	12	11	11	18	19	14	1	1	150

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
		1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.		
Amherst	Males	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
	Females...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	11	18
Antrim	Males	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	17	17
	Females...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	15	32
Bedford	Males	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	11	11
	Females...	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	18	29
Bennington	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	6
	Females...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	11
Brookline	Males	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4
	Females...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6
Deering	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	8
	Females...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
Francestown	Males	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
	Females...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Goffstown	Males	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	14	14
	Females...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	13	27

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY. — <i>Continued.</i>	Under 1.										Grand total.															
	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
Greenfield Males	1	1						2	3					2	1	1	1	1	1			1	2			7
Females					1				3	3				1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1		7
Greenville Males	7	1	1					2	2					2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2				13
Females	7	1						1	1									2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	9
Hancock Males	1				1	1	1	1	1		2		1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1		1		7	
Females	1				3	1	1	1	1	2				3	1	2							1	1		8
Hillsborough Males	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		2				1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1				7
Females	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3				1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	2			15
Hollis Males		1	1		1	1	2	1	1	2						2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		9
Females	2	1		1	1			5	2	4	1			1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	2		16
Hudson Males	1						1	1	5	1							1	2	1	1	1	2	1			8
Females				1	1		1	1	2	4	1			1	1	2	1			3	2	2				9
Litchfield Males			1											1												1
Females								1	1	1											1			1		2
Lyndeborough Males	1		2		1	1	1	1	3	1				1	1	2					1	2	1	2		10
Females	1	1	2					1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		7

Manchester	Males	140	52	14	15	34	26	25	21	36	26	8	...	3	31	27	33	36	19	34	47	59	48	28	16	22	...	400	...	
Females...		96	49	9	21	41	32	27	24	22	20	17	5	...	25	25	21	35	31	22	44	40	44	36	20	20	...	363	...	
Not stated.		22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	23	786
Mason.....	Males	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	10	...	
Females...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	14	
Merrimack.....	Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	7	...	
Females...		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	9	16	
Milford.....	Males	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	3	5	6	...	1	2	4	2	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	3	2	...	23	...
Females...		6	...	2	4	1	3	...	2	1	7	3	...	...	3	...	2	3	3	3	2	1	7	1	3	1	...	29	52
Mont Vernon	Males .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Females...		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	
Nashua.....	Males.....	47	31	5	3	7	6	10	16	14	8	6	1	...	4	9	15	14	8	13	6	28	21	12	8	11	13	...	158	...
Females...		43	32	3	11	12	8	10	9	9	13	6	3	10	5	9	13	15	10	18	21	14	14	9	21	...	159	...
Not stated.		5	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	7	324	
New Boston.....	Males .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	13	...	
Females...		...	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	9	22	
New Ipswich.....	Males	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	
Females...		...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	3	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	...	15	...
Not stated.		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	
Pelham	Males	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	
Females...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	8	15	

TABLE NO. 15. — Continued.

TOWNS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
Alstead.....	Males.....	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	4
	Females... 1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	...	3	2	2	...	3	...	1	15
Chesterfield.....	Males.....	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
	Females... 1	1	...	1	3	1	2	1	2	6
Dublin.....	Males.....	2	...	1	1	2	3
	Females... 1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
Fitzwilliam.....	Males.....	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	5
	Females... 2	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	11
Gilsom.....	Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Females... 1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	9
Harrisville.....	Males.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Females... 1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Hinsdale.....	Males.....	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	...	1	2	3	4	2	3	1	1	3	...	25
	Females... 2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	15
Jaffrey.....	Males.....	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	2	...	15
	Females... 1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	10

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
		1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	
Acworth.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	...
Females.....	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	11	19
Charlestown.....Males.....	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	4	...	1	3	1	1	...	16	...
Females.....	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	2	...	15	31
Claremont.....Males.....	7	4	2	1	1	3	2	3	5	7	6	1	...	...	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	5	4	4	3	7	...	42	...
Females.....	5	3	1	1	6	3	5	4	2	4	11	1	...	...	5	4	6	3	5	4	6	4	2	1	1	5	...	46	88
Cornish.....Males.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...
Females.....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	12
Croydon.....Males.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	...
Females.....	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	9
Goshen.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...
Females.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	10
Grantham.....Males.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...
Females.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	7
Langdon.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...
Females.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	10

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.		Under 1.													Grand total.													
		1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.
Alexandria.....	Males.....	2	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	5...
	Females....	...	1	1	..	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	7 12	
Ashland.....	Males.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6...
	Females....	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	6 12
Bath.....	Males.....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	8...
	Females....	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	7 15	
Benton.....	Males.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	Females....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bethlehem.....	Males.....	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	6...
	Females....	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	13 19
Bridgewater.....	Males.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5...
	Females....	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	6 11
Bristol.....	Males.....	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	12...
	Females...	1	1	1	3	1	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	2	...	16 28
Campton.....	Males.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	8...
	Females...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	12 20	
Canaan.....	Males.....	3	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	3	...	3	1	...	15...
	Females....	...	2	1	2	3	...	4	1	3	1	2	...	5	...	2	1	...	1	3	3	...	2	...	19 34

TABLE NO. 15. — *Continued.*

TOWNS IN COOS COUNTY.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
Berlin.....Males.....	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	8	...
Females...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	9	17
Carroll.....Males.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Clarksville.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Colebrook.....Males.....	1	1	2	1	...	2	2	2	4	2	3	...	...	1	1	2	5	1	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	...	...	20	...
Females...	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	28
Columbia....Males.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Females...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
Dalton.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Dummer.....Males.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Females...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Errol.....Males.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1

TABLE

Deaths by Ages, Sex, and

COUNTIES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.
Rockingham.....Males.....	79	33	11	17	23	33	34	30	48	90
Females...	40	37	17	22	38	37	30	47	65	85
Not stated.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strafford.....Males.....	72	23	12	16	27	24	23	21	34	35
Females...	54	26	13	18	33	21	16	17	27	34
Not stated.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belknap.....Males.....	24	15	3	7	11	8	9	9	24	30
Females...	26	6	2	15	18	13	9	22	20	28
Not stated.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....Males.....	14	11	3	12	8	9	13	7	22	26
Females...	12	5	9	10	13	6	9	14	23	23
Not stated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrimack.....Males.....	64	37	17	10	24	23	23	41	44	62
Females...	66	20	14	23	37	35	28	33	43	61
Not stated.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillsborough.....Males.....	217	95	24	29	59	44	53	64	89	95
Females...	174	90	17	49	74	58	54	50	67	94
Not stated.	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheshire.....Males.....	25	18	6	8	17	15	13	19	27	39
Females...	27	9	2	16	16	21	14	23	28	40
Not stated.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan.....Males.....	15	11	3	6	7	13	14	8	24	44
Females...	11	4	4	5	19	5	14	13	18	19
Not stated.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton.....Males.....	37	13	6	18	17	13	11	23	46	62
Females...	21	13	7	14	32	31	14	25	44	51
Not stated.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coös.....Males.....	29	17	9	9	12	6	5	6	10	16
Females...	23	11	5	6	12	6	7	8	4	12
Not stated.	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....Males.....	576	273	94	132	205	188	198	228	368	499
Females...	454	221	90	178	292	233	195	252	339	447
Not stated.	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.....	1,085	495	184	310	497	421	393	480	707	946

NO. 16.

Months, by Counties.

80 to 90.	90 to 100.	Over 100.	Unknown.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Unknown.	Total.	Grand total.
50	5	..	6	27	39	41	43	35	34	43	41	38	36	38	44	..	459	.....
66	12	..	5	41	51	41	41	49	42	40	39	33	36	39	46	3	501	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	3	963
24	2	..	2	28	31	23	37	37	16	24	37	32	22	11	17	..	315	.....
25	5	1	2	20	15	20	28	20	22	19	40	25	35	24	23	1	292	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	609
18	3	..	1	9	11	20	20	11	9	9	23	9	17	11	13	..	162	.....
25	5	1	4	16	19	21	10	17	13	10	16	20	15	19	18	..	194	.....
...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	6	362
19	4	1	1	20	10	18	8	13	6	11	12	12	16	14	10	..	150	.....
20	9	...	...	11	7	12	14	15	13	9	14	14	11	17	16	..	153	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
42	9	..	7	26	47	44	29	37	20	33	45	34	33	30	25	..	403	.....
56	8	..	4	22	27	24	32	41	30	42	46	52	37	37	38	..	428	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	833
44	7	1	11	65	67	80	63	49	62	100	97	80	63	52	54	..	832	.....
74	14	1	1	56	48	48	77	66	55	80	87	92	87	55	66	..	817	.....
...	...	...	3	...	2	5	4	3	1	3	1	3	3	3	4	..	32	1,681
39	5	..	3	18	15	22	13	19	19	19	29	25	18	18	18	1	234	.....
34	7	..	2	29	11	19	18	22	20	15	25	19	19	19	22	1	239	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	475
25	5	..	1	14	17	20	11	10	10	12	9	23	27	8	15	..	176	.....
33	5	..	1	10	13	22	10	13	11	10	13	14	10	12	13	..	151	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	328
45	2	...	...	22	19	26	30	16	26	33	37	26	18	20	19	1	293	.....
52	13	..	5	31	21	29	31	20	21	23	33	29	28	23	32	1	322	.....
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	616
11	...	...	1	12	5	13	11	6	5	11	16	15	12	15	10	..	131	.....
12	5	..	4	6	8	8	6	7	11	10	15	14	15	9	6	..	115	.....
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	10	256
317	42	2	33	241	261	307	265	233	207	295	346	294	262	217	225	2	3,155	.....
397	83	3	28	242	220	244	267	270	238	258	328	312	293	254	280	6	3,212	.....
...	...	...	3	2	5	8	7	4	3	8	3	3	3	5	7	1	59	6,426
714	125	5	64	485	486	559	539	507	448	561	677	609	558	476	512	9	6,426	6,426

TABLE NO. 17. — *Continued.*

Sex.	Months.												CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole Number.			Ages.															
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Unknown.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
M.	..	3	5	2	4	3	3	3	2	..	3	5	..	83	33	50	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	6	3	14	5	..
F.	2	3	5	6	3	4	2	3	5	6	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	12	15	6	..
M.	2	1	1	3	4	8	13	3	1	1	..	..	..	41	37	4	..	..	5	3	4	8	7	3	4	..	1	..	..	2	..
F.	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	..	1	..	..	4	8	11	6	..	..	..	..	79	31	48	..	5	8	5	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	1
F.	..	..	..	..	..	4	26	12	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	1	1	4	2	4	3	10	4	..	..
M.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
M.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	19	10	9	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..
M.	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	..
F.	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	18	14	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	3	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
M.	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
F.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..
F.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	9	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	1

[illegible]

*Classed with males.

M.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	24	8	16	3	1	2	2	...
F.	1	3	4	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	4	3	4	2
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
M.	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	30	16	14	...	...	2	1	2
F.	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	4
M.	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	1
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	8	7	2	2	1	1	1
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
M.	3	4	5	1	4	3	2	54	27	27	...	...	...	...	...
F.	2	1	2	1	6	3	2	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	5
M.	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	4	8
F.	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	14	9	5	...	1	1	3	4
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	7	9	...	2	1	1	...
F.	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9	5	3*1	...	...	...	1	1
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	3	2	2	1	2	4	3	47	21	26	...	...	...	...	...
F.	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	10	8	...	...	...	...	...
M.	6	5	6	4	2	4	1	78	54	24	...	...	2	4	1
F.	2	2	3	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Classed with males.

TABLE NO. 17. — *Continued.*

Sex.	Months.												Whole Number.		Ages.												Unknown.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.															
													Total.	Male.	Female.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.
M.	6	7	1	2	4	5	4	5	1	9	4	4	94	52	42	..	..	1	..	..	3	5	5	7	13	17	1
F.	3	3	2	4	3	7	2	2	4	4	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	3	3	1	14	4	1
M.	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	..	1	14	10	4	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	..
F.	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
M.	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..
F.	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
M.	6	9	11	13	4	7	11	7	18	9	3	14	222	105	110	7	43	10	1	3	3	4	2	4	6	22	9
F.	7	10	10	15	10	4	11	11	8	13	3	7	..	..	..	30	9	1	3	4	3	6	5	7	11	12	7
M.	13	20	16	11	15	14	14	15	14	16	21	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	151	2
F.	24	23	25	27	19	23	21	20	19	27	25	31	468	184	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	237	..
M.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1
F.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	10	8	13	9	8	12	12	11	11	7	12	5	247	118	129	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	10	24	48	22
F.	10	7	11	12	10	13	12	10	11	8	11	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	26	42	36	3
M.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
F.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE NO. 17. — *Continued.*

Sex.	Months.												Whole Number.			Ages.														
	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Male.	Female.	Unknown.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Unknown.	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.																		Unknown.
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	5	4	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
F.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	6	7	14	9	6	4	9	9	7	7	3	1	140	65	47	*28	93	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	4	2	5	6	5	5	1	5	6	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	20	10	9	*1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1
F.	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	..	1
M.	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
F.	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.	1	2	1	3	3	2	7	2	2	1	..	..	28	24	4	..	..	..	1	4	3	3	5	5	2	..	..	..	1	..
F.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
M.	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

*Classed with males.

A SUMMARY OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

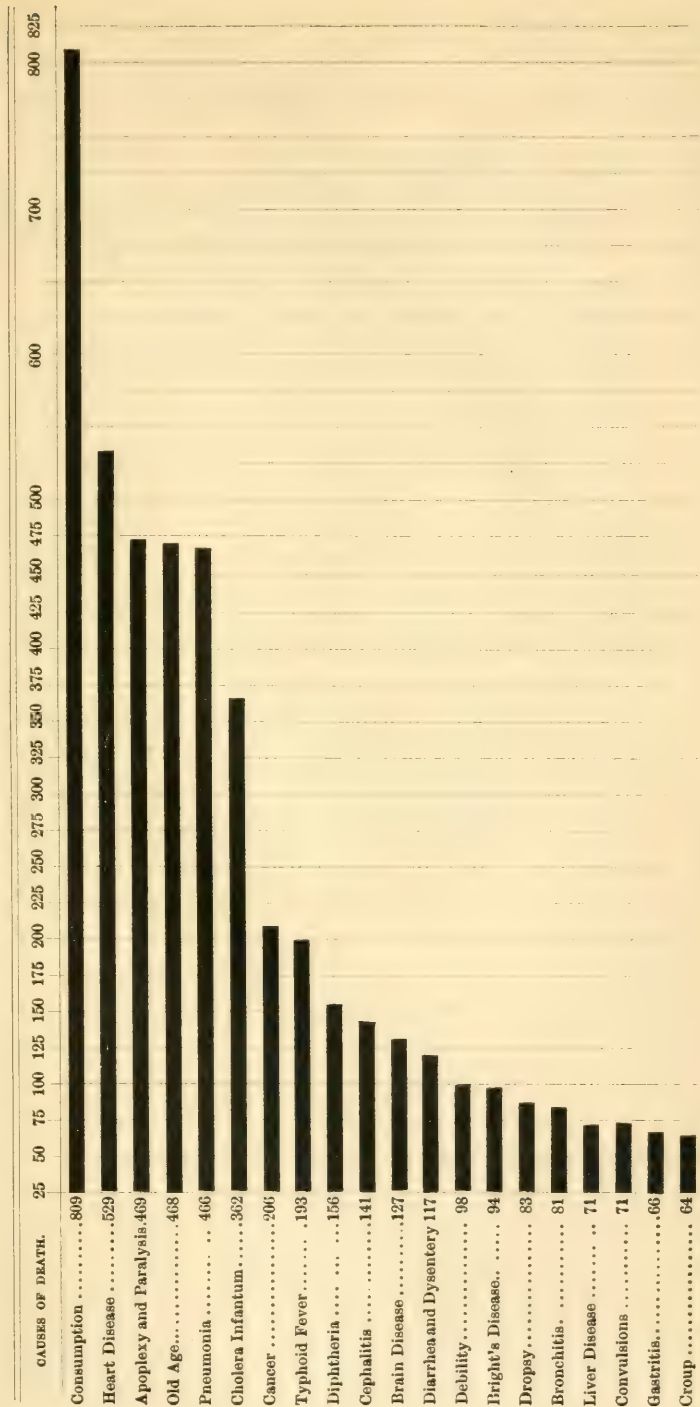
Of the 6,426 who died during the year 1886, 1,085 were under one year of age; in other words, a little more than sixteen per cent of the decedents had not completed the first year of life. Deaths between the ages 1 to 5, 495; 5 to 10, 184; 10 to 20, 310; 20 to 30, 497; 30 to 40, 421; 40 to 50, 393; 50 to 60, 480; 60 to 70, 707; 70 to 80, 949; 80 to 90, 714; over 90, 125; over 100, 5; age not stated, 64.

Deaths at Different Ages — Percentages.

	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	20 to 30.	All others.
1883.....	12.28	21.71	8.58	69.71
1884.....	16.22	23.59	7.93	68.48
1885.....	15.98	23.16	7.50	69.54
1886.....	16.88	24.59	7.73	67.68
Average	15.86	23.31	7.91	68.77

The above table gives the percentages of deaths at certain periods of life for the last four years. The percentage of deaths under one year was slightly greater in 1886 than in any of the three preceding years. The percentage of deaths under five was also greater than for the other years given. For the three periods under thirty the death rate was greater than for the corresponding periods of 1885, while the percentage of the decedents above thirty years of age was less than for the three previous years.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY, BY ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF DECEDENTS, FROM TWENTY PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1886.



An examination into the causes of death, by classes, for the last four years (since the returns have become sufficiently accurate to be reliable) shows the number of deaths registered under each class to be as follows :

TABLE NO. 19.

Causes of Death by Classes, 1883-1886, inclusive.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
I. — Zymotic.....	950	907	890	1,095
II. — Constitutional diseases.....	1,136	1,276	1,271	1,284
III. — Local diseases	1,679	2,594	2,637	2,610
IV. — Developmental diseases.....	643	857	848	948
V. — Violent deaths.....	187	201	225	206

It will be seen that there were 205 more deaths from zymotic diseases in 1886 than for the previous year, and 100 more in the class of developmental diseases. In the other classes no marked variation is noticeable.

TABLE NO. 20.

*Percentage of Causes of Death by Classes, * 1883-1886, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Classes.				
	Zymotic.	Constitutional.	Local.	Developmental.	Violent deaths.
1883	19.1	22.9	41.9	14.1	3.8
1884	15.9	22.4	45.7	12.3	3.5
1885	13.9	22.2	46.0	12.2	3.6
1886	18.2	21.4	43.4	13.4	3.4
Average	17.0	22.0	43.9	12.9	3.5

* Excluding deaths from unspecified causes and still-births.

The percentage of deaths from zymotic causes was greater in the year 1886 than for any year since 1883, and a little more than one per cent greater than the average for the last four years, the increase being from 13.9 in 1885 to 18.2 in 1886.

TABLE NO. 21.

Causes of Death by Classes and Counties, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Zymotic.		Constitutional.		Local.		Develop- mental.		Violent.		Unspecified.		Total.
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Rockingham	140	14.68	217	22.77	405	42.50	115	12.07	26	2.72	50	5.25	953
Strafford.....	102	17.00	135	22.50	244	40.66	72	12.00	22	3.66	25	4.16	600
Belknap	79	22.31	65	18.36	136	38.41	45	12.71	12	3.39	17	4.80	354
Carroll	38	12.58	73	24.17	120	39.73	42	13.90	11	3.64	18	5.96	302
Merrimack.	121	15.08	137	17.08	384	47.88	107	13.34	18	2.24	35	4.36	802
Hillsborough	374	23.17	332	20.57	589	36.49	197	12.20	50	3.09	72	4.46	1,614
Cheshire	63	13.34	95	20.12	207	43.85	65	13.77	15	3.17	27	5.72	472
Sullivan	36	11.04	77	23.62	154	47.23	36	11.04	19	5.82	4	1.22	326
Grafton.....	71	11.56	123	20.03	284	46.25	85	13.84	21	3.42	30	4.88	614
Cooks.....	71	28.51	30	12.04	86	34.53	44	17.67	12	4.81	6	2.41	249
Total	1,095	17.41	1,284	20.42	2,609	41.50	808	12.85	206	3.28	284	4.51	6,286

Table No. 21 gives the causes of death by classes and counties, by numbers and percentage. The percentages are interesting, as they show the variation in the causes of death, by classes, in the different counties. In Coös county the percentage of deaths from zymotic causes largely exceeds that of any other county in the State, and is more than double that of Carroll, Cheshire, Sullivan, and Grafton. This high rate may undoubtedly be accounted for, in a great measure, by the fact that a large part of the population is engaged in the lumber business, and the conditions and circumstances of the persons thus engaged are more favorable to the development of this class of diseases than in less exposed occupations. The same is true of those employed in manufactories, as will be seen by the high rate recorded against Belknap and Hillsborough counties. A low percentage in the zymotic class is found in Carroll, Cheshire, Sullivan, and Grafton counties.

The reverse holds good, to a large extent, in respect to constitutional diseases. The highest percentage of deaths in the latter classification is found in Carroll, Sullivan, Rockingham, and Strafford, while the lowest is in Coös, which was highest in the zymotic class. Under local and developmental diseases the variation is not so marked, and does not appear to be especially influenced by those conditions which affect the percentages under zymotic and constitutional diseases.

Violent deaths result more from individual circumstances than from locality or conditions that impair health; hence they can bear no especial relation in numbers to deaths from other causes.

TABLE NO. 22.

*Mortality from Prominent Zymotic Diseases from 1883 to 1886,
inclusive.*

YEARS.	Diseases.												
	Cholera infantum.	Croup.	Diarrhea.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Fever, cerebro-spinal.	Fever, typhoid.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlatina.	Septicæmia.	Total.
1883.....	278	68	24	109	78	35	25	166	16	22	58	12	891
1884.....	268	49	53	106	80	19	25	151	3	14	53	27	848
1885.....	219	74	59	76	40	25	20	136	45	25	53	38	810
1886.....	362	64	38	156	79	18	26	171	18	26	21	27	1,006
Average..	281	63	43	111	69	19	19	156	20	21	46	26	888

This table gives the most prominent causes of death from zymotic diseases from 1883 to 1886, inclusive. A larger number of deaths are recorded from cholera infantum, diphtheria, dysentery, cerebro-spinal fever, typhoid fever, and whooping-cough than for 1885, and less number were from croup, diarrhea, erysipelas, measles, scarlet fever, and septicæmia. The deaths from cholera infantum, croup, diphtheria, dysentery, cerebro-spinal fever, typhoid fever, whooping-cough, and septicæmia were in excess of the average for the past four years, while from diarrhea, erysipelas, and scarlet fever the number is below the average for the years mentioned.

TABLE NO. 23.

*Mortality from Principal Local Diseases from 1883 to 1886,
inclusive.*

YEARS.	Diseases.													
	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Convulsions.	Cephalitis.*	Brain disease.	Heart disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Enteritis.	Gastritis.	Peritonitis.	Liver disease.	Bright's disease, nephritis, and other kidney diseases.	Total.
1883	158	201	67	84	99	370	57	498	15	33	54	60	110	1,806
1884	192	248	99	120	134	507	78	436	69	44	61	63	140	2,191
1885	206	278	93	133	122	489	112	504	57	49	44	63	157	2,307
1886	220	249	71	141	127	510	81	466	53	66	48	71	143	2,246
Average.....	194	244	82	119	120	469	82	476	48	48	51	64	137	2,137

* Meningitis and cerebritis included.

The mortality from the principal local causes of death from 1883 to 1886, inclusive, is represented in Table No. 23. It will be seen that there are no very marked variations from the record of 1885. There is, however, a small increase in the number of deaths from apoplexy, cephalitis, brain disease, heart disease, gastritis, peritonitis, and liver disease, although the variation is but slight.

TABLE NO. 24.

Mortality from Twenty Prominent Causes, 1883-1886, inclusive.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in 1886.	Order of Fatality.			
		1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Consumption.....	809	1	1	1	1
Heart disease	529	2	4	2	4
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	469	3	3	4	5
Old age.....	468	4	5	3	3
Pneumonia.....	466	5	2	5	2
Cholera infantum.....	362	6	6	6	6
Cancer	206	7	7	7	8
Typhoid fever*.....	204	8	8	11	7
Diphtheria... ..	156	9	16	12	9
Cephalitis †.....	141	10	9	8	14
Brain disease.....	127	11	11	10	11
Diarrhea and dysentery	117	12	14	9	10
Debility	98	13	13	17	17
Bright's disease.....	94	14	10	13	13
Dropsy	83	15	15	14	12
Bronchitis.....	81	16	12	15	20
Liver disease.....	71	17	19	20	18
Convulsions.. ..	71	18	17	16	16
Gastritis.....	66	19	21	23	26
Croup	64	20	18	22	15

* Fever, bilious fever, and gastric fever included.

† Meningitis and cerebritis included.

Table 24 gives the mortality from twenty prominent causes of death in 1886, with the order of fatality for the last four years. Consumption ranks first in order, as it always has, and probably will for years to come.

Heart disease and pneumonia have held second position two years each; in 1884 and 1886 heart disease held second position, and pneumonia in 1885 and 1883.

Old age ranked third in 1883 and 1884, fifth in 1885, and fourth in 1886.

Apoplexy and paralysis ranked fifth in 1883, fourth in 1884, and third in 1885 and 1886.

Pneumonia is fifth in 1886 and 1884, which is relatively low. In Massachusetts for the last eight years pneumonia has ranked second.

Cholera infantum has ranked sixth during the years mentioned.

Cancer was eighth in order in 1883, since which time it has held seventh position.

Typhoid fever in 1883 was seventh in rank; in 1884 it decreased to eleventh, but again rose to eighth in 1885 and 1886.

Diphtheria was ninth in order in 1883 and 1886, twelfth in 1884, and sixteenth in 1885.

Croup fifteenth in 1883, twenty-second in 1884, eighteenth in 1885, and twentieth in 1886.

The other diseases in the list have varied more or less, as will be seen upon examination. The relatively small number of deaths that occur from some of the diseases named in the list renders them liable to variations in the order of fatality.

CONSUMPTION.

During the year 1886, 809 deaths from consumption were reported, being but a slight variation from the report of former years. In 1883 there were 823 deaths from this cause; in 1884, 858; and in 1885, 855. It

ranks first in the order of fatality, and destroys annually nearly twice as many lives as any other disease.

The percentage of deaths from consumption to the total mortality of the State for the past four years is as follows: In 1883, 15.25 per cent; in 1884, 14.01 per cent; in 1885, 13.81 per cent; and in 1886, 12.58 per cent.

It will be seen by the above that while the number of deaths from consumption has been substantially the same each year, the percentage of this disease to the total mortality of the State has steadily diminished. This reduction should not lead one into the error of supposing that there has been a yearly diminution in the number of deaths from this disease. The explanation seems to be in the fact that under an imperfect registration consumption has been more perfectly reported than some other diseases, and the decrease in the percentage is, in a measure, proportionate to the increase in the total number of deaths reported.

The significant point in connection with the percentages given is the low rate reached the present year. This rate is much lower than the average for the New England States. This is a very creditable showing, but definite conclusions cannot be reached from the returns of a single year.

In Massachusetts, for the ten years ending 1886, deaths from consumption averaged 16.10 per cent of the total mortality, and in Rhode Island, for a period of twenty-five years ending 1884, 16.30 per cent.

TABLE

Deaths from Consumption, by Ages, Months,

COUNTIES — SEX.		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.	Not stated.
Rockingham	Males.....	2	1	..	..	5	11	18	9	7	5	4	1	..
	Females ...	..	3	2	2	9	23	16	6	6	7	4	1	..
Strafford.....	Males.....	3	..	2	..	4	13	12	5	3	2	..	2	..
	Females ...	..	1	..	..	8	15	8	4	5	4	3	1	1
Belknap.....	Males.....	..	1	..	..	..	6	2	1	2	3	1	1	..
	Females ...	1	1	..	1	1	5	3	1	3	2	..	2	..
Carroll.	Males.....	..	1	..	..	3	2	4	4	1	1	1	..	..
	Females ...	..	..	..	1	..	4	8	4	..	3	3	1	..
Merrimack.....	Males.....	1	1	..	1	2	10	2	6	2	3	..	..	..
	Females ...	..	..	..	..	8	20	9	8	3	..	1	2	..
Hillsborough....	Males.....	4	6	..	1	6	36	16	20	9	10	3	1	3
	Females ...	2	5	..	4	13	35	19	6	6	7	4	1	1
Cheshire.....	Males.....	..	..	..	1	1	7	5	3	3	2	..	3	..
	Females ...	..	..	..	..	8	5	8	4	1	3	5	1	..
Sullivan.....	Males.....	..	1	..	..	1	3	7	3	2	5	..	..	..
	Females ...	..	..	1	..	1	10	2	4	3	..	2	..	..
Grafton	Males .....	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	2	3	5	4	2	..
	Females.....	1	..	..	1	14	12	5	3	7	3	..	..	..
Coös.....	Males .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..
	Females .....	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	1
Total for State.....		13	24	7	11	76	233	152	94	67	71	37	18	6

NO. 25.

Nationality, and Civil Condition.

Total.	Grand total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Married.	Single.	Widowed.	Not stated.
63 ... 79 142		4 9 9 11	4 4 7 5	7 5 3 7	5 5 9 3	6 3 6 6	5 5 6 6	3 3 6 6	3 3 6 6	5 5 6 6	3 3 6 6	8 ... 1	48 67	9 5	6 7	26 37	30 26	5 12	2 4		
46 ... 50 96		9 8 3 2	3 5 5 12	4 4 4 3	1 ... 6 2	2 3 1 8	4 4 2 2	3 ... 2 ...	35 33	7 15	4 2	16 22	21 17	2 4	7 7						
17 ... 20 37		1 3 1 2	3 ... 3 2	4 ... 1 2	... 1 2 2	... 1 2 3	2 1 2 ...	1	12 15	2 3	1 2	8 11	6 4	1 1	2 4						
17 ... 24 41		5 2 3 1	3 ... 3 1	1 2 4 ...	2 ... 4 1	... 2 1 1	1 ... 1 3	13 21	2 ...	2 3	12 11	5 12	... 1	... ..						
28 ... 51 79		2 1 1 7	3 4 2 4	3 3 7 2	1 3 5 9	3 4 2 4	2 1 5 3	22 42	3 5	3 4	10 21	17 24	1 5	1 1							
115 ... 103 218		12 12 7 6	13 14 7 13	7 7 10 7	9 14 5 8	14 8 11 9	8 7 10 ...	71 60	28 29	16 14	33 38	43 41	9 6	30 18							
25 ... 35 60		3 3 3 2	4 3 4 6	3 ... 3 4	2 ... 4 1	1 2 2 2	4 ... 2 5	19 27	4 1	2 7	10 12	12 15	2 8	1 ..							
22 ... 23 45		6 3 2 1	1 1 1 ...	2 1 3 3	1 ... 2 3	2 2 3 2	3 ... 2 1	19 19	... 1	3 3	10 10	10 7	1 3	1 3							
26 ... 46 72		3 1 4 4	4 2 6 3	... 1 4 2	2 8 6 6	1 1 3 3	1 2 3 2	19 39	4 3	3 4	18 32	5 10	2 3	1 1							
8 ... 11 19		... 1 ... 3	... 1 1 1	1 1 1 ...	2 ... 2 1	... 1 ... 1	2 ... 1 1	4 6	2 2	2 3	2 9	4 1	1 ...	1 1							
809 809		78 82	77 81	68 58	62 72	54 64	55 57	1 591	125	93	348	310	67	84							

It will be seen by Table 25 that of the 809 deaths reported from consumption 442 were females and 367 were males. The ages of the decedents were as follows: Under one, 13; between one and five, 24; between five and ten, 7; between ten and fifteen, 11; between fifteen and twenty, 76; between twenty and thirty, 233; between thirty and forty, 152; between forty and fifty, 94; between fifty and sixty, 67; between sixty and seventy, 71; between seventy and eighty, 37; over eighty, 18; and sex not stated in 6 cases. Of these 78 died in January, 82 in February, 77 in March, 81 in April, 68 in May, 58 in June, 62 in July, 72 in August, 54 in September, 64 in October, 55 in November, 57 in December, and 1 not stated.

The nativity was as follows: American, 591; foreign, 125; not stated, 93. In comparing these figures with the nativity of all the decedents of the State for the year 1886, we find that the mortality rate for consumption is very large among the foreign born. Twelve and ninety-six one hundredths per cent of the total mortality of the State was among the foreign born, while 21.15 per cent of the mortality from consumption was among the foreign born. The percentage of the "not stated" is about the same in the total mortality of the State and in the deaths from consumption. The civil condition was as follows: Married, 348; single, 310; widowed, 67; not stated, 84.

TABLE NO. 26.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Consumption, by Seasons and Ages, 1886,
for the City of Manchester.*

Months.....	January. 9	February. 13	March. 9	April. 22	May. 11	June. 6	July. 9	August. 11	September. 9	October. 8	November. 7	December. 4	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters.....	31			39			29			19			118			
Ages	Under 10. 11	10 to 15. 3	15 to 20. 14	20 to 30. 41	30 to 40. 20	40 to 50. 12	50 to 60. 5	60 to 70. 9	70 to 80. 1	Over 80. 2	Not stated. 2		118			
Nativity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	46	13
Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....
Females . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....

Percentage to total mortality of city, 15.01.

TABLE NO. 27.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Consumption, by Seasons and Ages, 1886,
for the City of Concord.*

Months	January. February.	March. April.	May. June.	July. August.	September. October.	November. December.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
	2	3	4	3	4	1	24			
Quarters.....	2	8	8	6						
Ages	Under 10. 10 to 15. 15 to 20. 20 to 30. 30 to 40. 40 to 50. 50 to 60. 60 to 70. 70 to 80. Over 80. Not stated.	1 5 8 3 3 2 1 1	8 3 3 2 1 1				24			
Nativity								20	4	..
Males.....							8			
Females.....							16			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 8.60.

TABLE NO. 28.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Consumption, by Seasons and Ages, 1886,
for the City of Nashua.*

Months	January. 2	February. 2	March. 3	April. 2	May. 1	June. 2	July. 7	August. 3	September. 2	October. 1	November. 4	December. 5	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters.....	7			5			12			10			34			
Ages	Under 10. 6	10 to 15. 1	15 to 20. 2	20 to 30. 10	30 to 40. 5	40 to 50. 8	50 to 60. 1	60 to 70. 1	70 to 80. 1	Over 80. 1	Not stated. 1		34			
Nativity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3	7
Males.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....

Percentage to total mortality of city, 10.49.

TABLE NO. 29.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Consumption, by Seasons and Ages, 1886,
for the City of Portsmouth.*

Months	January. 5	February. 7	March. 2	April. 3	May. 3	June. 4	July. 5	August. 2	September. 1	October. 2	November. 2	December. 2	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters	14			10			8			6			38			
Ages	Under 10. 1	10 to 15. 6	15 to 20. 4	20 to 30. 13	30 to 40. 6	40 to 50. 5	50 to 60. 1	60 to 70. 1	70 to 80. Over 80. Not stated.				38			
Nativity														28	6	4
Males													16			
Females													22			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 17.84.

TABLE NO. 30.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Consumption, by Seasons and Ages, 1886,
for the City of Dover.*

Months	January. 6	February. 9	March. 5	April. 7	May. 2	June. 4	July. 3	August. 2	September. 3	October. 4	November. 1	December. 1	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Quarters.....	20			13			8			6			47			
Ages	Under 10. 3	10 to 15. 9	15 to 20. 13	20 to 30. 9	30 to 40. 4	40 to 50. 5	50 to 60. 1	60 to 70. 1	70 to 80. 1	Over 80. 1	Not stated. 1		47			
Nativity													31	11	5	
Males.....													20			
Females													27			

Percentage to total mortality of city, 21.17.

TABLE NO. 31.

*Deaths from Pulmonary Consumption, by Seasons and Ages, 1886,
for the City of Keene.*

Months	January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
	1 3 6 2 1 1 2 2 1 1				
Quarters.....	4 9 5 2	20			
Ages	Under 10. 10 to 15. 15 to 20. 20 to 30. 30 to 40. 40 to 50. 50 to 60. 60 to 70. 70 to 80. Over 80. Not stated.				
	1 1 6 3 4 1 3 1	20			
Nativity			17	3	..
Males		9			..
Females		11			..

Percentage to total mortality of city, 16.

Tables 26 to 31, inclusive, show the deaths from pulmonary consumption, by seasons and ages, for the cities of the State. The percentages of deaths from consumption to the total mortality of the several cities of the State, for the years 1883 to 1886, inclusive, are as follows:

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Average.
Manchester.....	14.89	14.28	13.03	15.01	14.30
Concord.....	11.41	8.66	10.68	8.60	10.08
Nashua	16.96	13.72	14.86	10.49	14.00
Dover	20.97	16.60	16.17	21.17	18.72
Portsmouth.....	16.02	14.74	12.18	17.84	15.19
Keene	16.91	16.00	22.80	16.00	17.92

The average percentage of deaths from consumption to the total mortality of the cities given ranks as follows, in the order stated: Concord, 10.08 per cent; Nashua, 14.00 per cent; Manchester, 14.30 per cent; Portsmouth, 15.19 per cent; Keene, 17.92 per cent; and Dover, 18.72 per cent.

Table 32 is interesting in showing the occupations of decedents from consumption, by months, ages, and sex. No reliable deductions can be drawn from the table till like records for a considerable series of years have been obtained. The tables would then have to be compared with the number engaged in the several occupations, as shown by the census reports, and even then, with a period of ten years between each census enumeration, the deductions could be only approximately correct.

In compiling statistics of this kind, a quinquennial census would be of great service in securing reliable deductions.

HEART DISEASE.

There were 529 deaths from heart disease during the year. This embraces the deaths reported under aneurism, angina pectoris, embolism, pericarditis, and heart disease. Of this number 287 were males and 241 females, and 1 sex not stated. Fourteen were under one year of age, 5 between one and five, 3 between five and ten, 5 between ten and fifteen, 9 between fifteen and twenty, 17 between twenty and thirty, 30 between thirty and forty, 55 between forty and fifty, 72 between fifty and sixty, 106 between sixty and seventy, 141 between seventy and eighty, 67 over eighty, and 5 not stated. Thirty-eight died in January, 43 in February, 60 in March, 45 in April, 56 in May, 44 in June, 30 in July, 35 in August, 44 in September, 31 in October, 55 in November, 48 in December.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

Classed under apoplexy and paralysis and locomotor ataxia are 469 deaths, 252 males and 217 females. Of these 3 were under one year of age, 2 between one and five, 1 between ten and fifteen, 2 between fifteen and twenty, 5 between twenty and thirty, 17 between thirty and forty, 31 between forty and fifty, 42 between fifty and sixty, 98 between sixty and seventy, 171 between seventy and eighty, 90 over eighty, and 7 not stated. Forty-two died in January, 36 in February, 38 in March, 38 in April, 34 in May, 43 in June, 43 in July, 41 in August,

37 in September, 39 in October, 42 in November, 34 in December, and 2 not stated.

OLD AGE.

Under old age 468 deaths were reported, 184 males and 284 females. Of these 6 were between sixty and seventy years of age, 72 between seventy and eighty, 388 over eighty, and 2 not stated. Thirty-seven died in January, 43 in February, 41 in March, 38 in April, 34 in May, 37 in June, 35 in July, 35 in August, 33 in September, 43 in October, 46 in November, and 46 in December.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 466 deaths from pneumonia and typhoid pneumonia; 246 of the decedents were females and 220 males, also 1 case sex not stated. Of the decedents 57 were under one year of age, 38 between one and five, 13 between five and ten, 6 between ten and fifteen, 13 between fifteen and twenty, 17 between twenty and thirty, 24 between thirty and forty, 29 between forty and fifty, 49 between fifty and sixty, 68 between sixty and seventy, 92 between seventy and eighty, 53 over eighty, and 1 not stated. Thirty-two died in January, 44 in February, 73 in March, 51 in April, 51 in May, 33 in June, 22 in July, 18 in August, 24 in September, 46 in November, and 54 in December.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Three hundred and sixty-two deaths were recorded under cholera infantum, 202 males, 157 females, and 3 not stated. Two hundred and eighty-three of the decedents were under one year of age, 77 between one and five, and 2 between five and ten. The heaviest mortality was in the months of July, August, and September, the deaths for these months being 79, 122, and 106 respectively.

The following table shows the number of deaths from cholera infantum in the cities and larger towns of the State, by age, sex, and month:

[illegible]

TABLE NO 33. — *Continued.*

	Ages.			Months.													Grand total.	
	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Not stated.		Total.
Newport	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Pembroke	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Males	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Females	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
Not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Males	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rollinsford	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Males	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somersworth	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Males	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefield	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	6	6
Males	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining towns	29	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	15	3	.....	.....	.....	39	.....
Males	20	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	9	11	2	1	.....	2	30	69
Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	283	77	2	3	2	4	3	3	8	79	122	106	23	6	1	2	108	108

An examination of the mortality records of this disease for the past four years shows 278 deaths in 1883, 268 in 1884, 219 in 1885, and 362 in 1886. It will therefore be seen that this disease was much more fatal in 1886 than in previous years mentioned. The excessive mortality is chiefly in Manchester. For the four years mentioned, 1,127 deaths were reported from cholera infantum, 453, or a little over 40 per cent, being in Manchester. The population of Manchester is about 22 per cent of the entire population of the State, yet she furnishes 40 per cent of the fatal cases of cholera infantum.

The following exhibits the mortality from cholera infantum in the several cities of the State, as well as the total for the State, for the years 1883 to 1886, inclusive :

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Manchester	131	112	88	122
Dover	7	10	15	15
Nashua	15	14	13	30
Portsmouth	4	3	9	6
Concord	9	12	5	7
Keene.....	9	6	2	7
Total for the cities	175	157	132	187
Total for the State.....	278	268	219	362

CANCER.

There were 206 deaths from cancer reported for the year 1886, 56 males and 150 females. In the returns, 132 cases were reported as "Cancer," without any reference to the organ involved; in 74 cases the location of

the disease was given, as follows: Cancer of bowels, 6; breast, 3; eye, 1; face, 2; liver, 10; mouth, 1; pancreas, 2; rectum, 2; spleen, 1; stomach, 35; throat, 1; tongue, 1; uterus, 9.

The ages were as follows: Between twenty and thirty, 3; between thirty and forty, 9; between forty and fifty, 17; between fifty and sixty, 36; between sixty and seventy, 63; between seventy and eighty, 48; over eighty, 2. Twenty died in January, 13 in February, 17 in March, 19 in April, 19 in May, 13 in June, 16 in July, 13 in August, 19 in September, 20 in October, 21 in November, 15 in December, and 1 not stated.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 204 deaths from typhoid fever, including 13 classed as fever, 9 as bilious fever, and 11 as gastric fever. This is 63 more than were reported for the year 1885. The following is the record of this disease for the past four years: In 1883, 214; in 1884, 166; in 1885, 151; and in 1886, 204.

It is possible that some of those classed under fever, bilious fever, and gastric fever may not properly belong to the typhoid classification; but it is probable that most of them do. If these cases were deducted from the total, it would leave 171 deaths from typhoid fever, instead of 204 as reported. The deaths by ages were as follows: Under one, 4; between one and five, 8; between five and ten, 15; between ten and fifteen, 12; between fifteen and twenty, 33; between twenty and thirty, 50; between thirty and fifty, 17; between fifty and sixty, 13; between sixty and seventy, 15; between seventy and eighty, 15; over eighty, 18; not stated, 4. Died in January, 9; February, 11; March, 10; April, 10; May, 8; June, 12; July, 11; August, 26; September, 28; October, 44; November, 22; December, 13.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were 156 deaths from diphtheria, being the largest number reported for any year since a registration report has been published. In 1883 there were reported 109 deaths from this disease; in 1884, 110; and in 1885, 78. The number reported for 1886 is just double that for 1885. These figures are exclusive of the deaths from croup, which it is very generally believed should be classed with diphtheria.

The following table shows the number of decedents from diphtheria, by age, sex, and month, in the cities and larger towns of the State. The Newmarket epidemic was the severest that occurred during the year, and resulted in 28 deaths.

BRAIN DISEASE.

Under this head are included brain disease, softening of the brain, nervous prostration, abscess of the brain, and spinal disease, a total of 127 cases, 80 males and 47 females. The ages were as follows: Under one, 12; between one and five, 6; between five and ten, 2; between twenty and thirty, 4; between thirty and forty, 12; between forty and fifty, 13; between fifty and sixty, 8; between sixty and seventy, 24; between seventy and eighty, 34; over eighty, 11; not stated, 1. Ten died in January, 11 in February, 15 in March, 9 in April, 15 in May, 9 in June, 8 in July, 11 in August, 12 in September, 10 in October, 8 in November, and 9 in December.

CEPHALITIS.

There were 141 deaths from cephalitis, including meningitis, cerebritis, and encephalitis. The ages of the decedents were as follows: Under one, 34; between one and five, 44; between five and ten, 12; between ten and fifteen, 3; between fifteen and twenty, 2; between twenty and thirty, 8; between thirty and forty, 8; between forty and fifty, 4; between fifty and sixty, 9; between sixty and seventy, 8; between seventy and eighty, 5; over eighty, 3; not stated, 1. Fourteen died in January, 14 in February, 13 in March, 11 in April, 10 in May, 9 in June, 10 in July, 20 in August, 14 in September, 5 in October, 10 in November, and 11 in December.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.

There were 117 deaths classed under these diseases, 50 males and 67 females. Twenty-one were under one year of age, 21 between one and five; 6 between five and ten; 3 between ten and fifteen; 1 between fifteen and twenty; 1 between twenty and thirty; 6 between thirty and forty; 7 between forty and fifty; 8 between fifty and sixty; 11 between sixty and seventy; 19 between seventy and

eighty; 12 over eighty; and 1 not stated. Three died in January, 1 in February, 4 in March, 1 in April, 2 in May, 3 in June, 10 in July, 42 in August, 30 in September, 15 in October, 3 in November, and 3 in December.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE (NEPHRIA).

There were 94 deaths from this disease, 52 males and 42 females. The ages of decedents were as follows: Between five and ten, 1; between ten and fifteen, 1; between twenty and thirty, 6; between thirty and forty, 7; between forty and fifty, 8; between fifty and sixty, 10; between sixty and seventy, 24; between seventy and eighty, 31; over eighty, 5; not stated, 1. Nine died in January; February, 10; March, 3; April, 6; May, 7; June, 12; July, 6; August, 7; September, 5; October, 13; November, 5; December, 11.

BRONCHITIS.

There were 81 deaths from bronchitis, 39 males and 42 females. Ages as follows: Under one year, 16; between one and five, 14; between five and ten, 2; between ten and fifteen, 1; between twenty and thirty, 4; between thirty and forty, 2; between forty and fifty, 2; between fifty and sixty, 2; between sixty and seventy, 7; between seventy and eighty, 12; over eighty, 19. Died in January, 7; February, 3; March, 6; April, 9; May, 6; June, 11; July, 4; August, 5; September, 6; October, 6; November, 5; December, 13.

CROUP.

There were 64 deaths returned under this head, 42 males and 22 females, with ages as follows: Under one year, 13; between one and five, 40; between five and ten, 10; between ten and fifteen, 1. Eight died in January, 6 in February, 5 in March, 10 in April, 1 in May, 1 in June, 5 in July, 4 in August, 4 in September, 6 in October, 8 in November, and 6 in December.

TABLE NO. 35.

Deaths from Croup, by Seasons and Ages, 1886.

Months	January. 8	February. 6	March. 5	April. 10	May. 1	June. 1	July. 5	August. 4	September. 4	October. 6	November. 8	December. 6
Quarters.....	19			12			13			20		
Percentages.....	29.69			18.75			20.31			31.25		
Ages.....	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.								
Deaths.....	13	40	10	1								
Total deaths.....	64											
Under ten years of age.....	63											

SCARLET FEVER.

In 1883 there were 58 deaths reported from this disease; in 1884, 52; in 1885, 53; and in 1886, 21, less than half as great a mortality as existed in the three previous years. Of this number 11 were males and 10 females. Under one year of age, 1; between one and five, 8; between five and ten, 9; between ten and fifteen, 1; between twenty and thirty, 1; and age not stated, 1. Of these, 4 died in January, 1 in February, 3 in April, 5 in May, 2 in June, 3 in July, 1 in September, and 2 in November.

TABLE NO. 36.

Deaths from Scarlatina, by Counties, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Deaths.	COUNTIES.	Deaths.
Rockingham	1	Hillsborough.....	9
Strafford.....	2	Cheshire.....	.....
Belknap	2	Sullivan	5
Carroll .....	.....	Grafton .....	.....
Merrimack.....	1	Coös.....	1

TABLE NO. 37.

Deaths from Scarlatina, by Seasons and Ages, 1886.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Months	4	1	3	5	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarters.....	5			10			4			2		
Percentages.....	23.81			47.62			19.05			9.52		
Ages	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	Not stated.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaths	1	8	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total deaths....	21			.....			.....			.....
Under ten years of age.....	18			.....			.....			.....

In this report a few new tables have been added. Tables of comparison, embracing periods of several years' observation and record, will be included as soon as practicable. With the accuracy now attained in this State in the record of deaths, we shall soon be in possession of valuable comparative data in reference to the movement of the most fatal diseases in respect to time and locality, — a knowledge which is absolutely essential in determining the most efficient means and methods of preventing diseases, especially of the zymotic class, or of reducing their rates of mortality to a minimum. The registration of deaths is the sanitarian's guide-board.

The report is presented with the belief that it places upon record facts that are of vital interest to the welfare of New Hampshire, and valuable alike to the statesman, the sanitarian, the philanthropist, and all others interested in the physical, moral, and educational advancement of her citizens.

Respectfully submitted.

Irving A. Watson.

Registrar of Vital Statistics.

APPENDIX.

NAMES OF CAUSES OF DEATH.*

It should be stated that the nomenclature of diseases in the nosological arrangement on the following pages is not intended to include the names of the whole list of morbid phenomena affecting the human organism, but the names of such only as are directly the cause of death, or such as ordinarily predispose to or set in motion the morbid processes that end in death.

In the construction of the classification now adopted, use has been made of the results and conclusions of a committee of the Royal College of Physicians, of England (who have been engaged for several years in a revision of the British nomenclature of diseases), as far as such conclusions have been ascertained from brief reports in different medical journals, and from such other sources as were accessible (the complete report not having yet been issued), and from examination of the classifications in use in different countries in Europe and America.

It should be said that all these classifications have been and are essentially alike, that all have been based designedly on observed facts and most advanced conclusions in relation to pathological processes and morbid conditions, inductive, causative, progressive, and ultimate.

The statistical nosology will consist of two lists of causes of death :

A TABULAR LIST AND A SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

The tabular list comprises the chief or primary causes of death which will be used in Table No. 13, in the preparation of the registrar's annual reports, and will, therefore, include all those named in the supplemental list, when the final arrangement is completed.

The supplemental list is subordinate to the tabular list, and contains synonyms, or names of related diseases, which may be actually, or are supposed to be, causes of death, and which are in addition to those in the tabular list, and which are often found in physicians' certificates of death. These will all have a place, in alphabetical order, in Table No. 18, and will be variously grouped under different heads in Table No. 13, as the figure which precedes each cause in the supplemental list will correspond with the figure of the head in the tabular list under which that cause is placed.

* Taken largely from the list prepared by the state registrar of Rhode Island.

NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

CLASSES.

- I. General Diseases. — A. Specific and febrile. (Zymotic.)
- II. General Diseases. — B. Cachectic. (Constitutional.)
- III. Special Diseases. — A. Functional or organic. (Local.)
- IV. Special Diseases. — B. Developmental. (Developmental.)
- V. Violent Deaths. — From injuries. (Violence.)

SUB-GROUPS OR ORDERS.

CLASS I. — ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Order one, Miasmatic. Order two, Enthetic. Order three, Dietic.
Order four, Parasitic.

CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Order one, Diathetic. Order two, Tubercular.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

Order one, Diseases of the Nervous System. Order two, Organs of Circulation. Order three, Organs of Respiration. Order four, Organs of Digestion. Order five, Urinary Organs. Order six, Reproductive Organs. Order seven, Osseous and Locomotory Organs. Order eight, Integumentary System.

CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Order one, Of Children. Order two, Of Women. Order three, Of Old Age. Order four, Of Nutrition.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS.

Order one, Accidents and Negligence. Order two, Homicide.
Order three, Suicide.

CLASS I. — ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

TABULAR LIST.

For Table 13 of the Registration Report.

ORDER 1. — MIASMATIC.

- I. One. — 1. Carbuncle.
 2. Cholera, Asiatic.
 3. Cholera, sporadic.
 4. Cholera infantum.
 5. Cholera morbus.
 6. Croup (pseudo-membranous).
 7. Diphtheria.
 8. Diarrhea.
 9. Dysentery.
 10. Erysipelas.
 11. Fever, bilious.
 12. Fever, cerebro-spinal.
 13. Fever, intermittent.
 14. Fever, malarial.
 15. Fever, typhoid.
 16. Fever, typho-malarial.
 17. Fever, unspecified.
 18. Fever, yellow.
 19. Influenza (epidemic).
 20. Measles.
 21. Mumps.
 22. Metria (puerperal fever).
 23. Pertussis.
 24. Tonsillitis.
 25. Scarlatina.
 26. Small-pox.
 27. Varicella.

ORDER TWO. — ENTHETIC.

- I. Two. — 1. Glanders.
 2. Gonorrhea.
 3. Hydrophobia.
 4. Malignant pustule.
 5. Septicæmia.
 6. Syphilis.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

Synonyms or Related Diseases.

- I. One. — 1. Anthrax.
 Gangrenous boil.
 4. Enterocolitis, { Infantile.
 Gastro-enteritis, { tile.
 10. Hospital gangrene.
 Pyæmia.
 Phagadæna.
 Phlegmon.
 15. Infantile fever.
 Typhus fever.
 20. Rotheln.
 21. Parotitis.
 22. Child-bed fever.
 23. Whooping-cough.
 24. Quinsy.
 25. Scarlet fever.
 Angina maligna.
 26. Varioloid.
 27. Chicken-pox.
 Miliaria.

 CLASS I. — ZYMOTIC DISEASES. — *Continued.*

TABULAR LIST.

ORDER THREE. — DIETIC.

- I. Three. — 1. Alcoholism.
 2. Delirium tremens.
 3. Inanition.
 4. Purpura and scurvy.

ORDER FOUR. — PARASITIC.

- I. Four. — 1. Aphthæ.
 2. Worms.
 3. Other parasites.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- I. Three. — 1. Intemperance.
 3. Privation.
 Starvation.
 Neglect.

- I. Four. — 1. Thrush.
 2. Tapeworm.
 Trichianasis.
 3. Scabies.
 Hydatids.
 Porrigo, favus, etc.
-

CLASS II. — CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

ORDER ONE. — DIATHETIC.

- II. One. — 1. Gout.
 2. Dropsy.
 3. Anæmia.
 4. Cancer, various.
 5. Cancer of breast.
 6. Cancer of stomach.
 7. Cancer of uterus.
 8. Noma (canker).
 9. Mortification.
 10. Rheumatism.

ORDER TWO. — TUBERCULAR.

- II. Two. — 1. Scrofula.
 2. Tabes mesenterica.
 3. Phthisis (pulmonary).
 4. Hydrocephalus.
 5. Tubercular meningitis.

- II. One. — 2. Anasarca.
 3. Leucocythæmia.
 Chlorosis.
 4. Soft cancer.
 Epithelioma.
 Melanosis.
 Lupus.
 Other kinds of cancer.
 9. Bed-sore.
 Dry gangrene.
 10. Rheumatic carditis.
 Rheumatic synovitis.
 Rheumatic meningitis.

- II. Two. — 1. Psoas (lumbar) abscess.
 White swelling.
 Cretinism (goitre).
 Adenitis.
 Morbus coxarius.
 Pott's disease.
 2. Tubercular peritonitis.
 3. Hæmoptysis.
-

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES.

TABULAR LIST.

ORDER ONE. — NERVOUS SYSTEM.

- III. One. — 1. Cephalitis.
 2. Cerebritis.
 3. Apoplexy.
 4. Paralysis.
 5. Insanity.
 6. Chorea.
 7. Epilepsy.
 8. Tetanus.
 9. Convulsions.
 10. *Brain diseases.**

ORDER TWO. — CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

- III. Two. — 1. Pericarditis.
 2. Aneurism.
 3. *Heart diseases.**

ORDER THREE. — RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

- III. Three. — 1. Epistaxis.
 2. Laryngitis.
 3. Bronchitis, acute.
 4. Bronchitis, chronic.
 5. Pleurisy.
 6. Pneumonia.
 7. Asthma.
 8. *Lung diseases.**

ORDER FOUR. — DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

- III. Four. — 1. Gastritis.
 2. Enteritis.
 3. Peritonitis.
 4. Ascites.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- III. One. — 1. Phrenitis.
 Meningitis.
 Cerebro-spinal meningitis
 (sporadic).
 5. Monomania.
 Fright.
 Grief.
 Melancholia.
 Dementia.
 Rage
 6. Hysteria.
 8. Laryngismus.
 Lockjaw.
 Trismus nascentium.
 10. Neuralgia cerebral.
 Neurasthenia.
 Disease of spinal cord.
 Necrencephalus (ramollis-
 sement).
 Thrombosis, cerebral.

- III. Two. — 1. Carditis.
 Endocarditis.
 3. Hypertrophia.
 Atrophia.
 Angina pectoris.
 Syncope.
 Arteritis.
 Ossification of arteries.
 Phlebitis.
 Hydropericardium.
 Embolus.
 Thrombosis.

- III. Three. — 2. Œdema glottidis.
 5. Empyema.
 Diaphragmitis.
 Pneumothorax.
 Hydrothorax.
 6. Pulmonary apoplexy.
 Hæmoptysis.†
 Congestion of lungs.
 7. Grinders' asthma.
 Miners' asthma.
 Emphysema.

- III. Four. — 1. Glossitis.
 Stomatitis.
 Pharyngitis.
 Œsophagitis.
 2. Gastro-enteritis, } Not in-
 Entero-colitis, } fantile.

* Not otherwise placed.

† See Class II., Order Two — 3, Sup. List.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES. — *Continued.*

TABULAR LIST.

ORDER FOUR. — DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. — *Continued.*

- III. Four. — 5. Ulceration of intestines.
 6. Hernia.
 7. Ileus.
 8. Intussusception.
 9. Stricture of intestines.
 10. Fistula.
 11. *Stomach diseases.**
 12. *Pancreas diseases.**
 13. Hepatitis.
 14. Jaundice.
 15. *Liver diseases.**
 16. *Spleen diseases.**
 17. *Bowel diseases.**

ORDER FIVE. — URINARY SYSTEM.

- III. Five. — 1. Nephritis.
 2. Ischuria.
 3. Nephria (Bright's disease).
 4. Diabetes.
 5. Calculus (gravel, etc.).
 6. Cystitis.
 7. Prostate, disease of.
 8. *Kidney diseases.**
 9. *Bladder, diseases of.**
 10. Testicles, disease of.

ORDER SIX. — GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

FEMALE.

- III. Six. — 1. Ovarian dropsy.
 2. *Diseases of uterus.**

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- III. Four. — 5. Perforation of.
 6. Congenital.
 Femoral.
 Inguinal.
 Scrotal.
 Umbilical.
 Ventral.
 7. Constipation.
 Obstipation.
 Perityphlitis
 Typhlitis.
 9. Stricture œsophagus.
 11. Dyspepsia.
 Pyrosis.
 Gastralgia.
 Hæmalemesis.
 Mekena.
 14. Gall-stones.
 15. Cirrhosis.

- III. Five. — 3. Albuminuria.
 6. Cystirrheæa.
 8. Diuresis.
 Hæmaturia.
 Uræmia.
 9. Urethritis.
 10. Orchitis.

- III. Six. — 1. Ovarian tumor.
 2. Hysteritis metritis.
 Uterine uteri.
 Polypus tumor.
 Ovaritis.
 Pelvic cellulitis.

* Not otherwise placed.

CLASS III. — LOCAL DISEASES. — *Continued.*

TABULAR LIST.	SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.
ORDER SEVEN. — OSSEOUS AND LOCOMOTORY SYSTEM.	
III. Seven. — 1. Bones, diseases of. 2. <i>Joint diseases</i> .* 3. Vertebrae, diseases of.	III. Seven. — 1. Ostitis. Periostitis. Fragilitas ossium. Mollities ossium. Rickets. Caries, necrosis. Exostosis. 2. Synovitis. Hip disease.† 3. Spine disease. Spine, caries and necrosis.
ORDER EIGHT. — INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	
III. Eight. — 1. Phlegmon.‡ 2. Ulcer. 3. <i>Skin diseases</i> .*	III. Eight. — 1. Abscess, part not stated. Boil. Whitlow. 2. Roseola. Urticaria. Eczema. Herpes. Pemphigus. Ecthyma. Impetigo. Psoriasis, etc. Dermatitis (from burns, etc.).
ORDER NINE. — ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.	
EYE AND EAR.	
III. Nine. — 1. Malignus oculi. 2. Ophthalmitis. 3. Ossis petrositis. 4. Otitis.	

CLASS IV. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

ORDER ONE. — DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

- IV. One. — 1. Still-born.
2. Debility, infantile.
3. Debility, premature birth.
4. Cyanosis.
5. Spina bifida.

- IV. One. — 2. Asthenia.
4. Atelectasis pulmonum.
6. Anus imperforatus.
Cleft palate.
Idiocy.
8. Malnutrition.

* Not otherwise placed.

† See Class I., Order One — 10, Sup.

‡ See Class II., Order Two — 1, Sup.

CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.—*Continued.*

TABULAR LIST.

ORDER ONE.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—*Continued.*

- IV. One.—6. Other malformations.
7. Teething.
8. Innutrition.

ORDER TWO.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF WOMEN.

- IV. Two.—1. Paramenia.
2. Childbirth.*

ORDER THREE.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF OLD PEOPLE.

- IV. Three.—1. Old age.

ORDER FOUR.—DISEASES OF NUTRITION. ADOLESCENT AND ADULT.

- IV. Four.—1. Atrophy.
2. Debility.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- IV. Two.—1. Amenorrhœa.
Chlorosis.†
Climacteria.
Menorrhagia.
2. Miscarriage.
Abortion.
Puerperal mania.
Puerperal convulsions.
Phlegmasia dolens.
Cæsarian operation.
Extra uterine foetation.
Flooding.
Retention of placenta.
Presentation of placenta.
Deformed pelvis.
Mammary abscess.

- IV. Four.—1. Marasmus.
Malnutrition.
2. Asthenia.
Exhaustion.

CLASS V.—VIOLENT DEATHS.

ORDER ONE.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

- V. One.—1. Fractures and contusions.
2. Wounds, unspecified.
3. Burns and scalds.
4. Poison.
5. Drowning.
6. Suffocation.
7. Various.

- V. One.—1. Railroad and other accidents.
5. Lost at sea.
6. Asphyxia.
Strangulation.
7. Exposure.
Cold water.
Frozen.
Heat.
Lightning.
Surgical operation.

*See Class I., Order One—22, Tab. List.

†See Class II., Order One—3, Sup.

CLASS V. — VIOLENT DEATHS. — *Continued.*

TABULAR LIST.	SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.
ORDER TWO. — HOMICIDE.	
ORDER THREE. — SUICIDE.	
V. Three. — 1. Wounds, unspecified. Wounds, pistol or gunshot. Wounds, knife. 2. Poison. 3. Drowning. 4. Hanging. 5. Otherwise.*	V. Two. — 1. Infanticide. Patricide. Matricide. Fratricide. Filicide, etc.
ORDER FOUR. — VARIOUS.	
V. Four. — 1. Unclassified. 2. Cause not specified.	

*Manner stated.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES OF DEATH.

It should be the endeavor to specify the causes of death as definitely and correctly as possible. It is not unusual to find a return of death with the physician's certificate naming the cause of death "Paralysis," "Paraplegia," "Fits," "Convulsions," "Dropsy," etc., which are merely secondary or consecutive causes, simply symptoms only, or results of some organic lesion or pathological derangement. Sometimes the alleged cause is really the final cause, as in a case of termination of life by paralysis, but the cause given as paralysis is not the determining cause. Apoplexy, or some lesion of the nervous centers, must be the original and determining cause of paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia, etc., and the determining cause should be stated as the primary in the return or certificate.

Convulsions are the symptoms or results of some antecedent or concurrent disease. They follow meningitis and other structural lesions of the nervous centers; they also occur from reflex derangement or disturbance of the nervous centers, as, in children, from

intestinal irritation, or from inflammation, as in gastritis, enteritis, nephritis, etc. In such cases they may be contributory to death, and perhaps, in rare instances, a final cause, by inducing or taking the form of tonic or tetanic spasm; but as contributory, or as a final cause, they are simply concomitant, and are not unfrequently manifestations of the desperate efforts of expiring vitality to regain original and normal control. They should find place as secondary causes, only, in certificates of death.

"Fits" is too unmeaning a term to be used in any case. The word in a medical sense literally means an attack, an occurrence, or succession of attacks of some physical or mental disturbance, as "fits of sickness," "fits of melancholy," etc., and is not properly used as synonymous with convulsions from any cause. It would be just as sensible to attribute a death to an "occurrence" or an "attack" as a cause, as to "fits," without other qualification.

"Dropsy" and "ascites" have been allowed to stand as determining causes of death because of extended use, and because of the obscurity with which their causes in rare instances are involved. We can scarcely conceive of a dropsical accumulation without antecedent organic or functional disorder, derangement of the absorbent or secretory system, or depravation of the blood. They are left in the tabular list with not a little reluctance. Paralysis is also left in the tabular list for a like reason, and with the same doubt of propriety.

"Inflammation" does not in any way define the cause of death. The organ or organs affected should be mentioned, or else the death must remain unclassified.

"Hemorrhage" is sometimes returned as a cause, but unless accompanied by a further statement no inference can be drawn as to the real cause of death. The suicide who cuts his throat frequently dies of hemorrhage; sometimes the patient with typhoid fever succumbs from the same cause, yet to report "hemorrhage" as the cause of death would leave the actual cause in obscurity.

It may be suggested that it is sometimes difficult, and occasionally impossible, to ascertain positively the chief or leading cause of death. The physician last in attendance may find several functional or structural diseases, the morbid conditions multiple and complex, and not only the initial derangement, but the succession of morbid processes—proximate, consecutive, and ultimate—inextricably entangled and lost to discovery.

The careful diagnostician will, however, even then be able to conceive the probable leading cause, but, whether or not, he will be able at least to ascertain the most prominent and controlling lesion

or functional derangement then existing, and which may reasonably be accepted as the primary cause of death.

The preceding remark applies very properly to cases of adventitious diseases which prove fatal, when occurring in individuals already suffering from some chronic disease of slower progress, as when fatal dysentery attacks a consumptive person, or one having chronic nephritis dies from pneumonia. The acute disease occurring independently of the chronic disease is the chief cause of death, although the fatal event may have been made more sure by the existence of the antecedent disease, and although the antecedent disease would have ultimately caused death.

In attributing death to scrofula, tuberculosis, tumor, cancer, abscess, and other generic terms as causes, the organic structure or locality where the disease is developed should always be given, otherwise such terms are very indefinite, and discredit the acquirements of the certifying physician.

The objects desired in presenting the preceding nomenclature of causes of death, and the suggestions following, are to subserve the purpose of greater uniformity in the use of nosological terms, and to promote the accomplishment of entire definiteness, accuracy, and completeness in the physicians' certificates of causes of death.

L A W S

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND DEATHS.

FOR THE BETTER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

SECTION 1. The secretary of the State Board of Health shall be the registrar of vital statistics for the State, and shall furnish to sextons, to clergymen, and others authorized to marry, to physicians, town clerks, and clerks of the Society of Friends, a copy of this act, and suitable blanks for recording births, marriages, and deaths, so printed, with appropriate headings, as readily to show the following facts and such others as may be deemed necessary to secure an accurate registration :

I. The record of a birth shall state its date and place of occurrence, full Christian and surname (if named), color and sex of child, whether living or still-born, and the full Christian and surnames, color, occupation, residence, and birthplace of parents.

II. The record of a marriage shall state its date and place of occurrence, the name, residence, and official character of the person by whom solemnized, the full Christian and surnames of the parties, the age, color, occupation, and residence of each, the condition (whether single or widowed), whether first, second, or other marriage, and the full Christian and surnames, residence, color, occupation, and birthplace of their parents.

III. The record of a death shall state its date, the full Christian and surname of the deceased, the sex, color, condition (whether single or married), age, occupation, place of birth, place of death, the full Christian and surnames and birthplaces of parents, and the disease or cause of death.

SECT. 2. The attending physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge, who shall attend, assist, or advise at the birth of any child, living or still-born, within the limits of any town or city in this State, shall report to the clerk of such town, within six days

thereafter, all the facts regarding such birth, as is required in section one of this act.

SECT. 3. Every person authorized to unite persons in marriage shall make a record of every marriage solemnized before him, in conformity with the requisitions prescribed for blank records of marriages in section one of this act, and shall, within six days thereafter, deliver or forward to the clerk of the town in which the marriage intention was recorded a copy of such record of marriage.

SECT. 4. Whenever any person shall die, or any still-born child shall be brought forth in this State, the physician attending at such bringing forth, or last sickness, shall fill out and deliver to the undertaker, town clerk, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as may be, the facts required in the record of a death, according to section one of this act; and it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person having charge of the burial of said deceased person, to add to said certificate the date and place of burial, and having duly signed the same, to forward it to the clerk of the town or city, and obtain a permit for burial; and in case of any contagious or infectious disease, said certificate shall be made and forwarded immediately.

SECT. 5. In the case of any deceased person not having had the attendance of a physician in his or her last sickness, the town clerk may issue and sign the certificate of death, upon presentation of such facts as may be obtained of relatives, persons in attendance upon said deceased person during said last sickness or present at the time of death, and the permit for burial shall be issued upon such information.

SECT. 6. No interment or disinterment of the dead body of any human being, or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery, shall be made without a permit as aforesaid, nor otherwise than in accordance with such permit. No undertaker or other person shall assist in, assent to, or allow any such interment or disinterment to be made, until such permit has been given as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of every undertaker or other person having charge of any burial place as aforesaid, who shall receive such permit, to preserve and return the same to the clerk of the town within six days after the day of burial.

SECT. 7. The town clerk may appoint suitable and proper persons, not exceeding two in number in any town, as sub-registrars, who shall be authorized to issue burial permits based upon a death certificate, as hereinbefore provided, in the same manner as is

required of the town clerk; and the said record of death upon which the permit is issued shall be forwarded to the town clerk within six days after receiving the same, and all permits by whomsoever issued shall be returned to the town clerk, as required by section seven of this act. The appointment of sub-registrars shall be made with reference to locality, so as to best convenience the inhabitants of the town.

SECT. 8. The clerk of every town shall keep a chronological record of all births, marriages, and deaths reported to him, and shall annually, in the month of January, transmit a copy of the record of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring during the year ending December 31 next preceding such said report, to the state registrar, together with the names, residences, and official stations of all such persons as have neglected to make returns to him in relation to the subject-matters of such records, which the law required them to make.

SECT. 9. The state registrar shall cause the returns made to him in pursuance of the preceding section to be arranged, alphabetic indexes of all the names contained therein to be made, and the whole bound in convenient volumes and carefully preserved in his office. He shall annually make and publish a general abstract and report of the returns of the preceding year in such a form as will render them of practical utility, not more than one thousand copies of which shall be printed, one copy of which shall be forwarded to every town, one copy to each senator and representative, one copy to each State and Territory in the Union, and the remainder to such departments, libraries, and persons as the state registrar shall direct.

SECT. 10. The town clerk's record of any birth, marriage, or death, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such birth, marriage, or death, in any judicial proceeding.

SECT. 11. If any person shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed upon him by the provisions of this act, he shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offence, for the use of the town in which the offence occurred, and it shall be the duty of the state registrar to enforce this section as far as comes within his power.

SECT. 12. The fees of physicians for making returns of each birth and death, as herein provided, shall be the same as are now in force; and the clerk of each city and town shall be paid by such city or town for receiving, recording, and returning the facts required to be recorded by this act, the sum of fifteen cents for each birth, marriage, and death.

SECT. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of January, 1884; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.— *Chapter 70, Pamphlet Laws, 1883.*

MARRIAGES.

SECTION 1. No man shall marry his father's sister, mother's sister, father's widow, wife's mother, daughter, wife's daughter, son's widow, sister, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, son's son's widow, daughter's son's widow, brother's daughter, or sister's daughter, father's brother's daughter, mother's brother's daughter, father's sister's daughter, or mother's sister's daughter.

SECT. 2. No woman shall marry her father's brother, mother's brother, mother's husband, husband's father, son, husband's son, daughter's husband, brother, son's son, daughter's son, son's daughter's husband, daughter's daughter's husband, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother's son, mother's brother's son, father's sister's son, or mother's sister's son.

SECT. 3. Every marriage contracted by parties within the degrees prohibited by the two preceding sections is incestuous and void, and the issue of such marriage illegitimate.

SECT 4. All persons residing in this State, proposing to be joined in marriage, shall before their marriage cause notice of their intention, with the full Christian and surnames, color, occupation, birthplaces, residences, and ages of the parties, their condition, whether single or widowed, whether first, second, or other marriage, and the full Christian and surnames, residences, color, occupation, and birthplaces of their parents, to be entered in the office of the clerk of the town in which they dwell. If there be no such clerk in the place of their residence, the like entry shall be made with the clerk of any adjoining town, and the clerk shall record such notice in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SECT. 5. Such clerk shall deliver to the parties a certificate, under his hand, embodying the facts in the preceding section required to be entered in his office, and specifying the time when notice of intention of marriage was entered with him, which certificate shall be delivered to the minister or magistrate who is to marry said parties before he shall proceed to solemnize the marriage; and the fee of the clerk for making the record of notice, and issuing his certificate, shall be one dollar, to be paid by the parties.

SECT. 6. When parties living in this State shall go out of it for the purpose of being married in another State, and a marriage shall

be there solemnized, and they shall return to this State to reside, they shall file a certificate or declaration of their marriage, including the facts required to be stated in the notice aforesaid, with the clerk of the town where either of them lived prior to their marriage, within seven days after their return, under penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered for the use of any person who will sue for the same.

SECT. 7. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect the right of the people called Friends, or Quakers, to solemnize marriages in the way usually practiced among them; but all marriages so solemnized shall be valid.

SECT. 8. If any minister or justice of the peace shall join any persons in marriage without having first received a certificate of the town clerk as hereinbefore provided, he shall forfeit for each offence sixty dollars, to the use of the parent, master, or guardian of either of the parties who shall first sue therefor.

SECT. 9. Marriages may be solemnized by any justice of the peace in any county for which he is commissioned; throughout the State by any minister of the gospel who has been ordained according to the usages of his denomination, resides in this State, and is in regular standing with the denomination to which he belongs; and by any such minister residing out of the State who has been authorized to solemnize marriages within the State by a commission issued by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council; and within his parish by such minister residing out of the State, but having a pastoral charge wholly or partly in this State.

SECT. 10. The persons joined in marriage by any minister or justice shall pay such minister or justice one dollar.

SECT. 11. If any person not authorized by this chapter to solemnize marriages shall join any persons in marriage, with or without a certificate, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, one half to the use of the complainant.

SECT. 12. A copy of the record of any marriage, certified by any minister, justice, clerk of the people called Friends, or town clerk, shall be received in all courts and places as evidence of the fact of such marriage.

SECT. 13. No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a justice of the peace or minister of the gospel shall be void, nor shall its validity be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed justice or minister, or on account of any omission or informality in the certificate of intention of marriage, if the marriage is in other respects lawful,

and consummated with the belief on the part of either of the parties thereto that they have been lawfully married.

SECT. 14. The age of consent shall be, in the female, thirteen* years, and in the male, fourteen.

SECT. 15. Where the parents of children born before marriage afterwards intermarry, and recognize such children as their own, such children shall inherit equally with their other children under the statute of distribution, and shall be legitimate.

SECT. 16. Persons cohabiting and acknowledging each other as husband and wife, and generally reputed to be such, for the period of three years, and until the decease of one of them, shall thereafter be deemed to have been legally married.

SECT. 17. In all civil actions, except actions for criminal conversation, evidence of acknowledgment, cohabitation, and reputation is competent proof of a marriage.

SECT. 18. In actions for criminal conversation, and in indictments for adultery, bigamy, and the like, there must be proof of a marriage in fact. — *Chapter 180, General Laws.*

PROVIDING FOR A REPORT OF THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DIVORCES.

SECTION 1. That the clerks of the supreme court shall, at the close of each term in their respective counties at which divorces are granted, make return to the registrar of vital statistics of the number of divorces decreed at that term, the causes thereof, the sex of the libellant, and the day of the decree.

SECT. 2. That it shall be the duty of the registrar of vital statistics to consolidate said returns, and publish them with his report of births, marriages, and deaths.

SECT. 3. That chapter 12 of the Session Laws of 1881 be and hereby is repealed.

SECT. 4. That this act shall take effect upon its passage. — *Chapter 2, Pamphlet Laws, 1885.*

FOR THE BETTER PRESERVATION AND PUBLICATION OF LOCAL VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the clerks of towns and cities to furnish a transcript of the record of births, marriages, and deaths for each year, seasonably, to the proper municipal officers, for pub-

*Chapter 99, Pamphlet Laws, 1887.

lication in the annual reports. The period to be annually covered by such transcripts and publication shall be fixed by regulation prescribed by the registrar of vital statistics for the State. Every printed annual town or city report shall contain a full and exact copy of such transcript for the town or city to which it relates. — *Chapter 74, Pamphlet Laws, 1887.*

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